



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF SYMETAL S.A
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020**

SYMETAL S.A.

Reg. Number: 008524301000

Mesogion Av. 2-4, Pyrgos Athinon

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF SYMETAL S.A.
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st OF JANUARY TO 31st OF DECEMBER 2020**

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS ANNUAL REPORT

(1/1/2020 - 31/12/2020)

This Annual Report of the Board of Directors set out below (hereinafter referred to for the purpose of brevity as "Report"), concerns the fiscal year 2020 (1 January - 31 December 2020). This report was prepared in line with the relevant provisions of 4548/2018 Law (reform of the law on Sociétés Anonymes). This report details financial information of the Company SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (hereinafter referred to for the purpose of brevity as "Company" or "SYMETAL") for the year 2020, important events that took place during the said year and their effect on the annual financial statements. It also points out the main risks and uncertainties which Company was faced against and finally sets out the important transactions between the issuer and its affiliated parties.

The principal activities of the Company lie in the production and trade of aluminium foil products.

The existing Company structure is based on the operation of three plants and one warehouse which are listed in the following table:

Plant	Address
1 - Foil Converting Plant	25th km Athens - Korinthos National Road, Mandra, Attica, Greece
2 - Foil Rolling Plant	Agios Thomas - Madaro, Oinofyta, Viotia, Greece
3 - Warehouse	53 th Athens - Lamia National Road, Oinofyta, Viotia, Greece
4- Lacquer Production Plant	location Xiro Pigadi – Mandra Attica, Greece

1. Financials - Business Report - Major events

2020 was another year of growth for the Company. Although the global economy was severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, Symetal managed to slightly increase its sales volume and retain its market share. The company adjusted its product mix in order to keep pace with market trends, focusing on pharmaceutical foil and caps. Although sales volume increased, the Company's performance was influenced by strong competition, as Chinese foil producers invaded in the European market. As a result, the consequent price pressure led profitability downwards. Furthermore, the Company completed the investment in a new lacquer production plant in Mandra, which started to produce on January 1st 2021.

In 2021, the company aims to remain focused on the increased demand for plain and lacquered products and complete the investment of a new lacquering machine in Mandra's Plant.

The following table presents the basic financial data of the Company for 2020 and the comparative data of 2019.

Comparative Data	2020	2019	Dif 2019/2018	Dif % 2019/2018
Sales Volume (tns)	68.543	66.908	1.635	2,44 %
Sales Turnover (€)	225.133.983	231.641.836	(6.507.852)	(2,81) %
Gross Profit (€)	13.067.876	14.744.971	(1.677.095)	(11,37) %
EBITDA (€)	11.202.142	14.322.281	(3.120.139)	(21,79) %
a-EBITDA (€)	12.939.683	15.084.613	(2.144.930)	(14,22) %

Depreciation (€)	5.089.177	5.978.904	(889.727)	(14,88) %
Net Finance Cost	1.077.438	1.383.763	(306.325)	(22.14) %
Profit before Tax (€)	5.038.702	6.959.614	(1.920.912)	(27,60) %

Sales volume for 2020 amounted to 68.5 k. tons, showing an increase of 1.6 k. tons compared to the corresponding period of 2019 (66.9 k. tons). This increase in sales volume is due to the sales of thick and blister foil products, while India, Croatia and U.S.A depicts the largest increase in sales.

Despite, the increase in sales volume, the total annual sales turnover decreased by 6,5 m. this decrease is due to the negative effect of aluminum price. Therefore, the total annual sales turnover amounted to 225,1 m., falling by 2,81% compared to the previous year (231,6 m. euros).

Within this context, the annual earnings before taxes (EBT) amounted to 5,04 m. euros, showing a decrease of 1,92 m. euros compared to the previous year (2019: 6,96 m. euros). Apart from the declining in aluminum prices, the result from the metal price fall (LME) in 2020 amounted to a 1,7 m. euros loss and adversely affected the Company results. The corresponding effect of the 2019 metal price, was also negative and amounted to 760 k. euros.

In addition, the Company's results in 2020 were adversely affected by expenses related with the Covid-19 pandemic that amounted at 437 k.€. The Company had not recognized similar expenses in the previous year (2019).

The Company's investments amounted at 5,5 m. euros, of which 850 k. € were related to the capacity increase of Mandra's Plant and 2 m. for the construction of the new lacquer production facility in the area of Mandra. The remaining amount is related with the improvement and replacement of the current fixed assets.

2. Financial Overview

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 and borrowings. Amounts are used as presented in the Statement of Financial Position. Loans and borrowings also include lease obligations.

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 loans and borrowings. The figures are derived from the Statement of Financial Position. Loans and borrowings also include lease obligations.

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 2020 and the previous one, the figures for the Company had as follows:

Ratios	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Liquidity Ratio Currents Assets / Short Term Liabilities	2,94	3,40
Equity to Debt Ratio Equity / Loans	5,21	3,62
Return on capital employed Profit before Tax & Financial results / Equity + Loans	5,11%	6,74%
Return on Equity Net Profit / Equity	3,58%	5,46%

In addition with the aforementioned ratios, the Company monitors and the overtime evolution of the adjusted earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization (a - EBITDA). Earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) are computed with the adjustment of the reported operating income with depreciation and amortization as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Operating profit / (loss) (EBIT)	6.112.965	8.343.377
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	4.392.630	5.490.343
Depreciation of right of use assets	763.863	742.221
Depreciation of intangible assets	145.364	118.649
Amortization of grants	(212.681)	(372.309)
EBITDA	11.202.142	14.322.281

The computation of the aforementioned adjusted earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization (a-EBITDA) is based on the adjustment of the earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) with the following figures:

- LME Result
- Restructuring expenses
- Idle Cost
- Impairment of fixed assets
- Gains or losses for the sales of fixed assets

Therefore, adjusted earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization (a-EBITDA) for the current and the previous fiscal year were computed as follows:

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
EBITDA	11.202.142	14.322.281
Adjustments for:		
LME result	1.739.928	764.832
Unrealized (gains) / losses from foreign exchange differences	-	-
Impairment / (Reversal of impairment) on fixed assets	-	-
Gains from sale of fixed assets	(2.387)	(2.500)
Other extraordinary income / expenses	-	-
a - EBITDA	12.939.683	15.084.613

3. Sustainability 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 pillars:

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:

Suppliers Category	2020	2019
International suppliers	267	268
National suppliers	706	810
Local Suppliers (to all national suppliers)	212	132
Total	1.185	1.210

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 2020 & 2019.

Employees	2020	2019
Women	39	42
Men	345	346
Total	384	388

Below is analyzed the age profile of the company's current employees as well as the new recruitments for the year 2020 by sex, as well as the percentage of their job allocation.

2020	18 - 30	30-50	51+	Total
Men	50	237	58	345
Women	8	26	5	39
Total	58	263	63	384

2020	Office employees & professionals	Workers	Management	Total
Number of Employees	95	234	55	384

Respectively, in 2019 the composition of the Company's employees was as follows:

2019	18 - 30	30-50	51+	Total
Men	66	227	53	346
Women	10	26	6	42
Total	76	253	59	388

2019	Office employees & professionals	Workers	Management	Total
Number of Employees	94	239	55	388

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 & Safety Indicators for employees	2020	2019
Incident Frequency Rate (LTIR)	9,05	8,98
Incident Severity Rate (SR = LDR)	126	126
Total Training Hours	4.289	7.243

Research & 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.

Within 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 ELKEME S.A., which has specialized equipment and personnel, in order to enhance the operations of the Research and Development Department.

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 S.A. 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.
- Energy management system (according to ISO 50001) for all producing plants.
- Investments in new infrastructure in order to continuously improve our environmental performance.
- Education and awareness raising of employees on environmental management issues.
- Implementation of coordinated programs and targeted actions aimed at the continuous reduction of our environmental footprint, such as:
 - ✓ The use of aluminum 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	2020	2019
Total emissions (Kg CO ₂ / tn of product)	453	480
Water consumption (m ³ / tn of product)	0,605	0,637

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	2020	2019
Sales Turnover (€ million)	225,1	231,6
Earnings before tax (€ million)	5,0	7,0
Profit after tax (€ million)	3,6	5,3
Investment program (€ million)	5,5	7,7
Operating costs (€ million)	219,6	224,0
Wages and benefits of employees (€ million)	15,4	15,2
Sales volume (in thousand tons)	68,5	66,9

3. Major Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to the following risks from the use of its financial instruments:

Credit Risk

The Company's 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. No client exceeds 10% of total sales and, consequently, commercial risk is spread over a large number of clients.

Based on the credit policy adopted by the Board of Directors, each new customer is individually checked for creditworthiness before normal payment terms are proposed. The creditworthiness test is implemented by the Company and includes the examination of bank sources. 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 record impairment allowances that reflect its assessment of losses and its expected credit losses from customers, other receivables and investments in securities. This allowance mainly consists of impairment losses of specific receivables that are estimated based on given circumstances that they will be materialized though they have not been finalized yet, as well as allowance for expected credit losses according to the Company's analysis which was formulated for the implementation of IFRS 9.

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.

Guarantees

The Company's policy consists of not providing any financial guarantees, unless the Board of Directors decides so on an exceptional basis. The guarantees provided by the Company do not pose a significant risk.

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.

For investments purposes, the Company arranges to obtain additional loans where required. Moreover, the Company communicates with the banks to secure proper refinancing of loans that expire. 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.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in 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 into transactions involving derivative financial instruments in order to counterbalance some of the risks arising from market conditions

Market Price Volatility Risk of Metal Raw Materials (aluminum)

Purchases and sales are based on the market price of aluminum and the other metals, which contained in the products of the Company. The volatility price risk of metals raw materials are hedged and by futures contracts in London Metal Exchange (LME).

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 hedges part of its estimated exposure to foreign currencies in relation to the anticipated sales and purchases and the greatest part of receivables and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company enters mainly into currency forward contracts with external counterparties so as to deal with the risk of the exchange rates variation, which mainly expire within less than a year from the balance sheet date. When deemed necessary, these contracts are renewed upon expiry. As the case may be, foreign exchange risk may be hedged by taking out loans in the respective currencies.

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.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure investor, creditor and market trust in the Company and allow 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 and minority interests.

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

	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Net Profit	3.596.671	5.292.371
Equity	100.450.927	96.993.865
Return on Equity		
Net Profit / Equity	3,58%	5,46%

The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends distributed to holders of common shares. The Board of Directors tries to maintain equilibrium between higher returns that would be feasible through higher borrowing levels and the advantages and security offered by a strong and robust capital structure.

There were no changes in the approach adopted by the Company in how capital was managed during the financial year.

Macro-economic Environment

Within the context of the aforementioned analysis, the Company evaluates the impact of financial risks that are related with macroeconomic conditions in the markets that they operate.

Considering, the nature of Company's operations, the financial standing of the Company and the production capacity of the units, there are adequate cash flows to cover the imports of raw materials which are necessary for the production. The availability and the basic raw materials prices follow the international markets, and consequently are not affected by the country risk of Greece or any other country.

Regarding the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, Symetal's management estimates that there will not be any impact on the Company's activities. It is noted that the sales exports value to this country, amounts to 3% of the Company's turnover.

Furthermore, regarding the imposition of tariffs on the imports of aluminum products to USA, the Company management follows the facts closely and evaluates its parameters. In 2020 the Company maintained its partnership with most of its customers in the USA, despite the sales drop compared to 2019 (2020: 19,9 m. euros - 2019: 20,1 m. euros). This drop is mainly due to the creation of high inventory stock in the market there, during the first year of the imposition of import tariffs in 2018.

In addition, the Company's management monitors the effects of the increase of aluminum imports from China in the European Union and the downward pressure of product prices. The Company's management deems that Symetal products are competitive enough, to cope with market pressures from the Chinese aluminum foil imports.

In spite of the above, the Management constantly evaluates the situation and its possible consequences, in order to secure that all necessary measures and actions have been taken for the minimization of any impact to the Company's activities.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve rapidly and its duration is uncertain, predicting the full extent of its economic implications, appears difficult. Symetal has already activated all the necessary protection and safety mechanisms for its personnel, according to the health authorities instructions, while it closely monitors the developments and continuously evaluates any potential effects on its operation.

Taking into consideration, the nature of the operations carried out by the Company and the strong unexecuted balance of its orders, the effects of the COVID-19 outburst, both in business strategy and financial results of 2020. However, estimated such a minor effect on the turnover. The most important factors that will determine the duration and magnitude of such effects are related with :

- (a) the restrictions imposed by the authorities and influence business decisions and actions, and
- (b) any problems that may arise in the supply chain.

The Company, in order to shield itself from any emerging operational issues,, has ensured the adequacy of raw materials for its smooth operation within the next months. In addition, its cash flows, operating flows and available credit lines, ensure the necessary liquidity for the next period.

To date, the COVID-19 pandemic has not significantly affected the Company's financial figures.

Finally, the differentiated business model and the stable organizational structure of the Company continue to provide resilience in this demanding and uncertain environment, providing confidence for the sustainable development of the Company.

5. Prospects and Targets 2021

For 2021, the Company, always taking into consideration the international economic developments, will continue to implement its strategic plan which focuses on the development of new products and the partnership extension with existing customers. More specifically, the Company will try to maintain its shares in the volatile tobacco market and shall focus on increasing sales in foil products for flexible packaging and lacquered foil. Furthermore, the Company will intensify its efforts to increase sales in the market of battery foil.

Furthermore, the Company will closely observe the developments regarding the impact of the UK's withdrawal from the European Union and the adopted tariff policy in the foil imports from third countries.

Regarding investments, the Company is expected to complete the installation of a new lacquering machine in Mandra Plant. In addition, the Company will upgrade the production line of lacquered products in its Converting Plant and complete the upgrade program of the current equipment at its plants.

6. 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:

Companies	Sales of Goods, Services & Assets	Purchases of Goods, Services & Assets	Receivables	Payables
ALURAME SPA	0	123.659	0	30.943
ANAMET SA	26.286	26.145	4.942	32.253
ANOXAL SA	995	0	639	0
BASE METAL TICARET VE SANAYI A.S.	821.477	203.858	0	60.031
CORINTH PIPEWORKS SA	167	0	48	0
ELKEME SA	0	194.670	0	58.899
ELVAL COLOUR SA	5.957	4.150	1.927	0
ELVALHALCOR - 1.Copper Segment	14.049	5.759	17.281	3.147
ELVALHALCOR - 2.Aluminium Segment	14.630.218	116.984.685	0	14.028.091
ERLIKON SA	0	41	0	0
ETEM BG SA	0	2.629	0	2.629
ETEM COMMERCIAL SA	0	75.837	0	31.294
ETEM SCG DOO	0	56.017	0	925
FULGOR SA	2.760	0	3.422	0
GENECOS SA	3.341.657	69.389	1.192.340	29.107
HELLENIC CABLES SA	10.465	11.689	11.699	9.604
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	32.974.842	466	1.240.331	466
LESCO OOD	0	38.427	0	7.380

Amounts to €					
Companies	Sales of Goods, Services & Assets	Purchases of Goods, Services & Assets	Receivables	Payables	
METAL AGENCIES LTD	6.588.701	405	3.301.503		0
NOVAL PROPERTY REIC	49.857	57.954	3.020		58
SIDMA SA (Associate)	0	419	0		345
SIDENOR INDUSTRIAL SA	119	0	0		0
STEELMET PROPERTIES SA	0	1.190	0		0
STEELMET ROMANIA SA	509.932	18.198	88.356		5.047
STEELMET SA	934	522.208	399		52.201
TEKA SYSTEMS SA	0	511.475	33.919		360.357
TEPROMKC GMBH (former MKC GMBH)	3.199.595	479.288	532.332		223.523
VEPAL SA	1.735	313.888	0		35.486
VIENER SA	14.510	1.172.366	0		88.185
VIEXAL SA	0	185.616	0		16752
VIOHALCO SA	708	0	0		0
TOTAL	62.194.963	121.060.429	6.432.158		15.076.724

7. Subsequent events

There are no other significant events within 2021 that affect the Company's financial position.

Athens, 05/04/2021

The Board of Directors

The Chairman of the BoD

Ioannis Economou



[Translation from the original text in Greek]

Independent auditor's report

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SYMETAL ALUMINIUM FOIL INDUSTRY SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (Company) which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2020, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow statements for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanied financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the statutory requirements of Law 4548/2018.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

During our audit we remained independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that has been transposed into Greek Law, and the ethical requirements of Law 4449/2017, that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Law 4449/2017, and the requirements of the IESBA Code.

Other Information

The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information is the Board of Directors Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this section of our Report, we do not express an audit opinion or other form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



With respect to the Board of Directors Report, we considered whether the Board of Directors Report includes the disclosures required by Law 4548/2018.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Board of Directors' Report for the year ended at 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements,
- The Board of Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of articles 150 of Law 4548/2018.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Board of Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and those charged with governance for financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the requirements of Law 4548/2018, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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, the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 the Board of Directors.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 those charged with governance 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

With respect to the Board of Directors Report, the procedures we performed are described in the "Other Information" section of our report.

Athens, 13 April 2021
The Certified Auditor Accountant

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
Certified Auditors – Accountants
268, Kifissias Avenue
152 32 Halandri
SOEL Reg. 113

Konstantinos Michalatos
SOEL Reg. No 17701



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SYMETAL S.A.
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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I. Statement of Financial Position

		2020	2019
	Note	€	€
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	51.381.685	50.377.632
Right of use assets	10	9.350.691	9.946.232
Intangible assets and goodwill	11	404.205	529.141
Other Investments	12	38.144	8.141
Trade and other receivables	15	40.059	35.839
		61.214.784	60.896.985
Current Assets			
Inventories	14	54.992.230	53.906.721
Trade and other receivables	15	35.270.978	29.860.422
Income tax receivables		11.050	1.447.268
Derivatives	16	54.879	443
Cash and cash equivalents	17	4.619.471	3.609.394
		94.948.608	88.824.248
Total assets		156.163.391	149.721.232
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to the Company's equity holders			
Share capital	18	49.878.443	49.878.443
Share premium		404.096	404.096
Other reserves	18	18.183.470	16.452.267
Retained earnings/(losses)		31.984.918	30.259.059
Total equity		100.450.927	96.993.865
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings	19	3.869.350	6.447.850
Lease liabilities	19	9.163.484	9.583.546
Derivatives	16	-	690
Deferred tax liabilities	13	3.633.575	3.835.121
Employee benefits	20	2.316.207	2.062.574
Grants	21	4.337.942	4.550.623
Provisions	22	150.000	150.000
		23.470.557	26.630.404
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	25.035.012	14.637.405
Contract liabilities		751.021	584.792
Current tax liabilities		-	-
Loans and Borrowings	19	5.662.633	10.176.571
Lease liabilities	19	579.150	568.787
Derivatives	16	214.091	129.408
		32.241.907	26.096.963
Total liabilities		55.712.464	52.727.368
Total equity and liabilities		156.163.391	149.721.232

The notes on pages 9 to 53 constitute an integral part of these Financial Statements.

II. Statement of Profit and Loss

		2020	2019
	Note	€	€
Revenue	5	225.133.983	231.641.836
Cost of sales	7	(212.066.107)	(216.896.865)
Gross profit		13.067.876	14.744.971
Other Income	6	637.294	981.233
Selling and Distribution expenses	7	(2.138.753)	(2.379.429)
Administrative expenses	7	(5.354.817)	(4.731.972)
Other Expenses	8	(98.635)	(271.426)
Operating profit / (loss) (EBIT)		6.112.965	8.343.377
Finance Income	8	3.174	4.103
Finance Costs	8	(1.077.437)	(1.387.866)
Net Finance income / (cost)		(1.074.263)	(1.383.763)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		5.038.702	6.959.614
Income tax expense	13	(1.442.031)	(1.667.242)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		3.596.671	5.292.371

The notes on pages 9 to 53 constitute an integral part of these Financial Statements.

III. Statement of Comprehensive Income

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Note	€	€
Profit / (Loss) of the period from continued operations	3.596.671	5.292.371
<u>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</u>		
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	20 (154.139)	(256.111)
Related tax	13 36.993	71.711
Total	(117.146)	(184.400)
<u>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</u>		
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging - effective portion	(158.839)	(129.656)
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging - reclassified to profit or loss	129.282	(245.645)
Related Tax	13 7.094	99.898
Total	(22.463)	(275.403)
Other comprehensive income / (expense) after tax	(139.609)	(459.803)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) after tax	3.457.062	4.832.568

The notes on pages 9 to 53 constitute an integral part of these Financial Statements.

IV. Statement of changes in Equity

€	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves	Results carried forward	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	49.878.443	404.096	15.395.320	26.483.437	92.161.296
Total comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	(275.403)	(184.400)	(459.803)
Net profit/(loss) of the period	-	-	-	5.292.371	5.292.371
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(275.403)	5.107.971	4.832.568
<u>Transactions with owners of the company</u>					
Transfer of reserves	-	-	1.332.350	(1.332.350)	-
Total transactions with owners of the company	-	-	1.332.350	(1.332.350)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	49.878.443	404.096	16.452.267	30.259.059	96.993.865
Balance as at 1 January 2020	49.878.443	404.096	16.452.267	30.259.059	96.993.865
Total comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	(22.463)	(117.146)	(139.609)
Net profit/(loss) of the period	-	-	-	3.596.671	3.596.671
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(22.463)	3.479.525	3.457.062
<u>Transactions with owners of the company</u>					
Transfer of reserves	-	-	1.753.666	(1.753.666)	-
Total transactions with owners of the company	-	-	1.753.666	(1.753.666)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	49.878.443	404.096	18.183.471	31.984.918	100.450.927

The notes on pages 9 to 53 constitute an integral part of these Financial Statements.

V. Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
Note	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) after taxes	3.596.671	5.292.371
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Tax	13 1.442.031	1.667.242
Depreciation and Amortization	5.089.177	5.978.904
Depreciation and Amortization	9 4.392.631	5.490.343
Depreciation of right of use assets	10 763.863	742.221
Depreciation of intangible assets	11 145.365	118.649
Amortization of grants	21 (212.681)	(372.309)
Finance Income	8 (3.174)	(4.103)
Interest charges & related expenses	8 1.077.437	1.387.866
(Profit) / loss from sale of tangible assets	6 (2.387)	(2.500)
Impairment/ (Reversal of Impairment) on fixed assets	6 29.844	148.606
Impairment of inventories	14 (351.679)	351.679
	10.877.921	14.820.065
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	(733.830)	9.295.851
Decrease / (increase) in receivables	(3.978.558)	12.228.442
(Decrease) / Increase in liabilities (minus banks)	8.961.342	(20.457.561)
(Decrease) / Increase in defined benefit obligation	99.494	177.111
(Decrease) / Increase in contract liabilities	166.229	63.081
	4.514.677	1.306.923
Interest charges & related expenses paid	(1.167.092)	(1.412.856)
Income tax paid	(163.225)	(5.970.353)
Net Cash flows from operating activities	14.062.280	8.743.780
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	9 (5.474.401)	(7.552.582)
Purchase of intangible assets	11 (20.429)	(161.088)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	50.522	2.500
Interest received	8 3.174	4.103
Acquisition of other investments	12 (30.003)	(8.141)
Net Cash flows from investing activities	(5.471.137)	(7.715.208)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loans received	3.117	8.682.350
Loans settlement	(7.005.900)	(8.787.943)
Payment of lease liabilities	(578.283)	(536.119)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(7.581.066)	(641.713)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	1.010.077	386.859
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	3.609.394	3.222.535
Foreign exchange effect on Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	4.619.471	3.609.394

The notes on pages 9 to 53 constitute an integral part of these Financial Statements.

VI. Notes to the financial statements as at 31th December 2020

1. Incorporation and Company activities

The financial statements presented here include the corporate Financial Statements of SYMETAL S.A. (hereinafter, the “Company”).

The Company deals with the industrial processing of aluminum 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 in 2020 employed, 384 employees, against 388 employees in 2019.

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, Oinofita, Viotia and 25th km National Road Athens - Korinthos, Mandra, Attica. The Company's email address is www.symetal.gr.

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

2. Basis of preparation of the Financial Statements

(a) Compliance note

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union. The International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB may differ from those adopted by the European Union. The financial statements ended 31 December 2020 were approved for publication by the Company’s Board of Directors on 5th of April, 2021 and remain under the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

(b) Measurement basis

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle except the financial assets held for sale and the derivative that are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional exchange rate and presentation

The Financial Statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company’s functional currency. The amounts indicated in the Financial Statements are denominated in Euro and are rounded up/down to the nearest unit (any differences in sums are due to rounding up/down).

(d) Application of estimates and judgments

Preparing financial statements in line with the IFRS requires that Management take decisions, make assessments and assumptions which affect the implementation of accounting policies, and the book amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may finally differ from such estimates. Estimates and related assumptions are continuously revised. These revisions are recognized in the period they were made and any subsequent ones. Specific information about

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

the areas for which estimates are uncertain and vital decisions must be made with respect to the application of accounting policies having a considerable effect on the amounts posted in Financial Statements is given in the notes below:

Significant estimates

Valuation of assets that are not measured at fair values: The Company makes estimates regarding any impairment of the fixed assets which are not measured in fair values (Investments in subsidiaries, Intangible fixed assets, fixed assets and Investment property).

Recoverability of receivables from deferred taxation: The Company makes estimates in regards to future profits so losses can be offset for which a deferred tax assets has been created. The Company makes estimates whether these deferred tax assets can be recovered, using the forecasted future taxable income in accordance to the approved business plan and the budget of each subsidiary.

Uncertainty about taxes of prior years: The Company makes estimates in regards to the possibility of imposition by the tax authorities taxes and penalties for prior fiscal years as well as estimates about the potential amount. For the calculation of the provisions the Company makes estimates based on the results of the prior year tax audits.

Readjustment of useful life of assets: The Company tested the useful life in order to take into consideration the new conditions, consequent to the execution of its five-year investment program.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

3. New principles and standards

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations: Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Group's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

IFRS 3 (Amendments) «Definition of a business»

The amended definition emphasises that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers, whereas the previous definition focused on returns in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits to investors and others. It further clarifies that, to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. Finally, it introduces an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments) «Definition of material»

The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance which until now was featured elsewhere in IFRS. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRSs.

IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (Amendments) «Interest rate benchmark reform»

The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

IFRS 17 «Insurance contracts» and Amendments to IFRS 17 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

IFRS 17 has been issued in May 2017 and, along with the Amendments to IFRS 17 issued in June 2020, supersedes IFRS 4. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard and its objective is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. The new standard solves the comparison problems created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values instead of historical cost. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

IFRS 4 (Amendment) «Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)

The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' from applying IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (Amendments) «Interest rate benchmark reform – Phase 2» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021)

The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and focus on the effects on financial statements when a company replaces the old interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform. More specifically, the amendments relate to how a company will account for changes in the contractual cash flows of financial instruments, how it will account for the change in its hedging relationships and the information it should disclose.

IAS 16 (Amendment) «Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also requires entities to separately disclose the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to such items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 37 (Amendment) «Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The amendment clarifies that 'costs to fulfil a contract' comprise the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment also clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 3 (Amendment) «Reference to the Conceptual Framework» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The amendment updated the standard to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. In addition, an exception was added for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination. Finally, it is clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

IAS 1 (Amendment) «Classification of liabilities as current or non-current» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability. The amendment has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 1 (Amendments) «Presentation of Financial Statements» and IFRS Practice Statement 2 «Disclosure of Accounting policies» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information and provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IAS 8 (Amendments) «Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates» (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

The amendments set out below include changes to four IFRSs. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 9 «Financial instruments»

The amendment addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

IFRS 16 «Leases»

The amendment removed the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 of the standard in order to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

4. Significant accounting principles

The accounting principles cited below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

4.1. Foreign Currency

Transactions that are carried out in a foreign currency are converted to the Company's functional currency based on the exchange rate that is applicable on the day the transaction is carried out. Profits and losses from foreign exchange differences that arise from the settlement of such transactions during the period and from the conversion of monetary assets that are expressed in a foreign currency based on the exchange rate that is applicable on the balance sheet date are recorded in the profit and loss statement.

4.2. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Non-derivative financial assets consist of shares and other financial instruments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and long-term liabilities, trade and other short-term liabilities. These financial instruments are classified based on the purpose for which they were acquired by the Company. The Management decides which is the appropriate classification at the time of acquisition. Investments are written-off when the right of related cash flows expire or the Company transfer all the risks and benefits that arise from the ownership of such instruments. At the time of acquisition all the financial instruments are recognized with their fair value plus transactions cost except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss the transaction costs of which are recognized directly in the Profit and Loss Statement. Within this context, any subsequent measurement depends on the classification of the instruments.

(a) Trade and Other receivables

Receivables from customers are initially booked at their fair value and are subsequently valued at their amortized cost less impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognized when there are objective indications that the Company is not in a position to collect all or part of the amounts due based on contractual terms. The amount of impairment loss is the difference between the book value of receivables and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The amount of provision is recognized in the income statement as an expense.

In regards to the provision for expected credit losses, the Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company has identified the ratings by ratings agencies for a customer who is rated individually, and the country rating in the case of a non-rated customer, as identifiers of the expected credit loss and accordingly adjusts the provision after those factors.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances, sight deposits and short-term, high-liquid and low-risk investments.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

(c) Available-for-sale financial asset

These include non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this subcategory, or do not fit into "detained until the end" or "as a fair value through profit and loss." Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date that is the date the Company commits to buy or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Then available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value and the resulted profit or loss is recognized in reserve 'fair value' of equity until these assets are sold or impaired. The fair value of those traded on a regulated market is the closing price. For other items the fair value cannot reliably determine the fair value corresponds to the acquisition cost. The impairment loss is recognized upon transfer of the accumulated damage from the reserve to the income statement.

(d) Loans

Loans are initially booked at fair value, less any direct expenses for the execution of the transaction. Subsequently loans are valued at non-depreciated cost based on the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amount that has been collected (net of relative expenses) and the settlement value is recorded in the results during the term of the loan based on the effective interest rate method.

Loans are classified as "Short-term Liabilities" unless the Group has the right to defer the settlement thereof for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. Loan interest charges are directly posted to the income statement of the period they concern. The recognition stops when the contractual obligations cancelled, terminated or sold.

(e) Trade liabilities

Trade liabilities are initially booked in fair value and are subsequently valued at their amortized cost based on the effective interest rate method.

4.3. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

The Company holds derivative instruments to offset the risk of interest rate and the foreign currency change. Derivatives are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value. The method of recognizing gains and losses depends on whether derivatives designated as hedging instruments or as held for trading.

The Company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between instruments of hedging and hedged items as well as the strategic management of risk. At the conclusion of the contract and on an ongoing basis later recorded assessment of the high efficiency of hedging for both fair value hedges and for cash flow hedges. To offset future transaction demonstrates the possibility of completing the transaction.

(a) Fair value hedging

Changes in the fair value of derivatives which are defined as fair value hedges are posted to the results as are the changes in the fair value of the hedged assets which are attributed to the risk offset.

(b) Cash flow hedging

The effective portion of change in the fair value of derivatives defined as cash flow hedges are posted to an equity reserve. The gain or loss on the non-effective proportion is posted to the results.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The amounts posted as an equity reserve are carried forward to the results of the periods where the hedged assets affect profits or losses. In cases of hedging forecast future transactions which result in recognition of a non-monetary asset (e.g. inventory) or liability, profits or losses which had been posted to equity are carried forward to acquisition cost of the non-financial asset generated.

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

4.4. Share capital

The share capital consists of common shares. Direct expenses for the issuance of shares appear after deducting the relevant income tax, reducing the amount of growth.

4.5. Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and Measurement

Non-current assets include land, buildings, machinery, mean of transport, and other equipment and are shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent assessors, less subsequent depreciation. They are valued at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenses are recorded as an increase to the book value of the fixed assets or as a separate asset only where it is probable that the future financial benefits will accrue to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. The cost of repairs and maintenance is posted to the results when incurred.

Upon sale of tangible assets, the differences between the proceeds and the carrying value is recorded as gains or losses on the results and the item 'Other operating income' or 'Other operating expenses' as appropriate. When the book value of tangible assets exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference (impairment loss) is recognized immediately as an expense in the income statement.

(b) Depreciation

Plots – lots are not depreciated. Depreciation of other tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method during the estimated useful life of fixed assets and their segments if they have a different useful life.

The estimated useful life of these categories is as follows:

Buildings	10 – 25 years
Machinery & equipment	2 – 30 years
Transportation equipment	4 – 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 10 years

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Residual value and the useful life of tangible assets are subject to re-examination on each balance sheet date, if deemed necessary.

4.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at acquisition cost while any intangible assets acquired through the purchase of entities are recognized at their fair value on acquisition date. After acquisition they are valued at that amount less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of intangible assets may be limited or unlimited. The cost of intangible assets with a limited useful life is depreciated over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Intangible assets are depreciated from the date they become available for use.

Intangible assets with unlimited useful life are not depreciated but are subject periodically (at least annually) to an estimate of any impairment based on the provisions of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". Residual values are not recognized. The useful life of intangible assets is evaluated on an annual basis. Intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually individually or at cash-generating unit level.

Software licenses are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the useful life of the assets which ranges from 3 to 4 years.

Expenses required to develop and maintain software are posted as expenses in the income statement during the year they incur.

4.7. Inventories

Inventories are valued at acquisition cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Acquisition cost is determined by applying the annual average weighted cost method and includes the cost to buy, produce or manufacture and other expenses so as to acquire its current condition and location and the ratio of production expenses. The cost may include any transfer from the cash flow hedging reserve. Net realizable value is assessed based on current sale prices of inventories in the course of ordinary activities less any termination and sales expenses which apply to the case.

4.8. Impairment

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets not recognized at fair value through profit or loss, including investments accounted for by the equity method, are examined in each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired include:

- bankruptcy of a debtor or designation as insusceptible to recovery
- amount of debt adjustment because of changing conditions of payment,
- evidence that due to adverse economic conditions, the borrower or issuer will go into bankruptcy,
- adverse developments in the method of payment of borrowers or issuers.
- the disappearance of an active market for a share or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company recognizes an indication of impairment of these assets both at independent asset and at entire. All individually significant assets reviewed individually for impairment. Whatever is not impaired individually, is collectively evaluated for impairment. Assets that are not individually significant, are collectively evaluated for impairment. Collective assessment results from the aggregation of assets with common risk characteristics.

An impairment loss is recognized as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows at the effective interest rate. The loss is recognized in the income statement as a provision. Where the Company decides that there is no realistic reason to restore the carrying amount of the asset, the provision deleted. If the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease is linked to an objective event occurring after the impairment, then the original impairment loss was reversed and recognized in the Income Statement.

Financial assets available for sale

Impairment on financial assets available for sale is recognized by transferring the cumulative loss of the reserve "Fair value" in the results. The amount transferred to the results 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 a share depicted as a financial asset available for sale subsequently increases and the increase is related to an objective event occurring after the impairment then the original impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the Income Statement. Otherwise, the impairment is reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

(b) Non-financial assets

Excluding goodwill and fixed assets with unlimited lives, which are tested for impairment at least annually, the carrying amounts of other non-financial assets of non-current term assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized but are examined to impairment testing annually and when certain events demonstrate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of value in use and fair value less any costs to sell. The value in use is based on expected 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 risk directly associated with the asset or cash-generating units.

Impairment is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment is recognized in the Income Statement.

The impairment of goodwill is not reversed. The impairment loss is reversed by restoring the carrying value of the asset to its recoverable amount to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset (net of depreciation) that would have been determined if he had not registered the loss.

Goodwill is not amortized although is examined annually or more frequently if any events demonstrate or any other changes to conditions occur that its value may impaired.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

On the acquisition date (or on the date of the completion of the relevant allocation of the redemption price), goodwill that acquired, allocated to cash generating units that are expected to benefit from this unit or to cash generating units.

If the carrying amount of the cash generated unit, included the allocated goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount, then an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss is recognized at the statement of profit and loss and is not reversed.

4.9. Employee benefits

(a) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits to staff in cash and kind are posted as expenses when accrued. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid as benefit to the staff and its executives if there is a legal or contractual obligation to pay this amount as a result of employee services and insofar as such liability can be reliably measured .

(b) Defined-contribution Plans

Defined-contribution plans are plans for the period after the employee has ceased to work during which the Company pays a defined amount to a third legal entity without any other obligation. Obligations for contributions to defined-contribution plans are recognized as expense in profit or loss at the time they are due.

(c) Defined-Benefit Plans

Defined-benefit plans are any other retirement plans excluding defined-contribution plans. The obligation posted to the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans is the current value of the future benefit of the employee for his services for the defined benefit less the fair value of the plan assets and changes arising from the non-posted actuarial gains and losses and the past service cost. The discount rate corresponds to the rate of the index applying to the European bonds “iBoxx – AA-rated Euro corporate bond 10+ year”. Independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method calculate the defined benefit obligation.

The past service cost is recorded directly in the income statement with the exception of the case where changes in the plan depend on the remaining service lives of employees. In this case the past service cost is recorded in the income statement using the straight-line method within the maturity period.

(d) Benefits for employment termination

The benefits due to termination of the employment relationship are paid when employees depart before their retirement date. The Group books these benefits when it is committed, either when it terminates the employment of existing employees according to a detailed programme for which there is no departure possibility, or when it provides such benefits as an incentive for voluntary departure. Employment termination benefits that are due in 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted. In the case of termination where it is impossible to determine the number of employees that will make use of such benefits, these will not be accounted for but will be disclosed as a contingent liability.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

4.10. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation which will probably demand an outflow of resources for its settlement. In addition, the amount of this obligation should be reliably measurable. Provisions are re-examined on each balance sheet date and, if it is likely that there will no longer be an outflow of resources to settle the obligations, the provisions are reversed. Provisions are used only for the purpose for which they were originally created. No provisions are recognized for future losses. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements.

4.11. Income

(a) Sales of Aluminium goods

Income from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the purchaser, the collection of the price is reasonably secured, the relevant expenses and eventual returns of goods can be reliably measured and no continuous involvement in goods management applies. Any returns or turnover-related discounts are deducted from the income from sales of goods. The time at which the risk and rewards are transferred varies per product.

(b) Services

Income from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the purchaser, the collection of the price is reasonably secured, the relevant expenses and eventual returns of goods can be reliably measured and no continuous involvement in goods management applies. Any returns or turnover-related discounts are deducted from the income from sales of goods. The time at which the risk and rewards are transferred varies per product

(c) Income from interest

Income from interest is recognised when the interest becomes accrued (based on the effective interest rate method).

4.12. Government Grants

Government grants for investments in assets are recognised as accrued income where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all relevant conditions. Government grants relating to the purchase of fixed assets are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants compensating the Company for expenses are recognized in the results so that these will match the expenses that they will cover.

4.13. Leases

From 1 January 2019, at inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Accounting for lease contracts as a lessee

From 1 January 2019, the Company recognized a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

Assets with right of use

The Company recognizes a right of use of assets on the date the leased asset is available for use. Rights of use are measured at cost, reduced by any amount of accumulated depreciations and impairments losses and adjusted based on any revaluation of the liability from leases. The cost of a right of use of the asset consists of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs and any lease payments on the date of the lease commencement period or before, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is carried out using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the entity's useful life of the asset and the duration of the lease.

If the ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease period or if its cost reflects to the exercise for the right to purchase the underlying asset, depreciation is calculated according to the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company has mainly leases of buildings, lands and means of transport that uses in its activities. Lease contracts may contain lease and non-lease information. The Company has chosen not to separate the parts of the contract that are not a lease from the parts that they are and therefore treats any element of the lease and any related part that do not constitute a lease, as a single undivided lease.

The rights of use of assets are subject to an impairment test of their value, as described in the accounting policy "4.8 (b) Depreciation of non-financial items"

Liabilities from Leases

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company measures the liability from the lease to the present value of the leases, which are to be paid during the lease period. Leases consist of fixed leases (including substantially fixed leases) reduced by any lease incentives received, fluctuating leases which depend on a linked relevant ratio or interest rate and the amounts expected to be paid on the basis of the residual value guarantees.

Leases also include the exercise price for the right to purchase, if it is almost certain that the Company will exercise that right and the clause payment to terminate the lease, if the lease period reflects the exercise of the right for termination.

For the leases discounting, the Company uses the imputed lease interest rate and when this cannot be easily determined, Company's differential lending interest rate is used. This differential interest rate is defined as the interest rate at which the Company would be charged on the date of commencement of the lease for a similar duration loan, for the purchase of a similar value asset with the underlying right to use asset, under similar financial guarantees and environment. In general, the Company uses its differential lending interest rate, as a discount interest rate.

After the start date of the lease, the amount of the lease liability increases based on the interests on the liability and decreases with the lease payments. In addition, the book value of the lease liability is recalculated if there are any reassessments or amendments to the lease contract.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Expenses from short-term leases and low value assets leases

Leases associated with short-term leases and low-value asset leases are recognized on the basis of the straight-line method, as an expense to the financial results. Short-term leases, are leases that last for 12 months or less. Low value assets include electronic and other equipment.

The Company leases administrative offices and warehouses from other affiliated companies. Contracts relating to administrative offices and warehouses that do not include penal clauses for early termination and are void at any time, are considered as short-term leases and the Company recognizes them as an expense, based on the straight-line method during the lease period.

Presentation on Financial Statements

Lease liabilities and the rights of use of assets, are presented separately in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company presents the interest paid in relation to the liabilities from leases, in the Cash Flow Statement in the fund "Interest charges and related expenses paid" in the operating activities.

4.14. Income tax

The income tax of the year includes both current and deferred tax. Income tax is posted in profit or loss save any cases concerning items directly posted to Equity, in which case it is recognized in Equity.

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

Deferred income tax is calculated using the liability method which arises from temporary differences between the book value and taxation basis of the assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax is not calculated (a) if it is clear from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction apart from business combinations in which the transaction occurred that it did not affect either the book or tax profits or losses, (b) for investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the temporary difference will not be reversed, (c) the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset will be liquidated or the liability will be settled. The determination of future tax rates is based on laws passed on the date the financial statements are prepared.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there will be a future taxable profit for use of the temporary difference generating the deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are reduced when the relevant tax benefit is realized.

Additional income taxes arising from the allocation of dividends are posted in the same year with the obligation to pay the relevant dividend.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

4.15. Borrowing cost

The borrowing cost that is directly linked with the purchase, construction or production of fixed assets for which a considerable amount of time is required so they can be completed for use or sale, is added to the cost of those assets until the time when this assets will be available for use or sale.

The proceeds from the interests from amounts collected as to be used for the purpose of the construction of the asset as well as the amount of grants reduces the borrowing cost that is capitalized. In all other case the cost of borrowing is affecting the Income statement of the fiscal year.

To the extent that general borrowing is used for the construction of an asset, the cost of borrowing for capitalization can be estimated using a capitalization rate.

4.16. Rounding

Any differences arising between the amounts on the financial statements and the relative amounts in the notes are related to rounding.

5. Revenue

The following table presents an analysis for the revenue of the Company for years 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Sale of goods (at a point in time)	210.642.882	216.931.634
Rendering of services	8.873	42.376
Sales of scrap and raw materials	14.296.157	14.530.886
Other	186.071	136.940
Total	225.133.983	231.641.836

The sales and the non-current assets of the Company as well, based on the geographical standing, are presented as follows:

	2020	2019
€	€	€
Greece	28.546.623	28.128.969
European Union	110.895.955	106.067.241
Other European Countries	31.166.322	44.343.136
Asia	25.086.823	25.026.453
America	20.654.714	20.658.644
Africa	8.783.546	7.417.394
Oceania	-	-
Total	225.133.983	231.641.837

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

6. Other operating income and expenses

The following table presents an analysis of other operating income of the Company for years 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Other Income		
Amortization of Grants	212.681	372.309
Income from fees	121.797	152.744
Damage Compensation	15.492	16.209
Gain from sale of Fixed assets	2.387	2.500
Other Income	284.937	437.471
Total	637.294	981.233

The following table presents an analysis of other operating expenses of the Company for years 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Other Expenses		
Loss from fixed assets write off	29.844	148.606
Damages Paid	102	2.765
Other Expenses	68.689	120.055
Total	98.635	271.426

Net result from other operating income and expenses for 2020 and 2019 is presented in the following table:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Net other income (expenses)	538.659	709.807

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

7. Expenses by nature

The breakdown of expenses by nature was as follows for the year 2020:

€	Cost of Goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	Total
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	174.556.222			174.556.222
Employee benefits	11.500.402	1.426.499	2.465.605	15.392.506
Energy	2.747.723	5.730	9.275	2.762.728
Depreciation and amortisation	4.938.784	43.883	319.191	5.301.858
Taxes - duties	372.849	9.938	67.090	449.877
Credit insurance expenses	381.051	-	-	381.051
Other insurance expenses	893.766	(23.114)	5.857	876.509
Rental fees	496.135	2.589	67.503	566.227
Transportation costs (goods and materials)	6.553.945	168.038	370	6.722.353
Promotion & advertising	-	186.556	7.680	194.236
Third party fees and benefits	3.640.399	125.959	1.041.298	4.807.656
Gains/(losses) from derivatives	7.150	-	-	7.150
Storage and packing	618.398	-	-	618.398
Production tools	118.230	-	-	118.230
Commissions	2.393.003	8.168	-	2.401.171
Foreign exchange differences	717.757	-	-	717.757
Maintenance expenses	1.328.477	1.241	30.213	1.359.931
Travel and personnel transport expenses	2.113	17.849	3.823	23.785
BOD Fees	-	-	846.434	846.434
Shared utility expenses	88.878	-	-	88.878
Other expenses	710.825	165.417	490.478	1.366.720
Total	212.066.107	2.138.753	5.354.817	219.559.677

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The breakdown of expenses by nature was as follows for the year 2019:

€	Cost of Goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	Total
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	178.810.185			178.810.185
Employee benefits	11.385.671	1.456.446	2.404.705	15.246.822
Energy	3.655.638	6.319	4.236	3.666.194
Depreciation and amortisation	6.036.353	42.943	271.917	6.351.213
Taxes - duties	353.300	9.813	58.138	421.251
Credit insurance expenses	352.392	-	-	352.392
Other insurance expenses	823.159	-	4.786	827.945
Rental fees	356.443	1.446	69.535	427.425
Transportation costs (goods and materials)	6.398.928	150.061	1.885	6.550.874
Promotion & advertising	-	170.955	5.536	176.491
Third party fees and benefits	3.428.170	267.493	883.703	4.579.365
Gains/(losses) from derivatives	(272.400)	-	-	(272.400)
Storage and packing	585.797	-	-	585.797
Production tools	137.918	-	-	137.918
Commissions	2.776.356	11.897	-	2.788.253
Foreign exchange differences	(363.658)	-	-	(363.658)
Maintenance expenses	1.612.920	792	5.042	1.618.754
Travel and personnel transport expenses	31.969	87.604	35.934	155.507
BOD Fees	-	-	704.164	704.164
Shared utility expenses	46.879	-	7.419	54.298
Other expenses	740.844	173.659	274.972	1.189.475
Total	216.896.864	2.379.428	4.731.972	224.008.264

The cost of benefits to employees can be broken down as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Employee remuneration & expenses	11.162.933	10.993.433
Social security expenses	2.746.489	2.718.914
Defined contribution plan expenses	-	-
Defined benefit plan expenses	135.154	180.992
Other employee benefits	1.347.930	1.353.483
Total	15.392.506	15.246.822

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The total amount for R&D expenses for 2020 and 2019 is presented below:

€	Cost of Goods sold	Selling and distribution expenses	Administrative expenses	Total
2019				
R&D expenses (excluding intragroup parties)	16.637	-	528.661	545.298
2020				
R&D expenses (excluding intragroup parties)	15.470	-	531.527	546.997

The total number of employees for year 2020 amounted at 384 (2019: 388)

8. Finance income and cost

The breakdown of financial income and expenses is as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Income		
Interest Income	3.174	4.103
Total	3.174	4.103
Expenses		
Interest expenses	507.213	719.552
Guarantee commissions	9.199	27.108
Other bank commissions	89.934	157.908
Interest lease liabilities (ex operating leasing)	471.091	483.298
Total	1.077.437	1.387.866
Net financial result	(1.074.263)	1.383.763

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

9. Plant, property and equipment

The Company's tangible assets for 2020 were formed as follows:

€	Fields - Plots	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Furniture & other equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January 2020	2.393.135	7.891.955	92.796.746	869.339	3.333.215	3.960.210	111.244.600
Additions	-	254.842	1.646.289	17.000	449.105	3.107.165	5.474.401
Disposals	-	-	(65.915)	-	(2.249)	-	(68.164)
Write offs	-	-	(29.583)	-	-	-	(29.583)
Other reclassifications	-	51.197	232.088	-	-	(283.285)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	2.393.135	8.197.994	94.579.625	886.339	3.780.071	6.784.090	116.621.254
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January 2020	-	(4.261.522)	(53.424.207)	(748.364)	(2.432.876)	-	(60.866.969)
Depreciation of the period	-	(411.122)	(3.728.101)	(30.382)	(223.026)	-	(4.392.631)
Disposals	-	-	18.255	-	1.775	-	20.030
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	-	(4.672.644)	(57.134.053)	(778.746)	(2.654.127)	-	(65.239.569)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	2.393.135	3.525.350	37.445.572	107.593	1.125.944	6.784.090	51.381.685

(a) Pledges on Fixed Assets

There are pledges related to payment of loans for the fixed assets of the Company. The total amount of these pledges amounts at 13.472.400 € (2019: 13.472.400 €). The specific loans have been paid during 2020 and the necessary actions have been launched in order to remove the pledges throughout 2021.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

(b) Fixed assets under construction

The figure «fixed assets and construction» is mainly related with 4,4 million for machinery and 2,4 million for buildings. In addition 3,4 million is related with the new production line for lacquer products.

(c) Change in useful life of assets

Within 2020 the useful life for both of the rolling mills (ACHENBACH1/Zeus1 & ACHENBACH2/ Zeus2), which are the main production and operation body in Inofyta plant, have been changed. As a result of the changing on the useful life, depreciation are decreased around to 1m. The application was made progressively in accordance with IAS 8 par. 36.

The Company's tangible assets for 2019 were formed as follows:

€	Fields - Plots	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Furniture & other equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January 2019	2.393.135	7.682.430	88.686.709	874.589	2.967.809	1.517.530	104.122.203
Additions	-	209.525	4.164.249	-	365.405	2.813.402	7.552.581
Disposals	-	-	(27.344)	-	-	-	(27.344)
Write offs	-	-	(397.592)	(5.250)	-	-	(402.842)
Other reclassifications	-	-	370.723	-	-	(370.723)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	2.393.135	7.891.955	92.796.745	869.339	3.333.215	3.960.209	111.244.598
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January 2019	-	(3.853.001)	(48.868.252)	(716.944)	(2.220.007)	-	(55.658.205)
Depreciation of the period	-	(408.521)	(4.832.285)	(36.669)	(212.869)	-	(5.490.343)
Disposals	-	-	27.344	-	-	-	27.344
Write offs	-	-	248.986	5.250	-	-	254.236
Balance as at 31 December 2019	-	(4.261.522)	(53.424.207)	(748.363)	(2.432.876)	-	(60.866.968)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	2.393.135	3.630.433	39.372.538	120.976	900.339	3.960.209	50.377.630

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

10. Right of Use assets

The following table presents the movement of the right of use assets on 2020 in comparison with the movement of 2019:

	2020			
	Land	Buildings / Warehouses	Transportation equipment	Total
€				
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2020	274.174	9.898.958	511.986	10.685.118
Additions	-	-	169.713	169.713
Terminations	-	-	(63.872)	(63.872)
Change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	274.174	9.898.958	617.827	10.790.959
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2020	(5.712)	(573.120)	(160.053)	(738.885)
Depreciation of the period	(22.848)	(580.672)	(160.343)	(763.863)
Terminations	-	-	62.480	62.480
Balance as at 31 December 2020	(28.560)	(1.153.792)	(257.916)	(1.440.268)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	245.614	8.745.166	359.911	9.350.691

	2019			
	Land	Buildings / Warehouses	Transportation equipment	Total
€				
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Additions	274.174	54.374	68.093	396.640
Terminations	-	-	(13.022)	(13.022)
Change in accounting policy	-	9.844.584	456.916	10.301.500
Balance as at 31 December 2019	274.174	9.898.958	511.987	10.685.118
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of the period	(5.712)	(573.120)	(163.389)	(742.221)
Terminations	-	-	3.335	3.335
Balance as at 31 December 2019	(5.712)	(573.120)	(160.054)	(738.886)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	268.462	9.325.838	351.933	9.946.232

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The following table presents lease cost that was recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Statements for 2020 compared to the previous year:

€	2020	2019
Variable lease fees	7.645	9.225
Low value lease fees	7.235	5.763
Shor term lease fees	541.060	406.254
Other expenses related to leasing contracts	10.286	6.183
Total	566.226	427.425

11. Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets for 2020 were formed as follows:

€	Software	Other	Total
Cost			
Balance as at 1 January 2020	1.596.734	116.679	1.713.413
Additions	20.429	-	20.429
Balance as at 31 December 2020	1.617.163	116.679	1.733.842
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance as at 1 January 2020	(1.107.299)	(76.973)	(1.184.272)
Depreciation of the period	(140.911)	(4.454)	(145.365)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	(1.248.210)	(81.427)	(1.329.637)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	368.952	35.252	404.205

The Company's intangible assets for 2019 were formed as follows:

€	Software	Other	Total
Cost			
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1.435.646	116.679	1.552.325
Additions	161.088	-	161.088
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1.596.734	116.679	1.713.413
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance as at 1 January 2019	(993.103)	(72.520)	(1.065.623)
Depreciation of the period	(114.196)	(4.453)	(118.649)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	(1.107.299)	(76.973)	(1.184.272)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	489.435	39.706	529.141

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

12. Other investments

Other investments of non-current assets include investments in domestic equity instruments which amount at 38.144 euros. The Company owned 8.141 euros corresponding investments in the previous year.

The movement of other investment is presented in the table below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
€		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	8.141	-
Additions	30.003	8.141
Balance as at 31 December	<u>38.144</u>	<u>8.141</u>

The fair value of the above investments cannot be measured reliable and as a results it is evaluated at cost.

13. Income tax

Income tax for the closing and the previous year were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Current tax expenses	(1.599.490)	(2.290.154)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	157.459	622.911
Tax expenses	<u>(1.442.031)</u>	<u>(1.667.243)</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Accounting Profit/loss (-) before income tax	<u>5.038.702</u>	<u>6.959.614</u>
Tax rate in Greece	24%	24%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	(1.209.288)	(1.670.307)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	(110.481)	(152.478)
Other taxes	(2.900)	(2.800)
Permanent Differences	(113.789)	(85.205)
Change in tax rate or composition of new tax		243.548
Changes in tax related to prior years	(5.573)	
	<u>(1.442.031)</u>	<u>(1.667.242)</u>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	<u>(1.442.031)</u>	<u>(1.667.242)</u>
Effective tax rate	29%	24%

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

For 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries are under the audit of the Certified Public Accountants, according to the provisions of article 65A of L. 4174/2013. This audit is on-going and the relative report of tax compliance is expected to be issued after the publication of the financial statements for the year ended in 31st December 2020. The result of the audit is not expected to significantly affect the financial statements.

The unaudited years of the Company are presented in note 26.

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities can be presented as follows:

€	Net balance at 1 January 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Change in tax rate recognised in profit or loss	Net Balance at 31 December 2020	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	(4.462.963)	143.347	-	-	(4.319.615)	-	(4.319.615)
Right of use asset	49.464	44.601	-	-	94.066	94.066	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	31.117	-	7.094	-	38.211	38.211	-
Employee benefits	84.403	(84.403)	-	-	-	-	-
Provision/ accruals	380.635	23.879	36.993	-	441.507	441.507	-
Deferred income	68.652	(11.052)	-	-	57.600	57.600	-
Other items	-	10.154	-	-	10.154	10.154	-
Property, plant and equipment	13.570	30.931	-	-	44.501	44.501	-
Tax assets/liabilities (-) before set-off	(3.835.122)	157.459	44.087	-	(3.633.576)	686.040	(4.319.615)
Set-off tax	-	-	-	-	-	(686.040)	686.040
Net tax assets/liabilities (-)	-	-	-	-	(3.633.576)	(0)	(3.633.575)

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

€	Net balance at 1 January 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Change in tax rate recognised in profit or loss	Net Balance at 31 December 2019	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	(5.021.056)	276.251	-	281.841	(4.462.963)	-	(4.462.963)
Right of use asset	-	49.464	-	-	49.464	49.464	-
Derivatives	(68.781)	-	99.898	-	31.117	31.117	-
Inventories	-	84.403	-	-	84.403	84.403	-
Employee benefits	288.190	42.507	71.711	(21.772)	380.635	380.635	-
Provision/ accruals	93.178	(9.282)	-	(15.244)	68.652	68.652	-
Deferred income	48.647	(41.697)	-	(6.950)	-	-	-
Other items	30.180	(22.282)	-	5.672	13.570	13.570	-
Tax assets/liabilities (-) before set-off	(4.629.642)	379.364	171.609	243.547	(3.835.122)	627.841	(4.462.963)
Set-off tax	-	-	-	-	-	(627.842)	627.842
Net tax assets/liabilities (-)	-	-	-	-	(3.835.122)	(0)	(3.835.121)

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The movement of deferred tax in Other comprehensive Income was as follows:

€	2020			2019		
	Before Tax	Tax (expense) / Benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (expense) / Benefit	Net of Tax
Amounts recognized in the OCI						
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(154.139)	36.993	(117.146)	(256.111)	71.711	(184.400)
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging - effective portion	(158.839)	38.121	(120.718)	(129.656)	31.117	(98.538)
Gain / (Loss) of changes in fair value of cash flow hedging - reclassified to profit or loss	129.283	(31.028)	98.255	(245.645)	68.781	(176.865)
Total	(183.695)	44.086	(139.609)	(631.412)	171.609	(459.803)

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

14. Inventories

The value of inventories for years 2020 and 2019 is presented below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Merchandise	19.486	17.177
Finished goods	14.160.230	12.167.347
Semi-finished goods	3.454.438	3.382.222
By-products & scrap	1.044.561	1.054.479
Work in progress	6.017.288	6.571.953
Raw and auxiliary materials	25.396.618	25.996.240
Consumables	297.468	317.170
Packaging materials	4.602.141	4.400.134
Spare parts	<u>54.992.230</u>	<u>53.906.722</u>

Inventories are recognized in the net realizable value which reflects the estimated value of sale less expenses for sale.

For 2020, the Company reversed the impairment of inventories of 351.679 euros, which it had recognized in the previous year.

The cost of inventories that was recognized as an expense of Costs of Sales amounts at €174.556.222 (31.12.2019: €178.810.185).

15. Trade and other receivables

The value of trade and other receivables for 2020 and 2019 is presented in the table below:

Κυκλοφορούν Ενεργητικό	<u>Σημ.</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		€	€
Trade receivables (excluding investment property clients)		25.710.488	21.947.036
Less: Impairment losses		(208.453)	(254.501)
Receivables from related entities	27	6.429.138	5.206.599
Trade receivables from contracts with customers		<u>31.931.173</u>	<u>26.899.134</u>
Cheques and notes receivables & Cheques overdue		-	1.099.382
Receivables from related entities		2.203.898	1.151.666
Tax assets		228.474	82.790
Other debtors		907.433	627.449
Total		<u>35.270.978</u>	<u>29.860.421</u>
Non-current assets		3.020	-
Non-current receivables		37.039	35.839
Total		<u>40.059</u>	<u>35.839</u>
Total receivables		<u>35.311.037</u>	<u>29.896.261</u>

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

16. Derivatives

The following table presents the rights and obligations of the Company due to the use of derivatives:

Total Derivatives in Statement of Financial Position	2020	2019
	€	€
Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	54.879	443
Total	54.879	443
Non-current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	690
Total	-	690
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	214.091	129.408
Total	214.091	129.408

The results from the cleared derivatives transactions due to financial risk management and foreign currency exchange are included in the Cost of Sales.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

The following table presents the amount of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year for 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash in hand and Cash in bank	3.643	2.004
Short-term bank deposits	4.615.827	3.607.390
Total	4.619.471	3.609.394

Bank deposits are set at variable interest rates according to the applicable rates of interbank market.

In Note 24 that is referred to currency risk of the Company, an analysis of cash per foreign currency is presented.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

18. Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital and premium

The Company's share capital amounts at 49.878.443 € (2019: 49.878.443) divided into 12.756.635 common shares with a nominal value of 3,91 € per share.

(b) Reserves

The following table presents the Company's reserves for 2020 and 2019:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Statutory Reserves	980.000	710.000
Hedging reserves	(121.001)	(98.538)
Special Reserves	10.421.176	8.937.510
Tax exempt reserves	6.903.295	6.903.295
Total	<u>18.183.470</u>	<u>16.452.267</u>

(b1) Statutory Reserve

Under Greek trade law, companies must transfer at least 5% of their annual net profits to a statutory reserve until that reserve is equal to 1/3 of the paid-up share capital. Distribution of Statutory Reserve is prohibited. No statutory reserve will be set aside during this year due to losses.

According to the decisions of the General Assembly, the Company recognized a statutory reserve of 270 k. euros (2019: 450 k. euros).

(b2) Untaxed and special reserves

Untaxed and special reserves concern non-distributed profits that are exempt from taxation pursuant to special provisions of incentive laws (under the condition that companies have sufficient profits to form these reserves). Reserves from income exempt from taxation and reserves taxed pursuant to special laws concern income from interest for which a tax has been withheld at the source. In addition to any prepaid taxes, these reserves are subject to taxation in case they are distributed. No deferred taxes have been accounted for as regards the above untaxed reserves in case they are distributed.

In 2020, after the related decision of the General Assembly, the Company decided to present an amount of 1.483.666,20 euros in the figure of special taxed reserve with a reclassification from retained earnings.

(b3) Fair value reserves

This reserve is accounted after the positive effect of the revaluation of Land, buildings and machinery to fair value. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders until it is moved to results carried forward account through depreciation or after the recognition of profit through the sale of an asset.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

19. Loans and lease Liabilities

The following table presents an analysis for the Company's loans at the end of the current and the previous year:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Non-current		
Lease liabilities (ex. operating leases)	9.163.484	9.583.546
Secured bond issues	-	-
Unsecured bond issues	3.869.350	6.447.850
Total	<u>13.032.834</u>	<u>16.031.396</u>
Current		
Unsecured bank loans	3.649.567	3.717.679
Current portion of secured bond issues	-	4.047.198
Current portion of unsecured bond issues	2.013.066	2.411.694
Lease liabilities (ex. operating leases)	579.150	568.787
Loans from related parties	<u>6.241.783</u>	<u>10.745.358</u>
Total	<u>19.274.617</u>	<u>26.776.754</u>

The maturity dates for the Company's loan are presented below:

	<u>2019</u>
	€
Between 1 and 2 years	2.932.386
Between 2 and 5 years	5.576.758
Over 5 years	<u>7.522.252</u>
Total	<u>16.031.396</u>
	<u>2020</u>
	€
Between 1 and 2 years	2.562.296
Between 2 and 5 years	3.460.972
Over 5 years	<u>7.009.566</u>
Total	<u>13.032.834</u>

The fair value of the Company's loans does not differ significantly from their current value.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The average interest rates at the end of the current and previous year are presented below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bond Issues	3,22 %	3,60 %
Bank Loans	3,49 %	3,95 %

There was no event within the year that would have resulted in the Company's lending terms being violated.

20. Liabilities for employee retirement benefits

The Company has fulfilled its obligations for pension plans set out by law. According to the Greek labor law, employees are entitled to compensation in case of dismissal or retirement, the amount of which varies depending on salary, years of service and the manner of termination (dismissal or retirement). Employees who resign are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in case of retirement equals 40 % of the compensation which would be payable in case of unjustified dismissal. The Group believes this is a defined benefit and it charges the accrued benefits in each period with a corresponding increase in the pension liability. Any payments made to retirees each year are charged against this liability. The displayed personal benefit obligation of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		€	€
Net defined benefit liability		2.316.207	2.062.574
Liability for social security contributions	23	673.432	664.781
Total employee benefit liabilities		<u>2.989.639</u>	<u>2.727.355</u>

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The movement employee's retirement benefits provisions for current and past financial years is presented in the following table:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Balance at 1st January	2.062.574	1.629.352
Amounts recognized in profit or loss		
Current service cost	98.391	85.198
Past service credit	-	67.773
Settlement/curtailment/termination loss	21.012	1.939
Interest cost/income (-)	15.751	26.083
Total P&L Charge	135.154	180.993
Amounts recognized in OCI		
Remeasurement loss/gain (-):		
-Actuarial loss/gain (-) arising from:		
Demographic assumptions	-	(35.259)
Financial assumptions	137.075	179.674
Experience adjustments	17.064	111.696
-Return on plan assets excl. interest income		
Total amount recognized in OCI	154.139	256.111
Other		
Benefits paid	(35.660)	(3.882)
	(35.660)	(3.882)
Balance at 31st December	2.316.207	2.062.574

The main actuarial assumptions that were used for accounting purposes are presented below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	0,30%	0,77%
Price Inflation	1,25%	1,30%
Rate of compensation increase	1,50%	1,55%

The above actuarial assumption influence the amount of the employee's retirement benefits obligation. Therefore, the following table presents the expected change if there was a change of the above factors 50 p.p.:

Impact on €	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	-6,96%	7,73%	-7,07%	7,85%
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	7,35%	-6,70%	7,50%	-6,84%
0.0% withdrawal rate	2,79%		2,81%	

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The expected maturity of the liabilities is presented in the table below:

€	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Less than 1 year	44.716	33.923
Between 1 and 2 years	232.088	4.039
Between 2 and 5 years	66.189	292.443
Over 5 years	<u>2.078.345</u>	<u>1.988.960</u>
Total	<u>2.421.338</u>	<u>2.319.365</u>

The average expiry time for the defined benefits plan is presented in the table below:

€	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation (in years)	14,50	14,81

The compensation that was paid to employees who left the company in 2020 amounts at 35.660 euros (2019: 3.882 euros)

21. Government grants

The following table presents the residual amount of government grants as at the end of the current and previous year:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Opening balance	4.550.623	4.922.932
Grants amortization	(212.681)	(372.309)
Closing balance	<u>4.337.942</u>	<u>4.550.623</u>

Depreciation of grants corresponding to fixed assets depreciation is posted in the account “Other income” of the income statement.

Grants have been provided for the purchase of tangible assets.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

22. Provisions

The movement of provisions is as follows:

€	<u>Other provisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2019	150.000	150.000
Additional provisions of the fiscal year	-	-
Provisions used during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	150.000	150.000

€	<u>Other provisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2020	150.000	150.000
Additional provisions of the fiscal year	-	-
Provisions used during the fiscal year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	150.000	150.000

23. Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities balance according to their current or non-current classification is as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		€	€
Suppliers		7.424.836	7.586.803
Social Security funds	20	673.432	664.781
Amounts due to related parties	27	15.076.724	4.770.051
Sundry creditors		924.172	879.414
Accrued expenses		551.111	394.006
Other Taxes		384.737	342.350
Total		25.035.012	14.637.405

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

24. Financial Assets

The Board of Directors of the Company in conjunction has set rules and procedures for measuring the following risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Exchange risk
- Interest rate risk
- Market Price Volatility Risk of Metal Raw Materials (aluminum)

Below there were presented analytically the evidence of the size of each risk.

Credit risk

Company's exposure to credit risk is primarily affected by the features of each customer. The demographic data of the Group's clientele, including payment default risk characterizing the specific market and the country in which customers are active, affect less the credit risk since no geographical concentration of credit risk is noticed. No client exceeds 10% of sales and, consequently, commercial risk is spread over a large number of clients.

Based on the credit policy adopted by the Board of Directors, each new customer is tested separately for creditworthiness before normal payment terms are proposed. The creditworthiness test made by the Group includes the examination of bank sources.

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.

When 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 shown. Trade and other receivables include mainly wholesale customers of the Company. Any customers characterized as being of "high risk" are included in a special list of customers and future sales must receive 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 that are estimated based on given circumstances that they will be materialized though they have not been finalized yet.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the inability of the Company to discharge its financial obligations when they mature. The approach adopted by the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, by holding necessary cash and adequate credit limits from cooperating banks, that it will always have adequate liquidity to cover its obligations when they mature, under normal or more difficult conditions, without there being unacceptable losses or its reputation being jeopardized.. For

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

serving the investments the Company makes sure for the securing the necessary funding when needed. Moreover, the Company is in talks with the banks for the on time refinancing of the maturing loans.

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

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 Group companies, 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 hedges 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. The Company enters mainly into currency forward contracts with external counterparties so as to deal with the risk of the exchange rates varying, which mainly expire within less than a year from the balance sheet date. When deemed necessary, these contracts are renewed upon expiry. As the case may be, the foreign exchange risk may be hedged by taking out loans in the respective currencies.

Loan interest is denominated in the same currency with that of cash flows, which arises from the Company's operating activities and is mostly Euro.

The investments of the Company in other subsidiaries are not hedged because these exchange positions are considered to be long-term.

Market Price Volatility Risk of Metal Raw Materials (aluminum)

Purchases and sales are based on the market price of aluminum and the other metals, which contained in the products of the Company. The volatility price risk of metals raw materials are hedged and by futures contracts in London Metal Exchange (LME).

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure investor, creditor and market trust in the Company and to allow Company's activities to expand in the future. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital which is defined by the Group as net results divided by total equity save non-convertible preferential shares and minority interests. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends distributed to holders of common shares. According to its policy the Company distributes dividend according to legislation in force and under the provision that it is capable to do so in relation to its cash and financial conditions. No dividend distribution is allowed from limited liability companies according to L. 4548/2018.

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

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The Company does not have a specific plan for own shares purchase.

There were no changes in the approach adopted by the Company in how capital was managed during the financial year.

(a) Credit risk

The Financial assets subject to credit risk are as follows:

€	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Trade & Other receivables	15	35.311.037	29.896.261
Total		35.311.037	29.896.261
Minus:			
Downpayments		-	-
Tax assets	15	(2.203.898)	(1.151.666)
Other receivables	15	(907.433)	(627.449)
Total		(3.111.331)	(1.779.114)
Financial assets with financial risk		32.199.706	28.117.146

The balances included in Receivables according to maturity can be classified as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Ageing of receivables and contract assets not impaired		
Neither past due nor impaired	28.289.548	22.924.826
Overdue		
- Up to 6 months	3.910.158	5.153.863
- Over 6 months	-	38.457
Total	32.199.706	28.117.146

The movement in the account of provision for impairment was as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Balance as at 1 January	254.501	293.178
Impairment loss recognized	-	-
Amounts written off	(46.048)	(38.677)
Impairment loss reversed	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	208.453	254.501

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Greece	3.435.552	1.840.840
Other EU Member States	16.051.031	14.543.484
Other European countries	2.947.770	5.209.701
Asia	5.652.384	3.458.811
America (North & South)	3.295.989	2.299.771
Africa	816.980	764.538
Total	<u>32.199.707</u>	<u>28.117.145</u>

The Company insures the greater part of its receivables in order to be secured in case of failure to collect.

(b) Liquidity risk

	Carrying Amount	Up to 1 yr	2019			Total
			1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Liabilities						
€						
Bank loans	3.717.679	3.717.679	-	-	-	3.717.679
Lease liabilities	10.152.334	1.038.297	990.293	2.700.272	9.747.500	14.476.363
Bond issues	12.906.742	6.458.892	2.386.000	4.061.850	-	12.906.742
Derivatives	130.098	129.408	690	-	-	130.098
Contract liabilities	584.792	584.792	-	-	-	584.792
Trade and other payables	14.637.405	14.637.405	-	-	-	14.637.405
Total	<u>42.129.050</u>	<u>26.566.473</u>	<u>3.376.983</u>	<u>6.762.122</u>	<u>9.747.500</u>	<u>46.553.079</u>

	Carrying Amount	Up to 1 yr	2020			Total
			1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Liabilities						
€						
Bank loans	3.649.567	3.649.567	-	-	-	3.649.567
Lease liabilities	9.742.634	1.027.477	980.589	2.713.147	8.887.500	13.608.713
Bond issues	5.882.417	2.179.446	2.113.518	1.932.959	-	6.225.924
Derivatives	214.091	214.091	-	-	-	214.091
Contract liabilities	751.021	751.021	-	-	-	751.021
Trade and other payables	25.035.012	25.035.012	-	-	-	25.035.012
Total	<u>45.274.741</u>	<u>32.856.614</u>	<u>3.094.107</u>	<u>4.646.106</u>	<u>8.887.500</u>	<u>49.484.327</u>

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

(c) Exchange rate risk

€	2019			
	EURO	USD	GBP	Σύνολο
Trade and other receivables	22.008.821	5.537.422	2.350.018	29.896.261
Contract assets	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	939.225	2.603.657	66.513	3.609.394
Total current assets	22.948.046	8.141.079	2.416.530	33.505.655
Loans and Borrowings	26.776.755	-	-	26.776.755
Supplier and contractual obligation	11.981.735	2.651.067	4.604	14.637.405
Contract Liabilities	584.792	-	-	584.792
Total liabilities	39.343.281	2.651.067	4.604	41.998.952
Net (Assets-Liabilities)	(16.395.235)	5.490.012	2.411.927	(8.493.297)
Derivatives for risk hedging	-	1.864.665	(3.388.232)	(1.523.568)
Total risk	(16.395.235)	7.354.677	(976.305)	(10.016.865)

€	2020			
	EURO	USD	GBP	Σύνολο
Trade and other receivables	22.759.168	9.431.161	3.120.709	35.311.03
Contract assets	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	1.971.315	2.521.681	126.474	4.619.471
Total current assets	24.730.483	11.952.842	3.247.183	39.930.50
Loans and Borrowings	19.274.617	-	-	19.274.61
Supplier and contractual obligation	22.614.233	2.416.192	4.587	25.035.01
Contract Liabilities	459.289	291.732	-	751.021
Total liabilities	42.348.139	2.707.924	4.587	45.060.65
Net (Assets-Liabilities)	(17.617.656)	9.244.918	3.242.596	(5.130.142)
Derivatives for risk hedging	-	554.355	(2.636.572)	(2.082.217)
Total risk	(17.617.656)	9.799.273	606.024	(7.212.359)

The rates that were applied for the foreign exchange translation were:

	Average		At year end	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
USD	1,2053	1,1195	1,2271	1,1234
GBP	0,9013	0,8778	0,8990	0,8508

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Sensitivity analysis

A change in the price of Euro against other currencies that the Company trades would have corresponding impact on the income statement and in equity as follows:

	2019			
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
	Strengthening	Strengthening	Strengthening	Strengthening
USD (10% movement)	(457.345)	558.978	0,00	0,00
GBP (10% movement)	(257.718)	314.988	0,00	0,00

	2020			
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	Αποδυνάμωσ η EUR
	Strengthening	Strengthening	Strengthening	
USD (10% movement)	(866.968)	1.059.628	0,00	0,00
GBP (10% movement)	(294.781)	360.288	0,00	0,00

(d) Interest rate risk

€	2020	2019
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	4.615.827	3.607.390
Financial liabilities	19.274.617	26.776.755

Sensitivity analysis

The effects of an increase in the interest rates of 25 basis points in the Income statement and the Equity can be depicted as follows:

	2020	2019
0,25% increase	(48.187)	(66.492)
0,25% decrease	48.187	66.492

Macro-economic Environment

Within the context of the aforementioned analysis, the Company evaluates the impact of financial risks that are related with macroeconomic conditions in the markets that they operate.

Considering, the nature of Company's operations, the financial standing of the Company and the production capacity of the units, there are adequate cash flows to cover the imports of raw materials which are necessary for the production. The availability and the basic raw materials prices follow the international markets, and consequently are not affected by the country risk of Greece or any other country.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

Regarding the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, Symetal's management estimates that there will not be any impact on the Company's activities. It is noted that the sales exports value to this country, amounts to 3% of the Company's turnover.

Furthermore, regarding the imposition of tariffs on the imports of aluminum products to USA, the Company management follows the facts closely and evaluates its parameters. In 2020 the Company maintained its partnership with most of its customers in the USA, despite the sales drop compared to 2019 (2020: 19,9 m. euros - 2019: 20,1 m. euros). This drop is mainly due to the creation of high inventory stock in the market there, during the first year of the imposition of import tariffs in 2018.

In addition, the Company's management monitors the effects of the increase of aluminum imports from China in the European Union and the downward pressure of product prices. The Company's management deems that Symetal products are competitive enough, to cope with market pressures from the Chinese aluminum foil imports.

In spite of the above, the Management constantly evaluates the situation and its possible consequences, in order to secure that all necessary measures and actions have been taken for the minimization of any impact to the Company's activities .

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve rapidly and its duration is uncertain, predicting the full extent of its economic implications, appears difficult. Symetal has already activated all the necessary protection and safety mechanisms for its personnel, according to the health authorities instructions , while it closely monitors the developments and continuously evaluates any potential effects on its operation.

Taking into consideration, the nature of the operations carried out by the Company and the strong unexecuted balance of its orders, the effects of the COVID-19 outburst, both in business strategy and financial results of 2020. However, estimated such a minor effect on the turnover. The most important factors that will determine the duration and magnitude of such effects are related with : (a) the restrictions imposed by the authorities and influence business decisions and actions, and (b) any problems that may arise in the supply chain.

The Company, in order to shield itself from any emerging operational issues,, has ensured the adequacy of raw materials for its smooth operation within the next months. In addition, its cash flows, operating flows and available credit lines, ensure the necessary liquidity for the next period.

To date, the COVID-19 pandemic has not significantly affected the Company's financial figures.

Finally, the differentiated business model and the stable organizational structure of the Company continue to provide resilience in this demanding and uncertain environment, providing confidence for the sustainable development of the Company. Within the context of the aforementioned analysis, the Company have evaluated any impacts that may be realized in the management of financial risks due to macroeconomic conditions in the markets that they operate.

25. Fair value of financial assets

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: consists of exchange traded derivatives and shares which are based on market prices
- Level 2: consists of OTC derivatives that are based on prices from brokers.
- Level 3: Includes unlisted shares. They come from estimates of the Company as there are no observable market data.

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

The financial information concerning Level 3 refers to holdings in domestic and foreign companies with a stake of less than 20%. These holdings which are not quoted and the fair value cannot be reliably measured, they are valued at cost and are subject to impairment testing. The Company has no such investments.

	2019			
€	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other Investments (level 1)			8.141	8.141
Derivative financial assets (level 2)	-	443	-	443
Derivative financial liabilities (level 2)	-	(130.098)	-	(130.098)
	-	(129.655)	8.141	(121.514)

	2020			
€	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other Investments (level 1)	-	-	38.144	38.144
Derivative financial assets (level 2)	-	54.879	-	54.879
Derivative financial liabilities (level 2)	-	(214.091)	-	(214.091)
	-	(159.212)	38.144	(121.068)

The derivatives of level2 comprise of forward FX contracts. The valuation stems from the counterparty banks based on a valuation model.

During the fiscal year, there were no reclassifications of financial assets between levels.

26. Contingencies

The tax liabilities of the Company for certain financial years have not been audited by taxation authorities and thus are not finalized yet for such years. The company is unaudited for the fiscal year between 2015 - 2020.

The following table presents the Company's contingencies for 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Guarantees to secure liabilities to suppliers	7.958	781.928
Mortgages and statutory notices of mortgage issued against lots & buildings	13.472.400	13.472.400
Mortgages and statutory notices of mortgage issued against lots & buildings	717.000	1.480.100
	14.197.358	15.734.428

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

27. Related parties

Affiliated parties shall mean all companies and natural persons with whom direct (subsidiaries, associated companies, joint ventures, collaborating companies, shareholders or management with executive tasks) or indirect relation (entities controlled by shareholders, employees performing administrative tasks or close relatives of the latter) is established.

The parent company of SYMETAL S.A. is ELVALHALCOR S.A. The Financial Statements of the Company are included in the Financial Statements of ELVALHALCOR S.A. Similarly to ELVALHALCOR S.A., the Company is owned by VIOHALCO S.A.

€	2020	2019
Sale of goods		
Parent company	14.635.394	14.682.173
Associated companies	47.500.840	46.611.280
	62.136.234	61.293.453

€	2020	2019
Sale of services		
Parent company	8.872	85.118
Associated companies	-	49.041
	8.872	134.159

€	2020	2019
Sale of fixed assets		
Parent company	-	-
Associated companies	49.857	-
	49.857	-

€	2020	2019
Purchase of goods		
Parent company	115.628.844	94.930.213
Associated companies	114.451	56.579
	115.743.295	94.986.792

€	2020	2019
Purchase of fixed assets		
Parent company	14.195	95.278
Associated companies	135.111	366.109
	149.306	461.387

€	2020	2019
Purchase of services		
Parent company	1.347.405	1.469.705
Associated companies	3.820.423	4.668.684
	5.167.828	6.138.389

VI. Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31th December 2020

End-of-year balances from sale / purchase of goods, services, fixed assets were formed as follows:

€	2020	2019
Receivables from related parties (Note 15):		
Parent company	17.281	0
Associated companies	6.414.877	5.206.599
	6.432.158	5.206.599

€	2020	2019
Liabilities to related parties (Note 23):		
Parent company	14.031.238	3.915.790
Associated companies	1.045.486	854.260
	15.076.724	4.770.050

Services towards and from affiliated parties, as well as sales and purchases of goods, are realized in accordance with the fee schedules, which apply for non-affiliates.

The following table present the transactions of the Company with other related parties according to the requirements of IAS 24.

€	2020	2019
Fees - benefits to executives	1.583.531	1.264.818
Fees - benefits to the members of the BoD	846.434	704.164
	2.429.965	1.968.982

28. Subsequent events

There are no other significant events within 2021 that affect the Company's financial position.

Athens 05/04/2021

BoD Chairman

**IOANNIS
ECONOMOU**

ID No: AB 667146

The Vice-Chairman

**NIKOLAOS
KLOUDOUNIS**

ID No: AE 012572

The Financial Director

IOANNIS DALIANIS

ID No: T 089132

**Accounting License No 27139
A' Class**