ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY S.A.
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2017

SYMETAL S.A.

Reg. Number: 008524301000

Mesogion Av. 2-4, Pyrgos Athinon

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF SYMETALS.A.
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st OF JANUARY TO 31st OF DECEMBER 2017

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SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2017 (01/01 - 31/12/2017)

Dear shareholders,

We herewith submit this Annual Financial Report of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2017. We also submit the Company's Financial Statements, namely the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Profit or Loss, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows. In addition, the information notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements, are also included.

1. Performance and financial position of the Company

1.1 Financial Review

The current year 2017 was the first complete year after the spin-off of the aluminum foil production and conversion sector from ELVAL S.A., which took place in the previous year. The positive results of the Company also reflect the positive impact of the Company's restructuring plan.

The sales volume amounted to 65.8 thousand tons and the turnover to € 220.3 million. Earnings before tax (EBT) amounted to € 5.15 million while earnings before tax, interest and depreciation (EBITDA) amounted to € 11.8 million.

It is worth noting that the basic financial figures of SYMETAL (hereinafter referred to as the Company) are not comparable to those of the previous period due to the fact that the absorption of foil production and conversion sector was realized on the date of the Transformation Balance Sheet on 1/4/2016. As a result, the financial results of the industry for the first quarter of 2016 are not included in the financial statements of the prior year. As the Company's performance relies almost exclusively on this industry there is a significant difference between the two fiscal years.

Comparative data Amounts in euro	2017	2016	Dif 2017/2016	Dif % 2017/2016
Sales	220,309,34	151,787,843	68,521,50	45%
EBITDA	11,850,318	9,520,050	2,330,268	24%
Depreciation	5,751,250	4,264,738	1,486,512	35%
Financial Income-Expenses	-1,385,567	-1,021,929	-363,638	36%
Profit before tax	5,149,681	4,560,454	589,227	13%

The following factors influenced the Company's results for the year 2017:

- ✓ Production and sale of high added value products.
- ✓ Maintaining market shares and continuing successful partnerships with profitable customers.
- ✓ The negative impact of fluctuations in exchange rates.

In 2017, the Company realized positive cash flows from operating activities that amounts to € 9.8 million. Investment activities remained low and amounted to € 2.5 million. Finally, net debt amounted to € 17.2 million.

1.2 Financial Indicators

The Company's management has adopted, recorded and reported internal and external Performance Measurement Indicators. These indicators provide a comparable picture of the Company's performance and are the basis for decision making of the Management.

Liquidity: It is an indicator of the company's ability to cover its current liabilities with its current assets and is calculated from the ratio of current assets to short-term liabilities. The figures are derived from the Statement of Financial Position.

Equity to Debt: It is an indication of leverage and is calculated from the ratio of equity to loans. Amounts are used as presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

Return on Capital Employed: It is a measurement of the return on own and foreign invested capital and is measured by the ratio of earnings/losses before financial and tax results to equity plus borrowed funds. The figures are derived from the Statement of Financial Position.

Return on Equity: It is an indicator of the entity's return on equity and is measured by net profits / (losses) after taxes to total equity. The figures are derived from the Statement of Financial Position.

For the year 2017 and the previous one, the figures for the Company had as follows:

Ratios	COMPANY	
	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Liquidity ratio Current Assets / Short Term Liabilities	1.94	2.33
Equity to Debt ratio Equity / Loans	4.26	2.94
Return on Capital Employed Profit before Tax & Financial results / Equity + Loans	6.42%	5.20 %
Return on Equity Net Profit / Equity	4.13%	4.05 %

1.3 Branches of the Company

The Company's current structure is based on the operation of three branches, which are listed in the following table:

Branch description	Address
Branch 1 - Foil Processing Factory	25th km of Athens Corinth National Road, Mira Street, Mandra of Attica
Branch 2 - Rolled Foil Factory	Agios Thomas, Madaro, Inofita, Viotia
Branch 3 - Inofyta Warehouse	53th km of Athinon Lamias National Road, Inofita, Viotia

1.4 Research and Development

The Company operates in an international environment of high competition and therefore aims at the development and production of products with high technical specifications that meet the challenges posed by customers and regulators.

In this context, the Company maintains a special Product Research and Development Department which aims at developing new innovative products and improving the quality of the current products and production processes. In addition, the Company maintains a permanent partnership with ELKME SA, which has specialized equipment and personnel, in order to enhance the operations of the Research and Development Department.

2. Review of fiscal year 2017

2017 was the first complete year when the financial figures of the the aluminum foil production and conversion sector appear integrated in the Company's financial statements. The positive results of the year 2017 reflect the positive impact of the spin-off on the implementation of the Company's new strategy.

2.1 Market Data - Financial Environment

The aluminum foil market continued its profitable trend during 2017. The Company maintained its export orientation and profit margins, focusing on the growing markets for flexible packaging and pharmaceutical packaging products. In addition, 2017 was accompanied by a sharp drop in demand for cigarette products, which had an impact on the aluminum foil markets. Contrary to the market trend, the Company was not significantly affected as it managed to maintain its partnerships with all major customers.

The market in which the Company operates is heavily influenced by fluctuations in the LME price and premium aluminum price. The average price of primary aluminum was € 1,743 per tonne for 2017 compared to € 1,451 in the previous year. The aluminum market was influenced not only by the quoted price of aluminum on the London Metal Exchange (LME), but also by the premium which was added to the market price. As a result, it was not possible to shift high-cost premium purchases to customers.

2.2 Production – Turnover

The sales volume of the Company amounted to 65.8 thousand tons and the production volume to 66.5 thousand tons.

The Inofyta plant depleted its production capacity for the second consecutive year, as the total amount of packaged materials reached at 50.4 thousand tons. The production of the Mandra plant amounted to 18.7 thousand tons, achieving an increase of 700 tonnes compared to 2016

(18 thousand tons). The increase in the production of the Mandra plant is due to the increase of the line efficiency of the new investment for lacquered products (BOBST), which has been in operation since March 2016.

The Company maintained its export orientation in 2017 with presence in 74 countries abroad. The following table shows the geographical breakdown of sales for the years 2017 and 2016.

Sales to third parties	2017	2016
Greece	27,785,826	20,816,966
Other European Union	116,062,140	77,773,263
Other European	46,446,188	36,282,873
Asia	19,800,706	10,993,492
America	3,951,066	3,010,917
Africa	6,263,417	2,910,332
Total	**220,309,344**	**151,787,843**

2.3 Other observations on the financial statements

Turnover for 2017 amounted to € 220.3 million (2016: € 151.8 million). The cost of sales amounted to 207.5 million. (2016: € 142.2 million). Therefore, the gross profit of the Company amounted to € 12.8 million or 5.8% of turnover. The corresponding gross margin for 2016 was € 9.5 million (6.3% of turnover).

Sales and administrative costs amounted to € 6.7 million, reaching 3.1% of total turnover (2016: 3.1%).

Financial results amounted to € 1.39 million, an increase of € 0.36 million compared to 2016. This increase derives from the fact that the financial figures of the foil sector had been included in the financial statements of 2016 as of 1/4/2016 resulting in no comparability.

The above amounts, combined with other income and expenses of € 0.49 million, formed earnings before tax at the amount of € 5.15 million, corresponding to a profit of 2.3%. The corresponding earnings before tax for 2016 amounted to € 4.56 million.

For 2017 the analysis of taxes is as follows:

Taxes	
Amounts in euro	**31/12/2017**
Current income tax	(1,903,399)
Deferred tax	157,845
Total income tax	**(1,745,554)**

The current assets of the Company amounted to € 91.6 million, slightly higher than in 2016 (€ 91.2 million). Current assets consist of € 51 million of inventory, which is necessary to ensure the smooth operation of the production process. In addition, the current assets include trade and other receivables of € 38 million. Maintaining working capital at the same level as the previous year also reflects its rational management, as the 20% increase in the price of

LME aluminum had a direct impact on the value of the Company's inventories and receivables.

The Company's short-term liabilities amount to € 47.3 million. This amount includes trade liabilities amounting to € 26.4 million and short-term loans of EUR 19.3 million. The Company's short-term liabilities increased by € 8.2 million compared to 2016 (€ 39.1 million). This increase is due to the classification of all the Company's long-term loans as short-term, as all loans are expected to be repaid in the next financial year.

2.4 Transactions with affiliated parties

Company's related parties have been identified based on requirements of IAS 24 and comprise of its subsidiaries, its associates, VIOHALCO SA/NV the ultimate parent Company 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 the Company's transactions with its related parties is as follows:

Period 1/1-31/12/2017 – Amounts in 000€					
Companies	**Relationship**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**
ALURAME S.P.A.	Affiliated	0	122,803	0	70,565
ANAMET S.A.	Affiliated	23,830	0	46,980	0
ANOXAL S.A.	Affiliated	1,349	0	610	0
BASE METAL	Affiliated	3,047,997	333,589	214,310	102,820
CORINTH PIPEWORKS S.A.	Affiliated	225	0	0	0
ELKEME S.A.	Affiliated	0	195,689	0	96,400
ELVAL COLOUR S.A.	Affiliated	1,456	0	719	0
ELVAL S.A.	Affiliated	13,940,586	123,694,466	0	0
ERGOSTEEL S.A.	Affiliated	0	52,245	0	29,486
ERLIKON S.A.	Affiliated	0	336	0	157
ETEM BULGARIA S.A.	Affiliated	48,106	21,850	28,521	11,676
ETEM COMMERCIAL S.A.	Affiliated	0	92,025	0	32,219
ETEM SCG	Affiliated	0	40,160	0	340
ETIL S.A.	Affiliated	0	23,866	0	6,073
FULGOR S.A.	Affiliated	2,408	0	1,925	0
GENECOS S.A	Affiliated	3,119,260	15,001	609,457	8,406
HALCOR S.A. Elvalhalcor Copper Segment	Affiliated	950	4,100	639	2,441
ELVAL S.A. Elvalhalcor Aluminium Segment	Affiliated	1,113,394	9,233,129	0	14,296,227
HELLENIC CABLES S.A.	Affiliated	9,322	3,888	10,102	1,204
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	Affiliated	27,596,516	39,774	2,248,851	39,774

Period 1/1-31/12/2017 – Amounts in 000€					
Companies	**Relationship**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Receivables**	**Liabilities**
LESCO OOD	Affiliated	0	31,767	0	5,680
METAL AGENCIES L.T.D	Affiliated	8,041,688	23,731	3,282,113	13,457
MKC METALL KUNDEN CENTER GMBH	Affiliated	0	37,314	0	10,211
NOVAL S.A.	Affiliated	0	334	0	99
SIDENOR S.A.	Affiliated	258	0	0	0
SIDMA SA (Associate)	Affiliated	0	14,476	0	3,961
STEELMET PROPERTY SERVICES S.A.	Affiliated	0	2,010	0	0
STEELMET ROMANIA S.A.	Affiliated	423,484	22,838	91,057	17,034
STEELMET S.A.	Affiliated	644	276,585	399	26,510
TEKA SYSTEMS S.A.	Affiliated	869	258,234	0	193,090
TEPROMETAL A.G	Affiliated	3,453,606	480,419	95,326	80,028
VEPAL S.A.	Affiliated	1,662	382,070	463	104,507
VIENER S.A.	Affiliated	0	490,003	0	0
VIEXAL S.A.	Affiliated	0	370,959	0	8,467
VIOHALCO S.A.	Affiliated	403	156,000	0	0
TOTAL		**60,828,013**	**136,419,663**	**6,631,470**	**15,160,834**

2.5 Events after the balance sheet date

On February 22, 2018, a fire occurred at one of the Company's production facilities related to the foil conversion sector in Mandra, Attica. The Company's Management estimates that the financial impact of the specific event is immaterial and will not affect the production function of the plant. Furthermore, the rehabilitation cost is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position.

2.6 Distribution of earnings

Dear shareholders,

At the end of the year, the turnover amounted to € 220,309,344, the gross profit to € 12.777.889 and the earnings before tax amounted to € 5,149,681. After the addition of the previous year's profits of € 491,043 and the deduction of taxes of € 1,745,555, the remaining profits for distribution amount to € 3,895,169, which we propose to be distributed as follows:

Statutory reserve	190,000
Remaining earnings	3,705,169
Total	**3,895,169**

We also proposed the distribution of an amount from profits after tax for the year 2017 to the executives, amounting to € 294,168 (Gross Remuneration of € 264,706 plus Employer Contributions of € 29.462), which is cumbers the accounting result of the year 2017.

In addition, we propose the approval of payment in 2018 of a remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors of a total amount of € 606,350 (Gross Remuneration of € 536,651 plus Employer's Contributions of € 69,699), which will come from the distribution of profits after tax for the year 2017 and which will cumber the accounting result of the year 2018.

3. Risk management policies

3.1 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 the Company to expand its activities in the future. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which is defined as net results divided by total equity.

The table below depicts the Company's capital for the current and prior year and the evolution of the equity ratio.

INDICATORS	COMPANY	
	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Net profit	3,404,126	3,216,935
Equity	82,422,858	79,501,014
Return on Equity Net Profit / Equity	4.13%	4.05 %

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

3.2 Major risks and uncertainties

Company risk management policies are applied in order to identify and analyze the Company's risks, to set risk-taking limits and to apply controls to them. Risk management policies and related systems are reviewed periodically to incorporate changes observed in market conditions and Company activities.

2.1 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 specific characteristics of each customer. The demographic data of the Company's clientele, including payment default risk characterizing the specific market and the country in which customers are active. The effect of such risk is low if no geographical concentration of credit risk exists.

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 characterized 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 even though they have not been finalized yet.

(b) Investments

Investments are classified by the Company based on the purpose for which they were acquired. Management decides on the appropriate classification of the investment at the time of acquisition and reviews the classification at 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.

3.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the Company's inability to meet 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 jeopardized.

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 fulfillment of its financial obligations. This policy does not take into account the impact of extreme conditions which cannot be foreseen.

3.2.3 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 the Company's exposure to such risks in the context of acceptable parameters while improving performance at the same time.

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

(a) 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 the Euro, the USD and the 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 the 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.

(b) 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.

3.3 Macroeconomic environment

In the context of the aforementioned analysis, the Company has assessed the potential effects that may be encountered in the management of financial risks due to the current macroeconomic situation and the business environment in Greece.

Capital controls originally imposed on the country on June 28, 2015 are still in force, but have since been relaxed.

Despite the projections for a positive growth rate in 2018, the state of the Greek economy will depend both on the course of the reforms implemented in the Greek economy and on the evolution of negotiations for its funding by the Institutions. Also, capital restrictions on transfers of funds remain, without any assessment on their possible lifting.

In this context, the Company continuously assesses macroeconomic conditions to be able to manage potential risks. Management constantly assesses the situation and its possible implications in order to ensure that all necessary and effective measures and actions are taken in time to minimize any impact on the Company's activities.

The export orientation of the Company combined with the increased demand for aluminum products can ensure both the smooth production operation of its facilities and the Company's ability to generate positive cash flows from its operations. In addition, the Company maintains strong links with its supplier network and sufficient liquidity to be able to cope with a shortage of raw materials.

Finally, the long-term loans of the Company expire in the next financial year and are expected to be repaid without affecting the company's liquidity due to its adequate capital base.

4. Sustainable Development Policy

Symetal has incorporated the principles of Sustainable Development into their business activities and the way they operate, recognizing that these principles are a prerequisite for their long-term development. Care for Health and Safety of employees, respect for and protection of the natural environment, integrated coverage of customer needs and harmonious coexistence with the local communities in which it operates is the main issues of Sustainable Development of Symetal.

Symetal's Sustainable Development Policy is in line with the Company's values, responsibility, integrity, transparency, efficiency and innovation. The Policy is determined by the Supreme Administration, which is committed to:

- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Policy at all levels and fields of activity of the Company
- Strict compliance with applicable legislation and full implementation of the Company's standards, policies, internal instructions and procedures, as well as other requirements arising from voluntary agreements, which Symetal subscribes to and accepts.
- Open, two-way communication with stakeholders in order to recognize and record their needs and expectations.
- Providing a healthy and safe working environment for human resources, partners and every visitor.

- Protecting human rights and providing a working environment for equal opportunities, without any discrimination.
- Continuous effort to reduce the environmental footprint through the implementation of responsible actions and prevention measures in accordance with the Best Available Techniques, in order to limit and minimize the effects of the Company on the natural environment.
- Cooperation and support of the local community, with the aim of contributing to the sustainable development of the local areas in which it operates.
- Constant pursuit of creating added value for stakeholders.

To meet the above commitments, the Company voluntarily designs and implements related programs, while setting strategic priorities that focus on the following Symetal Sustainable Development axes:

Economic Development and Corporate Governance

The Company aims to achieve positive financial results, it implements a system of efficient corporate governance, evaluates and manages business risks in order to safeguard the interests of shareholders. It develops procedures and takes measures both to enhance transparency and to prevent and combat corruption.

The Market

The Company aims at optimal and complete customer satisfaction and invests in research and development to provide new products and solutions of high quality and added value. Within this context, the Company improves its position in the ever-evolving business environment. Additionally, the Company expects responsible business behavior from its suppliers and partners.

The promotion of Sustainable Development is pursued throughout the supply chain of SYMETAL SA. The Company selects and manages its suppliers responsibly. The Company, having built long-term partnerships and relationships with its customers and partners, seeks to cooperate with environmentally responsible suppliers and apply responsible practices.

The Company's concern is to provide supplies in a responsible way, incorporating practices and criteria of environmental and social responsibility in the processes that follow. The Company's procurement policy follows the strategy of strengthening the local economy by offering business opportunities and employment to local suppliers.

The following table analyzes the categories of suppliers of the Company:

Category of suppliers	2017	2016
International	241	243
National suppliers	741	792
Local suppliers	196	135
Total	**1,178**	**1,170**

Human Resources - Health and Safety at Work

The Company respects and supports internationally recognized human rights and applies policies of fair reward, meritocracy and equal opportunities to all of its human resources, without any discrimination and with respect for diversity. At the same time, it offers opportunities for development through continuous training and systematic assessment of its human resources. The table below shows the number of employees for the years 2017 & 2016.

Employees	2017	2016
Women	36	34
Men	313	310
Total	**349**	**344**

Below is analysed the age profile of the company's current employees as well as the new recruitments for the year 2017 by sex, as well as the percentage of their allocation to jobs.

2017		
Age of employees	**Women**	**Men**
18-30	12	59
31-50	20	211
51+	4	43
Σύνολο	**349**	
New recruitments (analysis by age)	**Women**	**Men**
18-30	2	15
31-50	1	9
51+	-	-
Σύνολο	**28**	

Jobs	Women	Men
Managers	-	3.2%
Senior executives	1.7%	9.2%
Administrators	7.2%	17.2%
Other staff	1.4%	60.2%

Of great importance is the Company's concern to provide a healthy and safe working environment. With a view to continual improvement in this area, it continuously takes preventive measures and implements programs and related actions.

The table below illustrates the specific indicators by which the company calculates the frequency of accidents as well as the hours it dedicates in training its employees to avoid them.

Health and safety indicators for employees	2017	2016
Event Frequency Index (LTIR)	9.8	13.3
Incident severity index (SR = LDR)	215.8	124.7
Total hours of training	1,665	974

Environment

The Company, in the field of environmental management, applies the principle of precaution and carries out systematic actions in order to minimize its environmental impact. SYMETAL SA seeks to be environmentally responsible for its business development and, in this context, is constantly investing in environmentally friendly measures.

Its commitment to this field is reflected in the environmental policy it has established and follows, and is translated into action through:

- The implementation of a certified Environmental Management System (according to the international ISO 14001 standard) in all its production units
- The investment in new infrastructure in order to continuously improve our environmental performance
- The education and awareness raising of employees on environmental management issues
- The implementation of coordinated programs and targeted actions aimed at the continuous reduction of our environmental footprint, such as:
  - The use of aluminium scrap
  - Energy-saving actions (e.g. energy saving program with gradual replacement of light bulbs)
  - Effective water use actions (e.g. savings practices)
  - Gas emissions reduction practices (e.g. use of lower greenhouse gas fuels per energy supply, such as gas, frequent and appropriate maintenance and adjustment of equipment and automation)

    Waste management and utilization, applying management practices, as provided by applicable legislation and Best Available Techniques.

Environmental Performance	2017	2016
Total emissions (Kg CO2 / tn product)	403	359
Water consumption (m3 / t of product)	0.585	0.555

Local community

The Company finds itself at the side of the local community and responds with sensitivity to issues that concern it, having developed a close relationship based on dialogue and cooperation. The Company designs and implements actions that respond to the basic needs of society in issues of work, development, education, health, environment, and culture. It encourages volunteering and supports initiatives for the sustainable development of local society.

For all of the above main issues regarding Symetal, we set individual Sustainable Development objectives, which we evaluate annually in terms of effectiveness and review them when necessary.

The policy, the results of Symetal's performance on Sustainable Development issues as well as the implementation of the programs and the achievement of the objectives are monitored by the Sustainable Development Team of the Company and are published on an annual basis to inform all stakeholders.

The views of stakeholders are taken into account in the Annual Management Review for all of the above issues.

The following table summarizes the Company's contribution to the development of society and the economy:

Key Performance Indicators	2017	2016
Turnover (EUR million)	220.3	202.8
Earnings before tax (million euro)	5.1	5.8
Profit after tax (million euro)	3.4	4.4
Investment program (€ million)	2.5	2.3
Operating costs (€ million)	214.6	196.5
Wages and benefits of employees (million euro)	12.8	12.3
Sales volume (in thousand tons)	65.8	65.2

5. Prospects and evolution

The Company will continue to implement the existing strategy which foresees the expansion into new profitable markets and the production of high quality added value products.

In 2018, the Company's sales volume is expected to reach the same level. The Company will make intensive efforts to further expand its activities in profitable markets (pharma products, battery foil), while a further increase in sales of lacquered aluminum products is expected. The downturn in demand in the cigarette market is expected to adversely affect the overall aluminum foil market, but the Company is in a position to offset any potential negative effects.

In the field of investments, the Company will continue to take into account both the maintenance and upgrading of existing equipment and the challenges posed by the market. In this context, the Company will proceed with the replacement of the existing rectifiers with a new, modern rectifiers, which will contribute to the increase of productivity.

Athens, 28/02/2018

The Board of Directors

The Chairman of the BoD

IOANNIS ECONOMOU

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

To the Shareholders of
SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY S.A.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY S.A (the "Company") which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017, Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY S.A as at 31 December 2017 and 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 and comply with the regulatory requirements of C.L. 2190/1920.

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Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), which have been incorporated in Greek legislation. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Greece and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the applicable legislation and the aforementioned Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management 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 the relative regulatory requirements of C.L. 2190/1920, 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.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs which have been incorporated in Greek legislation will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, which have been incorporated in Greek legislation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

-Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

-Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

-Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

-Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

-Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

-We communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Board of Directors’ Report.
Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 2 (part B) of Law 4336/2015, we note that:

(a) In our opinion, the Management Report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of Article 43a of CL.

2190/1920 and its content corresponds to the Financial Statements of the year ended December 31, 2017.

(b) Based on the knowledge acquired during our audit, relating to the Company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Board of Directors’ Report.

Athens, 3rd of May 2018

KPMG Certified Auditors SA
Reg.No SOEL114

Alexandros-Petros Veldekis, Chartered Accountant
Reg.No SOEL 26141

Annual Financial Statements

on 31st December 2017

According to the International Financial Reporting Standards

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I. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *

Amounts in Euro	Note	COMPANY 31/12/2017	31/12/2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	49,943,398	53,695,410
Intangible assets	9	308,788	93,019
Trade and other receivables	11	16,381	28,416
Derivatives	10	1,390	-
Total non-current assets		**50,269,957**	**53,816,844**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	51,077,749	43,939,340
Trade and other receivables	11	38,334,134	44,388,654
Derivatives	10	43,103	335,463
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,163,566	2,561,462
Total current assets		**91,618,552**	**91,224,920**
Total assets		**141,888,509**	**145,041,764**
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	49,878,443	49,878,443
Share premium		404,096	404,096
Other reserves	15	14,765,225	15,040,954
Retained Earnings		17,375,095	14,177,522
Total Equity		**82,422,858**	**79,501,014**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings	16	-	13,850,486
Employee benefits	17	1,576,853	1,300,815
Grants	18	5,300,933	5,737,112
Provisions	19	150,000	150,000
Deferred tax liabilities	21	5,051,008	5,405,841
Derivatives		49,477	-
Total non-current liabilities		**12,128,271**	**26,444,255**
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities	20	1,228,840	676,611
Loans and Borrowings	16	19,351,086	13,182,680
Trade and other liabilities	20	26,391,691	25,017,936
Derivatives	10	365,763	219,268
Total current liabilities		**47,337,380**	**39,096,495**
Total liabilities		**59,465,651**	**65,540,749**
Total equity and liabilities		**141,888,509**	**145,041,764**

* The notes in pages 9 until 52 constitute integral part of the Financial Statements

II. INCOME STATEMENT *

For the year ended on 31 December	Note	COMPANY	
Amounts in Euro		**2017**	**2016**
Revenue		**220,309,344**	**151,787,843**
Cost of sales	*22*	(207,531,444)	(142,242,559)
Gross Profit		**12,777,899**	**9,545,284**
Other income	*23*	870,548	1,036,937
Selling and Distribution expenses	*22*	(3,136,030)	(2,376,130)
Administration expenses	*22*	(3,600,364)	(2,339,984)
Other expenses	*23*	(376,805)	(283,724)
Operating profit		**6,535,248**	**5,582,383**
Financial income	*23*	3,237	3,671
Finance Costs	*23*	(1,388,804)	(1,025,600)
Net financial result		**(1,385,567)**	**(1,021,929)**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**5,149,681**	**4,560,454**
Income tax	*21*	(1,745,555)	(1,343,519)
Net profit / (Losses) for the year from continued activities		**3,404,126**	**3,216,935**

* The notes in pages 9 until 52 constitute integral part of the Financial Statements

III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT *

For the year ended on 31 December		COMPANY	
Amounts in Euro	***Note***	**2017**	**2016**
Profit / (Loss) of the period from continued operations		**3,404,126**	**3,216,935**
Other items of total comprehensive income that they will not be transferred to the results in the future periods:			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss	***17***	(192,328)	137,742
Related tax	***21***	55,775	(39,945)
Total		**(136,553)**	**97,797**
Other items of total comprehensive income that they may be transferred to results in the future periods			
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging -	***10***	(486,942)	116,195
Related Tax	***21***	141,213	(33,697)
Total		**(345,729)**	**82,498**
Other total comprehensive income after tax		(482,282)	180,295
Total comprehensive income after tax		**2,921,844**	**3,397,230**

* The notes in pages 9 until 52 constitute integral part of the Financial Statements

IV. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY *

Amounts in Euro	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total Equity
COMPANY					
Balance on 1 January 2016	**3,216,306**	**404,096**	**-**	**(2,655,669)**	**964,732**
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	**-**	**-**	**82,498**	**97,797**	180,295
Net profit/(loss) of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,216,935**	3,216,935
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**82,498**	**3,314,732**	**3,397,230**
<u>Transactions with shareholders</u>					
Absorption of Foil segment	46,662,137	-	14,958,456	13,985,081	75,605,673
Issuance of share capital			-	(466,621)	(466,621)
Total transactions with owners of the company	**46,662,137**	**-**	**14,958,456**	**13,518,459**	**75,139,052**
Balance on 31 December 2016	**49,878,443**	**404,096**	**15,040,954**	**14,177,522**	**79,501,014**

	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance on 1 January 2017	**49,878,443**	**404,096**	**15,040,954**	**14,177,522**	**79,501,014**
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	(345,729)	(136,553)	(482,282)
Net profit/(loss) of the period	-	-	-	3,404,126	3,404,126
Total comprehensive income	-	-	**(345,729)**	**3,267,573**	**2,921,844**
<u>Transactions with owners of the company</u>					
Transfer of reserves	-	-	70,000	(70,000)	-
Total transactions with owners of the company	-	-	**70,000**	**(70,000)**	-
Balance on 31 December 2017	**49,878,443**	**404,096**	**14,765,225**	**17,375,095**	**82,422,858**

* The notes in pages 9 until 52 constitute integral part of the Financial Statements

V. CASH FLOWS STATEMENT *

For the year ended on 31 December		COMPANY	
Amounts in Euro	***Note***	**2017**	**2016**
Cash flows from Operating activities			
Profit / (loss) after taxes		3,404,126	3,216,935
Plus / minus adjustments for:			
Taxes	***21***	1,745,555	1,343,519
Depreciation of tangible assets	***8***	5,710,161	4,247,119
Amortization of intangible assets	***9***	41,089	17,619
Depreciation of grants	***18***	(436,180)	(327,071)
Finance Income		(3,237)	(3,671)
Interest charges & related expenses	***25***	1,388,804	1,025,600
(Profit) / loss from sale of tangible assets		(2,000)	(16,030)
Impairment/ (Reversal of Impairment) on fixed assets	***8***	299,056	-
		12,147,375	**9,504,020**
Decrease / (increase) of inventories		(7,138,409)	(5,926,248)
Decrease / (increase) of receivables		6,066,556	(7,286,149)
(Decrease) / Increase in liabilities (minus banks)		1,268,815	8,209,317
Increase / (Decrease) of provisions		-	(25,126)
		196,962	**(5,028,206)**
Interest charges & related expenses paid		(1,388,804)	(1,025,600)
Income tax paid		(1,351,021)	-
Net Cash flows from operating activities		**9,793,011**	**3,450,214**
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		(2,257,205)	(2,012,713)
Purchase of intangible assets		(256,859)	(54,537)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		2,000	16,030
Interest received		3,237	3,671
Net Cash flows from investing activities		**(2,508,827)**	**(2,047,548)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans settlement		(7,682,080)	(7,390,692)
Proceeds /(payment) from capital increase/(decrease)		-	(466,621)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(7,682,080)	(7,857,313)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(397,895)**	**(6,454,647)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		2,561,462	9,016,109
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**2,163,566**	**2,561,462**

* The notes in pages 9 until 52 constitute integral part of the Financial Statements

VI. NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

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

In 2016, the spin-off of the foil and coating industry was conducted from the company ELVAL ALUMINUM INDUSTRY SA based on the 31 March 2016 financial statement. As a result, 2017 is the first year in which the absorbed sector data are consolidated by the beginning of the financial year and are not comparable with the corresponding financial figures of 2016.

The Company deals with the industrial processing of aluminium products and the production of packaging items. The Company consists of two production facilities: the foil rolling plant and the foil converting plant. The main products of the company are flexible packaging foil, household foil, pharmaceutical packaging foil, food packaging foil and laminated foil. To serve its purposes, the company employed 2017, 342 employees against 334 employees in 2016.

The Company has production facilities in Greece and promotes its products internationally, with major destinations the European Union, the USA and the Far East. The Company is headquartered in Greece, at 2-4 Mesogion Avenue and its main facilities are in the 61st km of National Road Athens-Lamia, Inofita, Viotia and 25th km National Road Athens - Corinthos, Mandra, Attica. The Company's email address is www.symetal.gr.

The parent company of Symetal SA is ELVALCHALCOR SA. The financial statements of the company are included in the financial statements of ELVALCHALCOR SA. The Company as well as ELVALCHALCOR SA belong to the VIOHALCO S.A Group, whose shares are traded on the EURONEXT of Belgium and the Athens Stock Exchange.

2. Preparation base of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Company relate to the year ended on December 31, 2017 and have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been approved for publication by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 February 2018.

3. Operating 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. Assumptions and judgements application

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 judgments 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 judgments 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 21)

During the normal course of business, many transactions and calculations are carried out for which precise tax calculation is uncertain. In the case that the final taxes that result from the tax audits are different from the amounts initially recorded, these differences will affect income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year that the determination of tax differences mainly as to the recovery of the tax claim took place.

(b) Inventories (note 12)

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

(c) Impairment (note 8 and 9)

The Company makes estimates for any impairment of assets that are not measured at fair value (Land, buildings and equipment, Intangible assets) for indications of impairment. Especially regarding Land, Buildings and Equipment, the Company performs an assessment of its recoverability based on the use value of the cash-generating unit to which the asset is included. The estimated use value is based on a five-year business plan prepared by the Management and is therefore sensitive to the verification or not of the assumptions regarding the achievement of sales targets, gross margin, operating results, growth rates and discounting of estimated cash flows.

(d) Provisions (note 19)

Provisions are calculated at the present value of expenses that, on the basis of the Management's best estimate, are required to meet the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and increases related to that obligation.

(e) Measurement of employee benefit obligations (note 17)

The liability is based on basic actuarial assumptions.

(e) Fair value measurement

A number of accounting principles and disclosures require the measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial instruments and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an instrument or liability, the Company uses mostly active market prices. Fair values are categorized into hierarchy levels as follows:

Level 1: Prices (without adjustments) of an active market for corresponding items of receivables and liabilities.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable data.

Level 3: Non-observable data for receivables and liabilities.

Level 2 includes data that do not meet Classification Criteria at Level 1 but which are observable, either directly or indirectly. At this level are listed over-the-counter derivative financial instruments based on broker prices.

Level 3 includes unobservable values. The fair value of shares that are not traded in an active market is determined on the basis of the Company's forecasts regarding the future profitability of the issuer, taking into account the expected growth of its activities as well as the discount rate. The fair values of financial liabilities are calculated based on the present value of future cash flows arising from specific contracts using the current interest rate that is available to the Company for the use of similar financial instruments.

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

Additional information on fair value measurement assumptions is included in Note 28

5. Measurement basis

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for derivative assets and liabilities.

6. Significant accounting principles

The accounting policies presented below have been consistently applied in all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

The Company applies the accounting principles consistently for all periods presented in the financial statements, except for the application of the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations listed below, the application of which is mandatory for the annual financial statements beginning on or after on 1 January 2017 and had no impact on the Company's financial statements:

Amendment to IAS 12 "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets in Unrealized Losses". (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017): The amendment clarifies the accounting treatment for the recognition of deferred tax assets on unrealized losses arising from loans measured at fair value.

Amendment to IAS 7 (Disclosures) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). The amendment introduces mandatory disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014 (Cycle 2014-2016): The amendment describes key changes to specific IFRS. The amendment has not yet been adopted by the EU.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of participations in other entities" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017). The amendment clarifies that the obligation to provide the disclosures in IFRS 12 applies to participation in entities that have been categorized as held for sale.

<u>New standards and interpretations</u>

The following standards and amendments to standards have not yet come into force and have not been adopted prematurely by the Company. Management estimates that the following standards may have an impact on the Company's financial position and performance. The Company cannot assess the impact of the new standards on the financial statements as it has not finalized all the details of their assessment.

(a) IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" (effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018): This standard replaces IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", IAS 18 "Revenue", IFRIC 13 " Customer Loyalty Programs" IFRIC 15 "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate", IFRIC 18 "Transfers of Assets by Customers" and SIC-31 "Revenue - Exchange Transactions Involving Advertising Services". It determines when and how a company following IFRS will recognize revenue while it requires form these entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard provides a single five-step model based on principles that will apply to all contracts with customers. The Company will adopt the new standard from 1 January 2018 using the modified retrospective approach, which means that the cumulative effect will be recognized in the retained earnings as at 1 January 2018 and the comparatives will not be adjusted. Regarding the assessment of the impact of IFRS 15, the Company analyzed the impact of the application of the new standard and identified insignificant differences from current accounting policies. As a result, the new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements in its application.

b) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018): This Standard is intended to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and refers to the classification, measurement, de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The Company has decided to adopt IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 with the practical solutions permitted by the Standard. In respect of the impairment model that requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL), the Company conducted an exercise for the effect of a change in the impairment model of the receivables which depicted that if the new impairment model had been applied for the figures of the closing years of 2017 it would arise an additional provision for the pre-tax profit of Euro 150 thousand.

As far as the classification and measurement of financial data is concerned, the implementation of the new standard is not expected to have a significant impact. There is also no impact on the accounting treatment of the Company for financial liabilities. With regard to hedge accounting, the Company has chosen to continue to apply IFRS 39, thus no effect is expected.

(c) IFRS 2 (Amendment) "Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018): The amendment provides clarifications on the measurement basis for asset-based and cash-settled share-based payment transactions, and the accounting treatment for amendments in terms that change a cash-settled or equity-settled benefit. The amendment has not yet been adopted by the EU.

d) IFRS 4 (Amendment) "Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts". (to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). It concerns changes to insurance contracts and will allow all entities issuing insurance contracts to recognize in other comprehensive income any deviations resulting from the application of IFRS 9 and with respect to entities operating in the insurance sector the option for temporary from IFRS 9 to 2021. The amendment has not been adopted by the EU.

e) IAS 40 (Amendment) "Transfer of Investment Property" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018): The amendment clarifies that in order to change the use of the property it should be assessed whether the property meets the definition and change can be documented. The amendment has not yet been adopted by the EU.

IAS 28 "Interests in associates and joint ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendment provides clarifications for investment fund management bodies, mutual funds and entities that choose to measure participations in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. This must be done separately for each associate or joint ventures at the time of initial recognition.

g) IFRIC 22 "Foreign currency transactions and advances" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018): This interpretation provides guidance on how the transaction date is determined when the standard that refers to transactions in foreign currency is applied, IAS 21. The interpretation has not yet been adopted by the EU.

h) IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17. It was issued in January 2016 and aims to ensure that lessees and lessors provide useful information about transactions that concern leases. IFRS 16 requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all lease contracts with a maturity of more than 12 months, unless the item is of non-significant value.

i) IFRIC; 23 "Treatment of income tax uncertainty" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019): The interpretation clarifies that tax uncertainties should be treated in the calculation of taxable profit (tax loss), of tax bases, of unused tax losses, of unused tax credits or tax rates before applying the requirements of IAS 12. The interpretation has not yet been adopted by the EU.

j) IAS 19 (Amendment) "Schedule modification, curtailment or settlement" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019): The amendment specifies how entities should determine their pension costs when changes occur in defined benefit pension plans. The amendment has not yet been adopted by the EU.

k) IAS 28 (Amendment) "Long-term Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019): The amendment specifies that companies should account for their long-term investments in an associate or joint venture - to which the equity method does not apply - based on IFRS. 9. The amendment has not yet been adopted by the EU.

l) IFRS 9 (Amendments) "Early redemption options with negative repayment penalties" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019) The amendments allow companies, if they meet a particular condition, to measure financial items with early repayment option and negative compensation at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income instead of fair value through profit or loss. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the EU.

(**m) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021). The new Standard replaces IFRS 4, which was published in 2004. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts that fall within the scope of the standard, as well as for the relative disclosures. The new standard addresses the comparability problems created by IFRS 4 as it requires that all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner. The standard has not yet been adopted by the EU.

(n) Annual Improvements to IFRS 2015 (Cycle 2015-2017) The amendments that are displayed below describe the key changes to specific IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the EU.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" The amendments clarify that an entity re-measures its previously held share in a jointly controlled activity when it acquires control of that entity.

IFRS 11 "Joint Agreements" The amendments clarify that an entity does not re-measure its previously held share in a jointly controlled activity when it acquires joint control over that entity.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes" The amendments clarify that an entity accounts for all the income tax effects of dividend payments in the same way.

IAS 23 "Borrowing costs" The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowing any loan specifically undertaken to develop an asset when that asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

6.1. Subsidiaries and associates

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those companies that are 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 ultimate 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 companies 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.

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

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

6.2. Foreign currency

(a) Transactions in foreign currency

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 recognized 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 recognized in OCI :

— Available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

(b) *Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company, under the assumption that their cost can be measured reliably.

(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 recognized 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
- Vehicles	4 – 6	years
- Other equipment (furniture and fixtures)	5 – 7	years

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

6.4. Intangible assets and goodwill

a) Software

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

(b) Other intangible assets
Amortization 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 recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortized.

(c) Amortization
Amortization 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 recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortized.

The estimated useful lives are 3-4 years.

6.5. 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 recognizes Cash and receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date.
The Company derecognizes 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 derecognizes 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 realize 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Trade and other receivables
These assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(d) 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.

(e) Available for- sale financial assets

These assets are initially recognized 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 recognized in OCI and accumulated in the “Fair value” reserve. When these assets are derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

(f) Non-derivative financial liabilities – measurement

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

(g) 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.

6.6 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 US Dollar 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

Derivatives are recognized at fair value both initially and subsequently. The method by which profit and losses are recognized depends on whether derivatives are designated as a hedging instrument or are held for trading. Derivatives are recognized 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 profit or losses.
When a hedge item matures or is sold or when the hedging proportion no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, the accumulated profit and losses in ‘Equity’ reclassified to profit and loss 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 accumulated profit or losses in Equity are reclassified 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.

6.7 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.

b) Financial items measured at amortized 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 recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance reserve. 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 recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through OCI.

(d) Non-financial items

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than 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 recognized if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

6.8. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable 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 realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses .

6.9. 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 recognized 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;

taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 realized.

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.

6.10. Employees' benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee 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 benefits 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 recognized immediately in OCI. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized 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 recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

d) Employment 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.

6.11. Government grants

Government grants are recognized 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 recognized 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.

6.12. 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.

6.13. 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 capitalized 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 recognized in profit and loss proportionately during the term of the lease.

6.14. Revenues recognition

(a) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognized 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) Service provision

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) Income from leases

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

6.15. Financial income and expenses

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 recognized in profit or loss
— Impairment losses recognised on financial assets

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

6.16. Segment reporting

The operating segment to be presented constitutes a part of the Company that engages in business activities and generates sales and expenses, including sales and expense related to transactions with other segments of the Company. The results of all sectors are reviewed by the business decision maker who is the Board of Directors and is responsible for measuring the business performance of the operating segments.

7. Operating segments

After the absorption of the foil and coating industry, the Company is organized in a business centre based on the production of aluminium products. The Company has an operating segment for presentation and is as follows:

- **The aluminium foil segment** that produces and sells aluminium foil products.

Segment's performance evaluation is based on operating results. The following table presents the sales, results, assets and liabilities of the Company's operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2017 and the prior year period 2016:

Primary presentation type - Business Segments
Sales and operating profit for each segment for the 12 months until 31 December 2016

EUR	**FOIL**
12 months until 31 December 2016	
Revenue	151,787,843
Cost of sales	(142,242,559)
Gross Profit	**9,545,284**
Other Income	1,036,937
Selling and Distribution expenses	(2,376,130)
Administrative expenses	(2,339,984)
Other Expenses	(283,724)
Operating profit (EBIT)	**5,582,383**
Finance Income	3,671
Finance Costs	(1,025,600)

Net financial result	**(1,021,929)**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	**4,560,454**
Income tax expense	(1,343,519)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**3,216,935**

The following table presented the total assets and liabilities of the foil segment until 31 December 2016:

31/12/2016	**FOIL**
Total assets	145,041,764
Total liabilities	65,540,749

The following table shows all investments in the foil sector until 31 December 2016:

31/12/2016	**FOIL**
Fixed Assets	2,012,713
Intangible Assets	54,537
	2,067,250

The following table shows the total depreciation/amortization of the foil segment by 31 December 2016:

	FOIL
12 months until 31 December 2016	
Depreciation of tangible assets	(4,247,119)
Amortization of intangible assets	(17,619)
Total depreciation/amortization	**(4,264,738)**

Sales and operating profit for each segment for the 12 months until 31 December 2017:

EUR	**FOIL**
12 months until 31 December 2017	
Revenue	220,309,344
Cost of sales	(207,531,444)
Gross Profit	**12,777,899**
Other Income	870,548
Selling and Distribution expenses	(3,136,030)
Administrative expenses	(3,600,364)
Other Expenses	(376,805)
Operating profit (EBIT)	**6,535,248**
Finance Income	3,237
Finance Costs	(1,388,804)
Net financial result	**(1,385,567)**

Profit/(Loss) before income tax	**5,149,681**
Income tax expense	(1,745,555)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**3,404,126**

The following table presents the total assets and liabilities of the aluminum sector on 31 December 2017:

31/12/2017	**FOIL**
Total assets	141,888,509
Total liabilities	59,465,651

The following table shows all investments in the aluminium sector by 31 December 2017:

31/12/2017	**FOIL**
Fixed Assets	2,340,955
Intangible Assets	173,109
	2,514,063

The following table shows the total depreciation/amortization of the aluminium sector as at 31 December 2017:

12 months until 31 December 2017	**FOIL**
Depreciation of tangible assets	(5,710,161)
Amortization of intangible assets	(41,089)
Total depreciation/amortization	**(5,751,250)**

Geographic segments

The following table shows the geographical breakdown of sales for the years 2017 and 2016:

EUR **Sales to third parties**	**2017**	**2016**
Greece	27,785,826	20,816,966
Other European Union	116,062,140	77,773,263
Other European countries	46,446,188	36,282,873
Asia	19,800,706	10,993,492
America	3,951,066	3,010,917
Africa	6,263,417	2,910,332
Total	**220,309,343**	**151,787,843**

The following table shows the breakdown of sales by category in years 2017 and 2016:

Sales breakdown per category

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Sale of goods	205,314,899	140,946,947

Rendering of services	29,277	57,262
Other	14,965,168	10,783,634
Total	**220,309,344**	**151,787,843**

All tangible and intangible assets of the Company are located in Greece. The book value of tangible assets at 31/12/2017 amounted to € 49,943,398 (2016: € 53,695,410). Accordingly, the carrying value of intangible assets at the end of 2017 amounted to € 308,788 (2016: € 93,019). The Company made investments of € 2,514,063 during 2017 (2016: € 2,067,250).

8. Land, premises and equipment

The following table presents the movement of the Company's tangible assets for the year 2016:

EUR	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost or fair value							
Balance on 1 January 2016	**-**	**-**	**1,098,578**	**280**	**985**	**-**	**1,099,843**
Additions	-	88,220	931,565	31,010	190,476	771,442	**2,012,713**
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,554)	(406)	-	**(15,960)**
Acquisition through business combination	2,156,760	7,427,150	81,549,489	897,721	2,525,835	1,581,943	**96,138,898**
Other reclassifications	-	56,008	1,850,647	-	-	(1,906,655)	**-**
Balance on 31 December 2016	**2,156,760**	**7,571,379**	**85,430,279**	**913,458**	**2,716,889**	**446,729**	**99,235,494**
Accumulated							
Balance 1 January 2016	**-**	**-**	**(295,852)**	**(42)**	**(985)**	**-**	**(296,879)**
Depreciation for the	-	(302,932)	(3,719,194)	(62,422)	(162,571)	-	**(4,247,119)**
Disposals	-	-	-	15,554	406	-	**15,960**
Acquisition through business combination	-	(2,798,042)	(35,831,421)	(606,260)	(1,776,324)	-	**(41,012,047)**
Balance on 31 December 2016	-	**(3,100,975)**	**(39,846,466)**	**(653,171)**	**(1,939,473)**	-	**(45,540,084)**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value on 31 December 2016	**2,156,760**	**4,470,404**	**45,583,813**	**260,287**	**777,417**	**446,729**	**53,695,410**

The following table presents the movement of the Company's tangible assets for the year 2017

EUR	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Vehicles	Other equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost or fair value							
Balance1 January 2017	2,156,760	**7,571,379**	**85,430,279**	**913,458**	**2,716,889**	**446,729**	**99,235,494**
Additions	-	168,102	1,043,273	30,000	185,925	913,655	**2,340,955**
Disposals	-	-	(91,467)	-	-	-	**(91,467)**
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(1,390)	-	**(1,390)**
Reclassifications	-	5,800	277,239	-	-	(366,789)	**(83,750)**
Balance on 31 December 2017	**2,156,760**	**7,745,281**	**86,659,324**	**943,458**	**2,901,424**	**993,595**	**101,399,842**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance 1 January 2017	**-**	**(3,100,975)**	**(39,846,466)**	**(653,171)**	**(1,939,473)**	**-**	**(45,540,084)**
Depreciation for the period	-	(410,059)	(5,064,183)	(66,423)	(169,497)	-	**(5,710,161)**
Disposals	-	-	91,467	-	-	-	**91,467**
Write offs	-	-	-	-	1,390	-	**1,390**
Impairment	-	-	(299,056)	-	-	-	**(299,056)**
Balance on 31 December 2017	-	**(3,511,034)**	**(45,118,238)**	**(719,593)**	**(2,107,579)**	-	**(51,456,444)**
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value on 31 December 2017	**2,156,760**	**4,234,247**	**41,541,086**	**223,865**	**793,845**	**993,595**	**49,943,398**

Of the total tangible assets of the Company, there are mortgages on fixed assets of 13,472,400 euro as collateral for the granting of loans.

9. Intangible assets

The following table presents the movement of the Intangible Assets of the Company for the year 2016:

EUR	Software	Other	Total
Cost or fair value			
Balance on 1 January 2016			
Additions	54,537	-	54,537
Additions due to business combination	905,922	72,149	978,071
Balance on 31 December 2016	**960,459**	72,149	**1,032,608**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance on 1 January 2016			
Amortization for the period	(17,619)	-	**(17,619)**
Acquisition through business combination	(849,822)	(72,149)	(921,971)

Balance on 31 December 2016	**(867,441)**	(72,149)	**(939,590)**
Net book value on 31 December 2016	**93,018**	**0**	**93,019**

The following table presents the movement of the Intangible assets of the Company for the year 2017:

EUR	**Software**	**Other**	**Total**
Cost or fair value			
Balance on 1 January 2017	**960,459**	**72,149**	**1,032,608**
Additions	173,109	-	**173,109**
Other reclassifications	83,750		83,750
Balance on 31 December 2017	**1,217,318**	72,149	**1,289,467**
Accumulated depreciations			
Balance on 1 January 2017	**(867,441)**	**(72,149)**	**(939,590)**
Amortization for the period	(41,089)	-	**(41,089)**
Balance on 31 December 2017	**(908,530)**	(72,149)	**(980,679)**
Net book value 31 December 2017	**308,788**	**0**	**308,788**

10. Derivatives financial items

The following table presents the value of derivatives in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2017 and the corresponding value in 2016. All derivatives refer to cash flow hedges and their liquidation date is expected in the first half of 2018.

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Non-current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1.390	-
Total	**1.390**	
Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	43,103	335,463
Total	**43,103**	**335,463**
Long-term liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	49,477	-
Total	**49,477**	
Short-term liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	365,763	219,268
Total	**365,763**	**219,268**

Amounts recognised in the results:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Gain / (loss) from forward contracts	129,862	666,147
Total	**129,862**	**666,147**

11. Trade and other receivables

The following table presents an analysis of trade and other receivables at 31st December 2017 as well as the corresponding amounts of 2016:

Current Assets		
EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Trade receivables	23,626,782	30,478,362
Less: Impairment losses	(296,579)	(296,579)
Net trade receivables	**23,330,203**	**30,181,783**
Other down payments	-	898
Cheques and notes receivables & Cheques overdue	1,855,663	1,585,115
Receivables from related parties	6,631,470	4,771,048
Tax assets	5,101,296	6,816,065
Other debtors	1,415,503	1,033,746
Total	**38,334,134**	**44,388,654**
Non-current assets		
Other non-current receivables	16,381	28,416
Total	**16,381**	**28,416**
Total receivables	**38,350,514**	**44,417,070**

Information on the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk as well as the provision for bad debt to cover the risk of doubtful debt is presented in note 28. The balance in the "Other Debtors" account for the previous year 2016 has been revised compared to the published by € 3,116,613 due to the rectification of the "Purchased under receipt" in the account “A & B raw materials consumables, spare parts & packaging items”.

12. Inventories

The following table presents an analysis of the inventories’ categories at 31st December 2017 and the corresponding amounts for 2016**:**

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Merchandise	8.869	681
Finished goods	12.112.455	10.372.890
Semi-finished goods	2.464.129	2.640.792
By-products & scrap	384.978	729.309
Work in progress	6.387.737	5.700.884
Raw and auxiliary materials, consumables and packaging materials	29.719.581	24.494.783
Total	**51.077.749**	**43.939.340**
Less: Adjustment for revaluation to Net Realizable Value	-	-
Total net liquidable value	**51.077.749**	**43.939.340**

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in the Cost of Sales for the year 2017 is € 174,075,301 (31.12.2016: € 118,110,930).

There are no encumbrances on the Company's inventories. The remainder of the “A '& B' raw materials consumables-spare parts & packaging items” of the previous year 2016 has been revised compared to the published € 3,116,613 due to a change in the classification of purchases received from the item “Other Debtors”.

No provision for inventory impairment has been recognized.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents of the Company amounted to € 2,163,566 at 31/12/2017 compared to € 2,561,462 in 2016. The following table shows the composition of cash and cash equivalents:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Cash at cashier and banks	8,711	3,923
Short-term bank deposits	2,154,855	2,557,539
Total	**2,163,566**	**2,561,462**

14. Share capital

As at 31 December 2017, the share capital of the Company amounts to € 49,878,443 and is divided into 12,756,635 registered shares of nominal value € 3.91 per share.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's shares:

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Treasury shares	Total
1 January 2016	**1,072,102**	**3,216,306**	**404,096**	**0**	**3,620,402**
Issuance of new shares / (reduction)	11,684,533	46,662,137			46,662,137
Treasury shares (purchased)/ sold	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2016	**12,756,635**	**49,878,443**	**404,096**	**0**	**50,282,539**
Issuance of new shares/ (reduction)	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares (purchased)/ sold	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2017	**12,756,635**	**49,878,443**	**404,096**	**0**	**50,282,539**

15. Other reserves

The following table presents the reserves of the Company as they have been formed on 31/12/2017 and on 31/12/2016:

EUR	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	Special reserves	Non-taxed reserves	Total
Balance on 1 January 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	82,498	-	-	**82,498**
Mergers and absorptions	-	-	8,055,160	6,903,295	**14,958,456**
Balance on 31 December 2016	**-**	**82,498**	**8,055,160**	**6,903,295**	**15,040,954**
Balance on 1 January 2017	**-**	**82,498**	**8,055,160**	**6,903,295**	**15,040,954**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(345,729)	-	-	**(345,729)**
Transfer of reserves	70,000	-	-	-	**70,000**
Balance on 31 December 2017	**70,000**	**(263,231)**	**8,055,160**	**6,903,295**	**14,765,225**

Statutory Reserve

Under Greek commercial law, companies are required to form 5% as a statutory reserve, up to a third of their paid-up share capital. During the life of the Company, the distribution of the statutory reserve is prohibited.

Special and Non-taxed reserves

Non-taxed reserves and special reserves include:

(a) Reserves held to cover own contribution of subsidized investment programs.

(b) Undistributed profits which are exempt from taxation under specific development laws.

(c) Reserves from tax-exempt income and specially taxed reserves which relate to income from interest for which tax has been withheld at source.

16. Debt

The total borrowing of the Company amounted to € 19,351,086 at 31/12/2017, compared to € 27,033,166 in 2016. In order to secure the bond loans, there are clauses that were reviewed by the company on 31 December 2017 and are legal with the borrowing terms.

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Long-term		
Unsecured bank loans	-	1,714,286
Secured bond loans	-	6,736,200
Unsecured bond loans	-	5,400,000
Total	**-**	**13,850,486**
Short-term		
Current portion of unsecured bank loans	1,714,286	1,714,286
Unsecured bank loans	5,500,600	7,422,994
Current portion of secured bond issues	6,736,200	2,245,400
Current portion of unsecured bond issues	5,400,000	1,800,000
Total	**19,351,086**	**13,182,680**
		-
Total Debt	**19,351,086**	**27,033,166**

The maturity dates of the long-term loans are the following:

EUR	2017	2016
Among 1 and 2 years	-	13,850,486
Among 2 and 5 years	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**13,850,486**

All loans will be repaid in 2018.

The actual weighted average interest rates at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2017	2016
Bank debt (long-term) unsecured– EUR	2.86%	2.86%
Bond loans secured – EUR	4.50%	4.53%
Bond loans unsecured – EUR	4.50%	4.53%
Bank debt (short-term) – EUR	5.10%	6.10%

17. Liabilities for employees' benefits

According to Greek labour law, employees are entitled to compensation in the event of their dismissal or retirement, the amount of which varies depending on the salary, the years of service and the way of leaving (dismissal or retirement). Employees who resign or are reasonably dismissed are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in the event of retirement is equal to 40% of the compensation that would be payable in case of unjustified dismissal. The Company considers that this is a defined benefit plan and charges the results for accrued benefits in each period with a corresponding increase in the pension liability. Benefit payments to retirees in each period are charged against this liability. The Company's employee benefit liability as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is analyzed as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Net defined benefit liability	1,576,853	1,300,815
Liability for social security contributions	634,356	580,908
Total Liabilities from benefits scheme	**2,211,209**	**1,881,723**

The movement of the net liability from employees' benefit scheme is as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Balance on 1 January	**1,300,815**	**1,068**
Included in the Income statement		
Current service cost	72,824	75,254
Past service credit	-	18,734
Settlement/curtailment/termination loss	34,958	(122,775)
Interest	20,679	27,122
	128,461	**(1,665)**
Included in the Total Comprehensive income statement		
-Actuarial losses/(gain)	192,328	(137,742)
	192,328	**(137,742)**
Other		
Acquisition through business combination or absorption of business	-	1,439,154
Benefits paid	(44,751)	-
	(44,751)	**1,439,154**
Balance 31 December	**1,576,853**	**1,300,815**

i. Actuarial assumptions

	2017	**2016**

Discount rate	1.50%	1.60%
Inflation	1.50%	1.50%
Future salary increase	1.75%	1.75%

	2017	2016
Average duration of Defined benefits scheme expiration (in years)	15.86	16.42

ii. Sensitivity Analysis

Impact on future cash flows

EUR	**2017**		**2016**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (0.5% change)	-7.50%	8.33%	-7.74%	8.62%
Future salary increase (0.5% change)	8.03%	-7.31%	8.32%	-7.57%

18. Government grants

The presented subsidies and their change within the years 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**5,737,112**	**-**
Absorptions and acquisitions' impact	-	6,064,183
Amortisation of grants	(436,180)	(327,071)
Balance at the end of the year	**5,300,933**	**5,737,112**

The grants have been received for investments in tangible assets.

19. Provisions

The Company has formed provisions of 150,000 euro for coverage of extraordinary losses.

20. Trade and other payables

The following table presents the liabilities to trade and other creditors as they formed at the end of the year 2017 and the corresponding period of 2016:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Suppliers	8,198,418	10,332,312
Down payments from customers	600,770	342,532
Social Security funds	634,356	580,908
Amounts due to related parties	15,160,834	12,100,114
Sundry creditors	825,652	926,707
Accrued expenses	676,295	472,488
Other Taxes	295,366	262,875
Total	**26,391,691**	**25,017,936**

The increase of the amounts due to related parties is attributed to the increase in the metal price, which contributed to the increase of the liabilities towards the parent ELVALHALCOR SA.

21. Income tax

The income tax is analysed as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Current tax expense	(1,903,400)	(676,842)
Deferred Tax (Expense)/Asset	157,845	(666,677)
Income Tax	**(1,745,555)**	**(1,343,519)**

The reconciliation for the income tax of the year by applying the tax rate of the Company is as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Accounting Profit/loss (-) before income tax	**5,149,681**	**4,560,454**
Tax rate in the country of residence (2017:29% & 2016:29%)	(1,493,407)	(1,322,532)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(135,071)	(225,989)
Other taxes	(2,800)	(2,200)
Tax of permanent differences	(114,277)	(9,818)
Changes in tax related to prior years	-	217,020
Tax corresponding to the Income Statement	**(1,745,555)**	**(1,343,519)**

The tax that corresponds to the Total Comprehensive Income Statement is as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Before taxes	Tax (expense) /income	After tax	Before taxes	Tax (expense) /income	After tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(192,328)	55,775	**(136,553)**	137,742	(39,945)	**97,797**
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging - reclassified to profit or loss	(486,942)	141,213	**(345,729)**	116,195	(33,697)	**82,498**
	(679,270)	**196,988**	**(482,282)**	**253,937**	**(73,642)**	**180,295**

The Company has obtained tax compliance certificates with the assurance of its statutory auditor for each fiscal year from 2011 to 2016 in accordance with Greek tax law. For the year 2017, the Company has been subject to the tax audit of the Certified Auditors Accountants provided by the provisions of Article 65A of Law 4174/2013. This audit is in progress and the relevant tax compliance report will be issued after the publication of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The result of the audit we presume that it will not have any material effect on the financial statements.

In addition, based on risk-analysis criteria, the Greek tax authorities may choose the Company for fiscal audit within the context of audits conducting on companies receiving tax compliance certificates with the consent of the statutory auditor. In this case, the Greek tax authorities have the right to carry out a tax audit of the years they choose, taking into account the work for issuing the tax compliance certificate. The Company has not received any audit orders from the tax authorities for the fiscal years. The Company does not expect any additional taxes and surcharges to be incurred under the audit of the Greek tax authorities.

The movement of the deferred tax asset and (liability) is as follows:

EUR	Balance on 1 January 2017	In the Income Statement	In Total Comprehensive Income Statement	Acquisition through business combination or absorption of business	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	(5,724,614)	96,698	-	-	**(5,627,916)**	-	(5,627,916)
Intangible assets	22,801	(22,801)	-	-	**-**	-	-
Derivatives	(33,697)	-	141,213	-	**107,517**	107,517	-
Employees' benefits	239,024	24,276	55,775	-	**319,075**	319,075	-
Provisions	86,008	-	-	-	**86,008**	86,008	-
Other	4,636	59,672	-	-	**64,308**	64,308	-
Tax asset /(Liabilities) before Offsetting	**(5,405,841)**	**157,845**	**196,988**		**(5,051,008)**	**576,908**	**(5,627,916)**
Offsetting						(576,908)	576,908
Net tax asset / (liabilities)					**(5,051,008)**		**(5,051,008)**

	Balance on 1 January 2017	In the Income Statement	In Total Comprehensive Income Statement	Acquisition through business combination or absorption of business	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	359,248	(109,521)	-	(5,974,341)	**(5,724,614)**	-	(5,724,614)
Intangible assets	437	(25,304)	-	47,668	**22,801**	22,801	-
Derivatives	-	-	(33,697)	-	**(33,697)**	-	(33,697)
Inventories	-	(111,301)	-	111,301	**-**	-	-
Employee benefits	310	(793)	(39,945)	279,452	**239,024**	239,024	-
Provisions	-	(7,286)	-	93,294	**86,008**	86,008	-
Other	-	113,146	-	(108,510)	**4,636**	4,636	-
Carryforward tax loss	525,618	(525,618)	-	-	**-**	-	-
Tax assets/(liabilities) before offsetting	**885,613**	**(666,677)**	**(73,642)**	**(5,551,135)**	**(5,405,841)**	**352,469**	**(5,758,310)**
Offsetting						(352,469)	352,469
Net tax asset/ (liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,405,841)**	**-**	**(5,405,841)**

22. Expense per category

The following tables present an analysis of the expenses per category for years 2017 and 2016:

2017 EUR	Cost of goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administration expenses	Total
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	174,075,301	-	-	174,075,301
Employees' benefits	9,707,374	1,287,139	1,894,247	12,888,759
Energy	3,743,003	6,378	6,378	3,755,758
Depreciation and amortisation	5,586,123	7,342	157,785	5,751,250
Taxes - duties	6,171	-	40,412	46,583
Credit insurance expenses	-	328,988	-	328,988
Other insurance expenses	663,532	(24,538)	5,813	644,808
Rental fees	1,116,254	54,197	145,533	1,315,984
Transportation	5,148,393	191,880	9	5,340,282
Promotion & advertising	-	467,841	7,643	475,484
Third party fees and benefits	2,160,200	457,841	683,290	3,301,332
Gain/(losses) from derivatives	(129,862)	-	-	(129,862)
Storage	166,943	-	-	166,943
Packing	384,400	-	-	384,400
Commissions	2,033,829	10,910	-	2,044,739
Foreign exchange differences	379,129	-	-	379,129
Maintenance expenses	1,705,258	1,714	3,575	1,710,548
Travel expenses	73,953	127,912	28,569	230,433
BOD Fees	-	-	396,379	396,379
Other expenses	711,442	218,426	230,731	1,160,599
Total	**(207,531,444)**	**(3,136,030)**	**(3,600,364)**	**(214,267,838)**

2016 EUR	Cost of goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administration expenses	Total
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	118,110,930	-	-	118,110,930
Employees' benefits	6,976,894	904,574	1,238,435	9,119,903
Energy	2,671,769	(2,721)	(6,377)	2,662,670
Depreciation and amortisation	4,129,680	23,416	111,642	4,264,738
Taxes - duties	35,354	15,572	28,055	78,980
Credit insurance expenses	-	353,065	150	353,215
Other insurance expenses	454,487	(25,968)	8,091	436,609
Rental fees	923,342	30,869	117,211	1,071,421
Transportation	3,826,019	154,014	2,329	3,982,361
Promotion & advertising	-	375,114	27,367	402,481
Third party fees and benefits	1,628,505	255,560	528,842	2,412,906
Gain/(losses) from derivatives	(666,147)	-	-	(666,147)
Storage	77,483	1,006	-	78,490
Packing	236,275	-	-	236,275
Commissions	1,615,238	5,274	-	1,620,512
Foreign exchange differences	(2,427)	-	-	(2,427)
Maintenance expenses	1,435,912	22,039	4,629	1,462,581
Travel expenses	50,630	122,307	44,482	217,419
BOD Fees	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	738,616	142,011	235,129	1,115,755
Total	**(142,242,559)**	**(2,376,130)**	**(2,339,984)**	**(146,958,673)**

2016	Cost of goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administration expenses	
Research and development expenses (excluding the intra-group)	-	-	187,298	**187,298**
2017				
Research and development expenses (excluding the intra-group)	113,669	-	298,001	**411,670**

In the following table an analysis is presented of the Company's benefits to its employees.

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Employee remuneration & expenses	9,121,165	6,539,174
Social security expenses	2,371,933	1,785,628
Defined benefit plan expenses	128,461	(1,665)
Other employee benefits	1,267,200	796,766
Total	**12,888,759**	**9,119,903**

23. Other income/(expense)

The following table presents an analysis of the other income /expenses for the year 2017 and 2016 as presented in the Income Statement:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Other Income		
Grants of the Fiscal Year	1,518	-
Amortization of Grants	436,180	327,071
Income from fees	164,605	125,461
Damage Compensation	90,320	257,988
Gain from sale of Fixed assets	2,000	16,030
Other Income	175,925	310,387
Total	**870,548**	**1,036,937**
Other Expenses (-)		
Gain from sale of Fixed assets	(299,056)	-
Other Expenses	(77,749)	(283,724)
Total	**(376,805)**	**(283,724)**
Other operating income-expense(net)	**493,743**	**753,212**

24. Operating Leases

The following table presents the Company's liabilities from operating leases for years 2017 and 2016.

EUR	2017 ΣΥΝΟΛΟ
Future minimum lease payments	
Less than 1 year	1,031,816
Between 1 and 5 years	3,863,957
More than 5 years	9,449,999
Total	**14,345,773**
Amounts recognised as gain or loss	
Lease expense	1,315,984

EUR	2016 TOTAL
Future minimum lease payments	
Less than 1 year	1,045,584
Between 1 and 5 years	3,956,262
More than 5 years	10,150,000
Total	**15,151,847**
Amounts recognised as gain or loss	
Lease expense	886,889

From the total of future lease payments amount of 13,932,019 € are related to operating leases of building facilities with related parties and the rest are related to operating leases of mechanical equipment and transportation means.

25. Financial income / (expense)

The financial results of the Company for the years 2017 and 2016 were formed as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Income		
Interest income	3,237	3,671
Total Income	**3,237**	**3,671**
Expense(-)		
Interest expenses	1,212,350	867,736
Bank guarantee commissions	79,831	95,837
Other bank commissions	96,623	62,027
Total expenses	**(1,388,804)**	**(1,025,600)**
Financial cost (net)	**(1,385,567)**	**(1,021,929)**

26. Contingencies

The following table presents the Company's guarantees as at the end of the years 2017 and 2016:

EUR	2017	2016
Liabilities		
Guarantees to secure liabilities to suppliers	1,223,600	-
Guarantees that have been issued in order to secure contracts with suppliers	342,900	-
Mortgages and statutory notices of mortgage issued against lots & buildings	13,472,400	13,472,400
Other liabilities	4,913,705	11,090,053
	19,952,605	***24,562,453***

27. Transactions with related parties

The Company is member of the VIOHALCO group and as a result a number of transactions take place with related companies and employees.

The sales of the Company towards related parties[1] were formed as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Sales of goods		
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent ElvalHalcor	15,054,930	10,789,531
Other related parties	45,773,083	12,562,439
	60,828,013	**23,351,969**
Sales of services		
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent ElvalHalcor	-	180,427
Other related parties	-	108
	-	**180,535**

The purchases of the Company with related parties were formed as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Purchases of goods		
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent	132,931,695	88,696,751
Other related parties	3,487,968	181,175
	136,419,663	**88,877,926**
Purchase of services		
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent	-	1,694,803
Other related parties	-	1,758,268
	-	**3,453,070**

The receivables and liabilities from and towards the related parties were formed as follows:

[1] To Other related parties companies that belong to Viohalco group and there is no participation interest of Symetal in them.

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Receivables from related parties:		
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent	639	-
Other related parties	6,630,831	4,771,048
	6,631,470	4,771,048

EUR		
Liabilities towards the related parties:		
Receivables from related parties:	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Associates	-	-
Parent	14,298,668	11,506,816
Other related parties	862,166	593,298
	15,160,834	**12,100,114**

The compensation of the Company towards the management has as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Compensation of Senior Management and BoD's members	396,379	-
Additional compensation of Senior Managers	294,168	272,990
	690,547	**272,990**

28. Financial instruments – Fair values and management of financial risk

(a) Fair value levels

The following tables present the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities for the years 2017 & 2016. Their fair value approximates the book value.

		Net book value				Fair value			
31/12/2017	**note**	**Hedging instruments**	**Cash and receivables**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**	**1 level**	**2 Level**	**3 level**	**Total**
Financial items at fair value									
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	*10*	44,493	-	-	44,493	-	44,493	-	44,493
Total		**44,493**	**-**	**-**	**44,493**	**-**	**44,493**	**-**	**44,493**
Financial items not measured in fair value									
-Trade and other receivables	*11*	-	38,350,514	-	38,350,514	-	-	-	-
-Cash and cash equivalents	*13*	-	2,163,566	-	2,16,3566	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**40,514,080**	**-**	**40,514,080**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value									
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	*10*	415,240	-	-	415,240	-	415,240	-	415,240
Σύνολο		415,240	-	-	415,240	-	415,240	-	415,240
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
-Loans	*17*	-	-	19,351,086	19,351,086	-	-	-	-
-Trade and other liabilities	*20*	-	-	26,391,691	26,391,691	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**45,742,777**	**45,742,777**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		Net book value				Fair value			
31/12/2016	**Note**	**Hedging instruments**	**Cash and receivables**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**	**1 level**	**2 Level**	**3 level**	**Total**
Financial items at fair value									
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	*10*	335,463	-	-	335,463	-	335,463	-	335,463
Total		**335,463**	**-**	**-**	**335,463**	**-**	**335,463**	**-**	**335,463**
Financial items not measured in fair value									

-Trade and other receivables	*11*	-	44,417,070	-	44,417,070	-	-	-	-
-Cash and cash equivalents	*13*	-	2,561,462	-	2,561,462	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**46,978,532**	**-**	**46,978,532**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value									
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	*10*	219,268	-	-	219,268	-	219,268	-	219,268
Σύνολο		**219,268**	-	-	**219,268**	-	219,268	-	219,268
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
-Loans	*17*	-	-	27,033,166	27,033,166	-	-	-	-
-Trade and other liabilities	*20*	-	-	25,017,936	25,017,936	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**52,051,102**	**52,051,102**				

The book value of the following categories financial items approaches the fair value without presenting significant differences:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Loans
- Trade and other payables

(b) Fair value measurement

	Valuation method
Derivatives	Comparison with Market: Fair values are based on prices from derivatives brokers. Similar contracts are traded on an active market and prices reflect real transactions in similar financial instruments
Shares listed in stock exchange	*Market price*: Price as formed in the active market.
Shares of non listed companies	Discounted cash flows: The fair value of non-tradable shares is determined based on the Company's projections for the future profitability of the issuer, taking into account both the expected growth rate of its activities and the discount rate.

During the financial year there have been no transfers of financial instruments between the three levels.

(c) Financial risk management

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to risks, its objectives, policies and procedures for risk measurement and management, and the Company's capital management.

The Company's risk management policies are applied in order to identify and analyze the risks it faces and to set risk-taking limits and to apply controls as to them. Risk management policies and related systems are reviewed periodically to incorporate changes observed in market conditions and Company's activities.

The overview of compliance with risk management policies and procedures is entrusted to the Internal Audit Department, which carries out regular and extraordinary audits of the implementation of procedures, the findings of which are communicated to the Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss to the Company in the event that a customer or third party in a financial instrument transaction fails to meet its contractual obligations and is primarily related to customer receivables and investment in debt securities.

Financial assets bearing credit risk are as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Trade & Other receivables (Current)	38,334,134	44,388,654
Trade & Other receivables (Non-current)	16,381	28,416
Total	**38,350,514**	**44,417,070**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,163,566	2,561,462
Derivatives	44,493	335,463
	2,208,059	**2,896,925**

i. <u>Trade and other receivables</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the characteristics of each client. Demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the specific market and the country in which customers operate, have less impact on credit risk as there is no geographical concentration of credit risk.

The Board of Directors has set up a credit policy whereby each new client is examined on an individual basis for his/her credit rating before the usual payment terms are proposed. The credit test carried out by the Company includes the examination of bank sources and other third-party credit scoring sources, if any. Credit limits are set for each customer, which is reviewed according to current conditions and adjusted, if necessary, the terms of sales and collections. Customer credit limits are typically determined on the basis of the insurance limits received for them by the insurance companies, and then receivables are insured against these limits.

The maximum exposure is as follows:

EUR	2017	2016
Greece	8,484,221	10,310,982
Other countries of the European Union	18,242,353	23,315,277
Other countries of Europe	6,020,930	6,954,716
Asia	3,541,865	2,714,212
America (North and South)	1,231,217	866,092
Africa	829,928	255,790
	38,350,514	**44,417,070**

When monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, the maturity characteristics of their receivables and any past receivable problems they have presented. Customers and other receivables include mainly wholesalers of the Company. Clients identified as "high risk" are placed in a special statement of customers and future sales must be pre-collected and approved by the Board of Directors. Depending on the client's history and status, the Company seeks, where possible, collateral or other guarantees (eg letters of guarantee) to secure its claims.

The Company recognizes an impairment provision that represents its estimate of impairment in respect of customers, other receivables and investments in securities. This provision mainly consists of impairment losses on specific receivables that are estimated on the basis of the conditions that they will be realized but not yet finalized.

The maturity analysis of customer balances after provisions is as follows:

Receivables maturity		
EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Neither past due nor impaired	30,975,260	39,200,829
Overdue	-	-
-Up to 6 months	7,061,243	5,176,138
-More than 6 months	314,011	40,103
	38,350,514	**44,417,070**

In the updated amounts are included as well the receivables from related parties.

The Company has formed a sufficient provision for impairment to cover the risk of bad debt. The movement of the provision for impairment for receivables is as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Balance 1 January	296,579	**-**
Amounts written off	-	(25,125)
Mergers and absorptions	-	321,704
Balance on 31 December	**296,579**	**296,579**

Investments

Investments are classified by the Company based on the purpose for which they were acquired. Management decides on the appropriate classification of the investment at the time of acquisition and reviews the classification at each presentation date.

i. Guarantees

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations when they expire. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, by holding the absolutely necessary cash and sufficient credit limits from the cooperating banks, that it will always have enough liquidity to meet its obligations when they expire, under normal but also difficult conditions without incurring unacceptable damage or jeopardizing the Company's reputation.

To avoid liquidity risks, the Company carries out a provision for cash flows for a period of one year when the annual budget is drawn up and a rolling three-month provision to ensure that it has enough cash to meet its operational needs, including the coverage of its financial liabilities. This policy does not take into account the relative impact of extreme conditions that cannot be predicted.

The analysis of financial liabilities based on contractual austerity is as follows:

EUR	2017				
Financial liabilities	**Balance sheet value**	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Bank loans	7,214,886	7,214,886	-	-	-
Interest of bank loans	-	317,059	-	-	-
Bond loans	12,136,200	12,136,200	-	-	-
Interest of Bond loans	-	501,377	-	-	-
Derivatives	415,240	365,763	49,477	-	-
Trade and other payables	26,391,691	26,391,691	-	-	-
	46,158,017	**46,926,975**	**49,477**	**-**	**-**

EUR	2016				
Financial liabilities	**Balance sheet value**	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Bank loans	10,851,566	9,137,280	2,031,344	-	-
Interest of bank loans	-	501,642	317,059	-	-
Bond loans	16,181,600	4,045,400	12,136,200	-	-
Interest of Bond loans	-	710,707	501,377	-	-
Derivatives	219,268	219,268	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	25,017,936	25,017,936	-	-	-
	52,270,370	**39,632,234**	**14,668,921**	-	-

Market risk

Market risk consists of the risk of changes in raw material prices, exchange rates and interest rates that affect the Company's results or the value of its financial instruments. The purpose of risk management under market conditions is to audit the Company's exposure to these risks within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

The Company carries out transactions on derivative financial instruments to hedge some of the risks from market conditions.

i. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases conducted and the loans issued in a currency other than the operating currency of the Company which is mainly Euro. The currencies in which these transactions are carried out are mainly the Euro and the US Dollar.

Over time, the Company hedges the majority of its estimated exposure to foreign currencies in relation to the anticipated sales and purchases as well as foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Company principally concludes foreign exchange futures contracts with foreign counterparties to address the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, which expire mainly in less than a year from the balance sheet date. When deemed necessary, these contracts are renewed upon expiry. Where appropriate, foreign exchange risk may be covered by borrowing in the respective currencies.

Interest on loans is in a currency that does not differ from that of the cash flows arising from the Company's operating activities, mainly the Euro.

The risk of a change in foreign exchange rates is as follows:

2017

EUR	**EURO**	**USD**	**GBP**	**ΣΥΝΟΛΟ**
Trade and other receivables	30,632,040	4,275,950	3,442,524	**38,350,514**
Loans and Borrowings	(19,351,086)	-	-	**(19,351,086)**
Trade and other payables	(23,576,180)	(2,796,736)	(18,775)	**(26,391,691)**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,163,566	-	-	**2,163,566**
	(10,131,659)	1,479,214	3,423,749	**(5,228,696)**
Derivatives for risk hedging (Nominal Value)	-	-	-	**-**
Total risk	**(10,131,659)**	**1,479,214**	**3,423,749**	**(5,228,696)**

2016

EUR	**EURO**	**USD**	**GBP**	**ΣΥΝΟΛΟ**
Trade and other receivables	37,491,661	3,468,910	3,456,499	**44,417,070**
Loans and Borrowings	(27,033,166)	-	-	**(27,033,166)**
Trade and other payables	(20,776,507)	(4,212,592)	(28,837)	**(25,017,936)**
Cash and cash equivalents	983,273	1,403,941	174,247	**2,561,462**
	(9,334,739)	660,259	3,601,909	**(5,072,570)**
Derivatives for risk hedging (Nominal Value)	-	751,738	(3,862,858)	**(3,111,120)**
Total risk	**(9,334,739)**	**1,411,997**	**(260,949)**	**(8,183,690)**

Sensitivity analysis:

	Result	
	Appreciation	**Depreciation**
EUR		
USD (10% Change)	(159,214)	159,214
GBP (10% Change)	(340,208)	340,208

The exchange rates used on 31/12/2017 are 1.1993 for receivables and liabilities in USD and 0.8872 for claims and liabilities in GBP.

Interest rate risk

The Company finances its investments as well as its needs in working capital through bank loans and bond loans, which results in burdening its results with interest expense. Increasing interest rate trends will have a negative impact on results as the Company will incur additional borrowing costs.

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

The risk of interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

EUR	**2017**	**2016**
Fixed interest rate		
Financial assets items	2,154,855	2,557,539
Financial liabilities items	(1,714,286)	(3,428,571)
	440,569	**(871,032)**
Interest rate Swap		
Net exposure to Fixed Interest rate	**440,569**	**(871,032)**
Floating interest rate		
Financial liabilities item	(17,636,800)	(23,604,594)
	(17,636,800)	**(23,604,594)**

If the interest rates change by 25 bps the impact on the results and the equity would be:

Floating interest rate	**2017**		**2016**	
EUR	**+0.25%**	**-0.25%**	**+0.25%**	**-0.25%**
Financial assets items	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities items	(44,092)	44,092	(39,934)	39,934
Sensitivity (net)	(44,092)	44,092	(39,934)	39,934

Fixed interest rate	**2017**		**2016**	
EUR	**+0,25%**	**-0,25%**	**+0,25%**	**-0,25%**
Financial assets items	5,387	(5,387)	6,394	(6,394)
Financial liabilities items	(4,286)	4,286	(8,238)	8,238
Sensitivity (net)	**1,101**	**(1,101)**	**(1,844)**	**1,844**

Capital management

The policy of the Board of Directors is to maintain a strong capital base in order to maintain investors, creditors and market’s confidence in the Company and allow the future development of its activities. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which is defined as net results divided by total equity.

The table below depicts the Company's capital level for the current and prior year as well as the evolution of the return on equity ratio.

RATIOS	**COMPANY**	
	31/12/2017	**31/12/2016**
Net Profit	3,404,126	3,216,935
Equity	82,422,858	79,501,014
Return on Equity Net Profit/Equity	4.13%	4.05 %

The Board of Directors pursues to maintain a balance of benefits and security that would provide a strong and healthy capital position and the highest returns achieved through an excellent level of borrowing.

Macroeconomic environment

In the context of the aforementioned analysis, the Company has evaluated the possible impact that may be encountered in the management of financial risks due to the current macroeconomic situation and the business environment in Greece.

Capital controls originally imposed on the country on 28 June 2015 are still in force, but have since been relaxed.

Despite the projections for a positive growth rate in 2018, the state of the Greek economy will depend both on the course of the reforms implemented in the Greek economy and on the evolution of negotiations for its funding by the Institutions. Also, capital restrictions on transfers of funds remain without any assessment of their possible lifting.

In this context, the Company continuously assesses macroeconomic conditions to be able to manage potential risks. Management constantly assesses the situation and its possible implications in order to ensure that all necessary and effective measures and actions are taken in time to minimize any impact on the Company's activities.

The export orientation of the Company combined with the increased demand for aluminium products can ensure both the smooth production operation of its facilities and the Company's ability to generate positive cash flows from its operations. In addition, the Company maintains strong links with its supplier network and sufficient liquidity to be able to cope with a shortage of raw materials.

Finally, the long-term loans of the Company expire in the next financial year and are expected to be repaid without affecting the company's liquidity due to its adequate capital base.

29. Events after the balance sheet date

On February 22, 2018, a fire occurred at one of the Company's production facilities related to the coating industry in Mandra, Attica. The Company's management estimates that the losses that have arisen do not affect the production operation of the plant and the cost of their rehabilitation is not expected to have any significant impact on the financial position of the Company.

Athens 28/02/2018

BoD Chairman	The Vice-Chairman	The Financial Director
IOANNIS OIKONOMOU	**NIKOLAOS KOUDOUNIS**	**IOANNIS DALIANIS**
ID No: AB 667146	**ID No: AE 012572**	**ID No: T 089132**
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