

Half Year Financial Report
(According to the article 5 of the Law 3556/2007)
1 January to 30 June 2015

These financial statements have been translated from the original version in Hellenic. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Hellenic language financial statements, the Hellenic language financial statements will prevail over this document.



FRIGOGLASS S.A.I.C.
Commercial Refrigerators

Interim Financial Statements for the period
1 January to 30 June 2015

It is confirmed that the present Half Year Financial Report (**pages 2 - 82**) is compiled according to the Law **3556/2007** and the decision **4/507/28.04.2009** of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission and are the ones approved by the Board of Directors of "Frigoglass S.A.I.C." ("The Company") on the **30st of July 2015**.

The present half year financial report is available on the company's website www.frigoglass.com , where it will remain at the disposal of the investing public for at least 5 years from the date of its publication.

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It is asserted that for the preparation of the Half year financial report the following are responsible:

The Chairman of the Board

The Managing Director

Haralambos David

Nikolaos Mamoulis

The Head of Finance

Vasileios Stergiou

BOARD OF DIRECTORS STATEMENT
Regarding the Semi Annual Financial Statements
According to the Law 3556/2007

According to the Law 3556/2007, we state and we assert that from what we know of:

1. The Interim financial statements of the Group and the Company “Frigoglass S.A.I.C.” for the period 01.01.2015 - 30.06.2015, which were compiled according to the established accounting standards, describe in a truthful way the assets and the liabilities, the equity and the results of the Group and the Company, as well as the subsidiary companies which are included in the consolidation as a total, according to what is stated in the Law 3556/2007.
2. The report of the Board of Directors for the six months period presents in a truthful way the information that is required based on the Law 3557/2007.

Kifissia, July 30, 2015

The Chairman of the Board

The Managing Director

The Vice Chairman

Haralambos David

Nikolaos Mamoulis

Ioannis Androutsopoulos

(Translation from the original in Hellenic)

HALF YEAR BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

Kifissia, 30th of July 2015

According to the law 3556/2007 and the executive decisions of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, we submit for the First Half of 2015 (1st January – 30th June 2015) the present semi-annual report of the board of Directors referring to the consolidated and parent company financial data.

1) Introduction

Frigoglass (the 'Group') is the leading international producer of Ice-Cold Merchandisers (ICMs) and one of the foremost glass container producers in West Africa and the Middle East. Frigoglass is a strategic partner of the global beverage bottlers it serves. The Group's customer base includes most of the significant bottlers in The Coca-Cola System; a number of Pepsi bottlers; several of the world's leading breweries, including Heineken, Diageo, Carlsberg, SABMiller, Efes and AB InBev; and leading dairy companies, including Nestlé and Danone. Frigoglass has a strong relationship with The Coca-Cola System through a long-term ICM supply arrangement with Coca-Cola HBC AG, one of the largest bottlers of non-alcoholic beverages in the world and the second largest independent bottler in The Coca-Cola System by volume and by revenue. Additionally, Frigoglass has strong and long-standing relationships with many of its other key customers, many of which are served through both ICM Operations and Glass Operations. This allows Frigoglass to leverage its customer base across both operating segments. The Group's position as a long-standing partner to these customers and relationship with them across both ICM Operations and Glass Operations gives Frigoglass valuable insight into their strategic business and merchandizing needs.

In the ICM Operations, Frigoglass manufactures and sells commercial refrigeration products, as well as related parts and services. Frigoglass ICMs are strategic merchandizing tools for its customers, serving not only to chill their products, but also as retail space and merchandizing tools that encourage immediate consumption of customer products while enhancing Frigoglass customers' brands. Frigoglass works with its customers to provide high quality, bespoke ICM solutions that address their business needs for their various trade channels. Through this close collaboration, Frigoglass helps its customers to realize their strategic merchandizing plans, from conception and development of new, customized ICMs to offering a full portfolio of after-sale services. Frigoglass also helps its customers to achieve their sustainability goals and reduce their carbon footprint through its innovative, environmentally friendly ICM solutions, which consume substantially less energy than conventional ICMs. In the Glass Operations, Frigoglass manufactures and sells glass bottles and containers of high-quality and specification in an array of shapes, sizes, colors and weights to a variety of customers operating primarily in the soft drinks, beer and spirits industries as well as in the cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries. Frigoglass Glass Operations are more regionally focused, concentrating on sales in West Africa, MENA and South East Asia. In Nigeria, Frigoglass Glass Operations also produce plastic crates and metal crowns, allowing the Group to offer its customers a complete packaging solution for their products.

Frigoglass operates in both emerging and mature markets, which exhibit different beverage consumption, macroeconomic and demographic trends, thus offering diversity and creating a range of growth opportunities for its business. Emerging markets exhibit low ICM penetration levels, combined with favorable macroeconomic and demographic trends. These factors provide substantial growth opportunities for Frigoglass and its customers as a result of increased beverage consumption. Despite a high level of ICM penetration and current challenging economic conditions, demand for Frigoglass products in mature markets is primarily driven by its customers' sustainability initiatives, such as carbon footprint reduction, lower energy consumption and demand for innovative and sophisticated products featuring better product performance, trade channel specific customization and high quality after-sale service offerings.

Frigoglass production facilities are located in nine countries: China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Romania, Russia, South Africa and the U.A.E. Frigoglass is therefore well positioned to meet demand in mature markets and to take advantage of increasingly attractive growth opportunities in emerging markets and the low-cost manufacturing opportunities they offer. In March 2014, the Group discontinued its manufacturing operations at Spartanburg, South Carolina, facility. This follows Frigoglass decision to change its operating model in the United States and focus on commercial activities of sales and marketing, distribution and servicing. The Group continues to serve the requirements of its North America customers from its network of existing manufacturing facilities. Later in the year, the Group also integrated the Turkey-based manufacturing volume into its European flagship plant in Timisoara, Romania. As part of this process, Frigoglass' Silivri-based Turkish manufacturing plant ceased operations. The continued productivity improvements following the implementation of Lean manufacturing principles in our plant in Romania have made available sufficient capacity to absorb the volume from Turkey and meet any potential future demand. To strengthen this strategic geographic positioning and reach more key countries, Frigoglass also has stand-alone sales offices in Germany, Kenya, Norway, Poland, the United States, Turkey and the U.A.E. Frigoglass complements its ICM business with an extensive global network of after-sales service representatives which spans five continents serving beverage companies in approximately 77 countries.

The Company announced on 22 May 2015 that it has entered into an agreement to sell its Glass operations, which comprise the glass operations of Beta Glass Plc. in Nigeria and Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO in Dubai as well as the complementary plastic crates and metal crowns operations of Frigoglass Industries (Nig.) Ltd in Nigeria, a discrete and separate operating segment of the Group as presented in note 5 to these condensed interim financial statements. The decision to dispose of these operations was taken at the Board of Directors meeting held on 20 May 2015 and follows an extensive strategic review process undertaken by Management. The net consideration to be received by the Company is US\$225 million, of which US\$200 million will be payable upon completion of the transaction, with a further US\$25 million payable in two tranches over two years, following the completion of the transaction. The transaction is subject to the buyer providing confirmation of its committed financing and other customary transaction related conditions and approvals and is expected to close in the second half of 2015.

Based on the current status of the transaction, Management has concluded that the pronouncements of IFRS 5 are applicable, for the condensed interim financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2015, and the above operations have been presented as non-current asset held for sale (see note 28).

2) Financial and Business Review

2.1) Financial Review

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

Net sales revenue from ICM Operations decreased by 1.7% to €197.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Sales in East Europe declined by 6.9%, primarily reflecting lower sales in Serbia, Poland and Bulgaria. In Russia, sales were unchanged versus last year. In this challenging economic environment, we are well positioned in the market to support our customers. In West Europe, sales declined by 7.6% following a lower volume outcome due to the production ramp-up of the new ICOOL range in our Romanian plant. Sales in North America grew in double digits, reflecting the benefits from the successful transformation of our business model. Sales in Africa and the Middle East region increased by 4.1%, demonstrating a notable recovery in the second quarter due to higher year-on-year sales to Coca-Cola bottlers in South Africa and Nigeria. Following certain delays caused by the recent organizational changes in our South African operations, production returned to normal levels in the second quarter. Sales in Asia and Oceania increased by 2.9%, mainly due to higher year-on-year sales in India..

Cost of goods sold decreased by 0.8% to €162.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily reflecting lower sales. Cost of goods sold also adversely affected by increased production costs caused by the ramp-up of the new ICOOL/ILOOK product platform as well as a less favorable geographic sales mix. Overall, cost of goods sold as a percentage of Group's net sales revenue increased to 82.0% from 81.3% in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Administrative expenses decreased by 11.9% to €9.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily reflecting lower employee related expenses. The ratio of administrative expenses to net sales revenue decreased to 4.9% from 5.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Selling, distribution and marketing expenses decreased by 3.0% to €11.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower employee related expenses, warranty expenses and third party fees. As a percentage of net sales revenue, selling, distribution and marketing expenses decreased to 5.8% from 5.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Research and development expenses increased by 5.1% to €2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. As a percentage of net sales revenue, research and development expenses increased to 1.1% from 1.0% in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Other operating income decreased to €0.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2015, from €0.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Finance costs were broadly unchanged to €14.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Income tax expense decreased by €0.4 million to €2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Profit from the discontinued Glass Operations was €1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to €1.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Net losses attributable to shareholders amounted to €4.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to a net loss of €39.4 million the same period last year. Frigoglass incurred restructuring costs of €36.0 million in the first six months ended June 30, 2014 related to the discontinuation of operations in Turkey and a fire costs after an insurance reimbursements for Property Damage of €0.06m related to the fire incident in India (please refer to Note 29 for further clarifications over restructuring and fire costs).

Cash Flow

Net cash from/(used in) operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to €6.0 million, compared to net cash from operating activities of €15.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. This decline is primarily attributable to an increase of €42.0 million in trade receivables, compared to an increase of €24.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. It also reflects a n increase in inventory of €6.4 million, compared to a decrease of €9.8 million in inventory in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Net cash from/(used in) investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to €20.7 million, compared to €8.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to discontinued operations. Net cash used in investing activities for discontinued operations amounted to €17.1 million, compared to €4.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase reflects the initial investment in rebuilding a furnace in Nigeria, aiming to increase capacity and improve efficiency rates. Higher capital expenditure also reflects spending related to furnace maintenance in Dubai.

Net cash from/(used in) financing activities

Net cash from financing activities amounted to €32.7 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of €0.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to higher net proceeds from bank loans in the six months ended June 30, 2015. Net cash from financing activities for discontinued operations amounted to €13.6 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of €5.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Net trade working capital

Net trade working capital from continuing operations as of June 30, 2015 amounted to €127.4 million, compared to €125.3 million as of June 30, 2014. This increase mainly reflects c.11% higher inventory levels as last year's inventories were impacted by a write-off due to the fire incident in India. On a like-for-like basis, inventories would have been marginally higher than last year, reflecting inventory build-up due to increased demand in Q3. Net working capital was also impacted by higher level of receivables, reflecting an unfavorable geographic mix following increased sales in Africa and Asia.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures from continuing operations amounted to €3.6 million, of which €1.9 million related to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and €1.7 million related to the purchase of intangible assets, compared to €4.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2014, of which €1.8 million related to the purchase of property, plant and equipment and €2.6 million related to the purchase of intangible assets.

2.3) Parent Company Financial Data

The Parent Company's Net Sales have been increased by 7% year-on-year to € 13.9 million for the period ended June 30, 2015.

Gross Profit decreased by 32 % to € 0.3 million for the period ended June 30, 2015 compared to € 0.5 million for the period ended June 30, 2014.

Profit Before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization & restructuring (EBITDA) reached the amount of € 1.7 million, decreased by 4.7 % compared to the previous period.

Losses after tax reached € 3.8 million compared to losses of € 2.5 million in the previous period.

3) Business Outlook

We remain committed to our strategic priority projects aiming at strengthening the robustness of our business model and value creation. For the remainder of the year, current top-line trends are expected to continue.

We expect second-quarter sales growth momentum in our African cooler business to continue for the rest of the year. Through our strong local production base and leading market position, we are able to execute on our full order book and meet customer demand for the new ILOOK range in the coming quarters. ILOOK will assist us in gaining market share in Africa, as key customers seek additional chilled space with a more relevant brand presence at the point of sale. In Asia, given our relatively diversified manufacturing base and a highly competitive landscape, we are focusing on driving further efficiencies and improving our overall cost structure.

In Europe, we remain cautious in some of our markets as macroeconomic challenges are expected to persist in the second half of the year. In addition, while ICOOL's ramp-up of production will temporarily impact volume output and margins, we expect to gain market share and significantly strengthen our presence across Europe over the long-term. Following new outsourcing contracts and further roll-out opportunities, we expect our Integrated Service offering to become a key growth pillar going forward.

Following completion of the Glass disposal, we will have a stronger balance sheet and a greater business focus to drive long-term performance in our Cool business. Our market-leading product range and our unique geographic footprint position us well to capitalize on the long-term growth opportunities in our industry and, in turn, to enhance shareholder value.

4) Main Risks and uncertainties

Economic conditions may affect consumer demand for beverages and, consequently, this may affect our customers and so reduce the demand for our products.

Changes in general economic conditions directly impact consumer confidence and consumer spending, as well as the general business climate and levels of business investment, all of which may directly affect our customers and their demand for our products. Concerns over commodity prices, energy costs, geopolitical issues, and the availability and cost of financing have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and global markets going forward. These factors, combined with declining global business, consumer confidence, and rising unemployment, have precipitated an economic slowdown. Continued weakness in consumer confidence and declining income and asset values in many areas, as well as other adverse factors related to the current weak global economic conditions have resulted, and may continue to result, in reduced spending on our customers' products and, thereby, reduced or postponed demand for our products. Despite the fact that our ICMs generate sales growth for our customers, ICMs constitute capital expenditure, and in periods of economic slowdown, our customers may reduce their capital expenditure, including ICM purchases, in their effort to reduce costs. Generalized or localized downturns in our key geographical areas could also have a material adverse effect on the performance of our business.

We are dependent on a small number of significant customers.

We derive a significant amount of our revenues from a small number of large multinational customers each year. In the year ended December 31, 2014, our five largest customers accounted for approximately 51% of our net sales revenue in the ICM Operations and approximately 74% of our net sales revenue in the Glass Operations. In 2013, our five largest customers accounted for approximately 47% and 66% of our net sales revenue in our ICM Operations and Glass Operations, respectively. The loss of any large customer, a decline in the volume of sales to these customers or the deterioration of their financial condition could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, certain of our sales agreements with our customers are renewed on an annual basis. We cannot assure you that we will successfully be able to renew such agreements on a timely basis, or on terms reasonably acceptable to us or at all. Failure to renew or extend our sales agreements with our customers, for any reason, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we are unable to implement our planned improvements successfully and achieve operational efficiencies, our growth and profitability could be harmed.

As part of our business strategy, we consistently seek to control costs, improve our efficiency and cash flows while maintaining and improving the quality of our products. We are currently implementing several efficiency improvement programs aimed at further enhancing our long term profitability and cash flow generation. These programs include (i) reducing costs by simplifying our product portfolio, (ii) reducing inventory levels, (iii) implementing lean manufacturing processes while reinforcing product quality and (iv) generating value from our recent strategic investments. If the implementation of these programs is not successful and the targeted cost savings and other improvements cannot be realized, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Even if we achieve the expected benefits, they may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame. The cost savings and inventory reductions anticipated are based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently uncertain, although considered reasonable by us, and may be subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control.

Our profitability could be affected by the availability and cost of raw materials.

The raw materials that we use or that are contained in the components and materials that we use have historically been available in adequate supply from multiple suppliers. For certain raw materials, however, there may be temporary shortages due to production delays, transportation or other factors. In such an event, no assurance can be given that we would be able to secure our raw materials from sources other than our current suppliers on terms as favorable as our current terms. Any such shortages, as well as material increases in the cost of any of the principal raw materials that we use, including the cost to transport materials to our production facilities, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The primary raw materials relevant to our ICM Operations are steel, copper, plastics and aluminium which accounted for approximately 17%, 7%, 7% and 3% of our total costs of raw materials, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014.

We generally purchase steel under one-year contracts with prices that are fixed in advance, although in some cases, the contracts may provide for interim indexation adjustments. However, from time to time, we may also purchase steel under multi-year contracts or purchase larger volumes to stock at our warehouses or with our suppliers in order to take advantage of favorable fluctuations in steel prices. When such multi-year contracts are renewed, our steel costs under such contracts will be subject to prevailing global/regional steel prices at the time of renewal, which may be different from historical prices. While we do not generally purchase copper and aluminum directly as raw materials for our products, copper and aluminum are contained in certain components and other materials that we use in our ICM Operations, the prices of which are directly or indirectly related to the prices of copper and aluminum on the London Metal Exchange, which has historically been subject to significant price volatility.

To better manage our exposures to commodity price fluctuations, we hedge some of our commodity exposures to copper and aluminum through commodities derivative financial instruments. To the extent that our hedging is not successful in fixing commodity prices that are favorable in comparison to market prices at the time of purchase, we would experience a negative impact on our profit margins compared to the margins we would have realized if these price commitments were not in place, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future periods.

Our Glass Operations also require significant amounts of raw materials, particularly soda ash (natural or synthetic), cullet (recycled glass), glass sand and limestone, which respectively accounted for approximately 27%, 12%, 4%, and 3% of our total costs of raw materials for the year-ended December 31, 2014. Any significant increase in the price of the raw materials we use to manufacture glass could have a material negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in the cost of energy could affect the profitability of our Glass Operations.

The manufacturing process of our Glass Operations depends on the constant operation of our furnaces due to the long time required for the furnaces to reach the right temperature to melt glass. Consequently, our glass manufacturing plants in Nigeria and UAE (Jebel Ali) depend on a continuous power supply and require a significant amount of electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other energy sources to operate. Substantial increases in the price of natural gas and other energy sources could have a material adverse impact on our results of operation or financial condition.

Although we are generally able to pass on increased energy costs to our customers through price increases, increased energy costs that cannot be passed on to our customers through price increases impact our operating costs and could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In particular, since our contracts with customers are typically negotiated on an annual basis, we may be prevented from passing on increased costs to customers during the time lag between changes in prices under our contracts with our energy providers and changes in prices under our contracts with our customers.

We face intense competition in many of the markets in which we operate.

Our ICM Operations are subject to intense competition from regional competitors in specific markets. We generally compete based on product design, quality of products, product support services, product features, maintenance costs and price. Competition in the ICM market varies in intensity and nature depending on geographical region. Increased levels of competition result in pricing pressures, which can have an adverse impact on our margins and in turn may adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future periods. In addition to competing with other large, well-established manufacturers in the glass container industry, we also compete with manufacturers of other forms of rigid packaging, principally plastic containers and aluminium cans, on the basis of quality, price, service and consumer preference. We also compete with manufacturers of non-rigid packaging alternatives, including flexible pouches and aseptic cartons. We believe that the use of glass containers for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages in emerging markets is primarily subject to costs.

Large customers have substantial leverage over suppliers and exert downward pressure on prices.

Several large international sellers, including certain of our customers, account for a significant share of the beverage market. The main end-product producers in these markets outweigh the size of their bottling and ICM suppliers, including us. The price competition encouraged by customers has reduced margins and strained financial results in the industry, despite increases in productivity. There can be no assurance that we will not be pressured in the future by our customers to accept further cuts in prices, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with developing new products and technologies, which could lead to delays in new product launches and involve substantial costs.

We aim to improve the performance, usefulness, design and other physical attributes of our existing products, as well as to develop new products to meet our customers' needs. To remain competitive, we must develop new and innovative products on an ongoing basis. We invest significantly in the research and development of new products, including environmentally friendly and energy-efficient ICM platforms and lightweight glass bottles. As a result, our business is subject to risks associated with developing new products and technologies, including unexpected technical problems. Any of these factors could result in the delay or abandonment of the development of a new technology or product. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to implement new technologies, or that we will be able to launch new products successfully. Our failure to develop successful new products may impact our relationships with our customers and cause existing as well as potential customers to choose to purchase used equipment or competitors' products, rather than invest in new products manufactured by us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Disruptions to our supply or distribution infrastructure could adversely affect our business.

We depend on effective supply and distribution networks to obtain necessary inputs for our production processes and to deliver our products to our customers. Damage or disruption to such supply or distribution capabilities due to weather, natural disaster, fire, loss of water or power supply, terrorism, political instability, military conflict, pandemics, strikes, the financial and/or operational instability of key suppliers, distributors, warehousing and transportation providers or brokers, or other reasons, could impair our ability to manufacture or sell our products. Although the risk of such disruptions is particularly acute in our operations in Africa, MENA and Asia, where distribution infrastructure may be relatively undeveloped, our operations in Europe and North America are also subject to such risks.

We face various political, economic, legal, regulatory and other risks and uncertainties associated with conducting business in multiple countries.

With operations worldwide, including in emerging markets, our business and results of operations are subject to various risks inherent in international operations over which we have no control. These risks include:

- the instability of foreign economies and governments, which can cause investment in capital projects by our potential clients to be withdrawn or delayed, reducing or eliminating the viability of some markets for our services;
- risks of war, uprisings, riots, terrorism and civil disturbance, which can make it unsafe to continue operations, adversely affect both budgets and schedules and expose us to losses;
- the risk of piracy, which may result in the delay or termination of customer contracts in affected areas; the seizure, expropriation, nationalization or detention of assets or the renegotiation or nullification of existing contracts;
- foreign exchange restrictions, import/export quotas, sanctions and other laws and policies affecting taxation, trade and investment;
- restrictions on currency repatriation or the imposition of new laws or regulations that preclude or restrict the conversion and free flow of currencies;
- unfavourable changes in tax or other laws, including the imposition of new laws or regulations that restrict our operations or increase our cost of operations;
- disruption or delay of licensing or leasing activities;
- work stoppages and sudden or unexpected increases in wages; and
- the availability of suitable personnel and equipment, which can be affected by government policy, or changes in policy, which limits the importation of qualified crew members or specialized equipment in areas where local resources are insufficient.

We are exposed to these risks in all of our operations to some degree, and such exposure could be material to our financial condition and results of operations particularly in emerging markets where the political and legal environment is less stable.

We are subject to extensive applicable governmental regulations, including environmental and licensing regulation, and to increasing pressure to adhere to internationally recognized standards of social and environmental responsibility, which are likely to result in an increase in our costs and liabilities.

Our operations and properties, as well as our products, are subject to extensive international, EU, U.S., national, provincial and local laws, regulations and standards relating to environmental, health and safety protection. These laws, regulations and standards govern, among other things: emissions of air pollutants and greenhouses gases; water supply and use; water discharges; waste management and disposal; noise pollution; natural resources; product safety; workplace health and safety; the generation, storage, handling, treatment and disposal of regulated materials; asbestos management; and the remediation of contaminated land, water and buildings. Furthermore, we may be required by relevant governmental authorities to maintain certain licenses or permits in the jurisdiction in which we operate.

We operate in numerous countries where environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and standards and their enforcement are still developing. We expect environmental, health and safety laws and enforcement in both developing and developed countries to become more stringent over time, and we therefore expect our costs to comply with these laws to increase substantially in the future. Increasingly, our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate also expect us to apply stringent, internationally recognized environmental, health and safety benchmarks to our operations in countries with less developed laws and regulations, which could result in significant new obligations and costs for us. A potential failure to manage relationships with local communities, governments and non-governmental organizations may harm our reputation, as well as our ability to bring projects into production, which could, in turn materially adversely affect our revenues, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, our costs and management time required to comply with standards of social responsibility and sustainability are expected to increase over time.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may affect our results of operations.

We operate internationally and generate a significant percentage of our revenue in currencies other than the euro, our reporting currency. As a result, our financial position and results of operations are subject to currency translation risks. We also face transactional currency exchange rate risks if sales generated in one foreign currency are accompanied by costs in another currency. Net currency exposure from sales denominated in non-euro currencies arises to the extent that we do not incur corresponding expenses in the same foreign currencies. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly in the U.S. dollar, the Nigerian naira, the South African rand, the Indian rupee, the Norwegian krone, the Russian ruble, the Romanian leu and the Chinese yuan against the euro may have an adverse impact on our financial performance. Our subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the euro use natural hedging to limit their exposure to foreign currency risk. Natural currency hedging can be achieved by matching, to the possible maximum extent, revenue and expense cash flows in the same currency in order to limit the impact of currency exchange rate movements. When natural hedging cannot be achieved, we make use of derivatives, mainly in the form of forward foreign currency exchange contracts.

We are exposed to various operational risks.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes, among other things, losses that are caused by a lack of controls within internal procedures; violation of internal policies by employees; the disruption or malfunction of IT systems, computer networks and telecommunications systems; mechanical or equipment failures; human error; natural disasters; catastrophic events; or malicious acts by third parties. We are generally exposed to risks related to information technology, since unauthorized access to or misuse of data processed on our IT systems, human errors associated therewith or technological failures of any kind could disrupt our operations, including the manufacturing, design and engineering process. Like any other business with complex manufacturing, research, procurement, sales and marketing, financing and service operations, we are exposed to a variety of operational risks and, if the protection measures put in place prove insufficient, our results of operations and financial conditions could be materially affected.

We are also exposed to the risk of catastrophic events, such as severe weather conditions, floods, natural disasters caused by significant climate changes, fires, earthquakes, pandemics or epidemics, or terrorist and war activities in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate, but especially in emerging markets and geographical areas with less established infrastructure, such as certain areas in South East Asia. Such events may have a negative effect not only on manufacturing capacity in the affected area, but also on retailers, particularly for retailers who sell non-essential goods. The occurrence of such an event could adversely affect our business and operating results. We cannot accurately predict the extent to which such events may affect us, directly or indirectly, in the future. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain or choose to purchase any insurance coverage with respect to occurrences of terrorist acts and any losses that could result from these acts. If there is a prolonged disruption at our properties due to natural disasters, severe weather conditions, terrorist attacks or other catastrophic events, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We are subject to risks associated with our ability to effectively integrate acquired companies, generate value through the turnaround of our recent strategic investments and manage growth.

Our growth has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our management and operational and financial resources. We have made a number of significant acquisitions since 1996. Future acquisitions will require further integration of the acquired companies' sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, purchasing, finance and administrative organizations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to integrate our recent acquisitions or any future acquisitions successfully, that the acquired companies will operate profitably or that the intended beneficial effect from such acquisitions will be realized.

Increased or unexpected product warranty claims could adversely affect us.

We offer our ICM customers the option of a warranty or a limited supply of free spare parts with each sale. If a product fails to comply with the warranty, we may be obligated, at our expense, to correct any defect by repairing or replacing the defective product. From time to time, we may also experience voluntary or court ordered product recalls. We dedicate considerable resources in connection with product recalls, which typically include the cost of replacing parts and the labor required to remove and replace any defective part.

We are exposed to the impact of exchange controls, which may adversely affect our profitability or our ability to repatriate profits.

In countries where the local currency is, or may become, convertible or transferable only within prescribed limits or for specified purposes, it may be necessary for us to comply with exchange control formalities and to ensure that all relevant permits are obtained before we can repatriate the profits of our subsidiaries in these countries.

The governments of emerging markets have exercised, and continue to exercise, significant influence over the economy of those countries. This influence, as well as the political and economic conditions in those countries, may adversely affect us.

The governments of certain of the emerging markets where we operate, including Nigeria, Russia and Romania, have historically intervened in their economies and have occasionally made significant changes in their policies and regulations. Government actions to control inflation in these countries, as well as other policies and regulations, have frequently resulted in increases in interest rates, the application of exchange controls, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluation, capital controls and limitations on imports, among other measures. We may be adversely affected by changes in policies or regulations by the governments in those countries in which we operate that involve or affect certain factors, such as the following: interest rates; monetary policies; foreign exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad; variations in foreign exchange rates; inflation and deflation; social instability; price fluctuations; crime and the lack of law enforcement; political instability; the liquidity of domestic financial and capital markets; the impact of the environmental legislation; trade barriers and foreign trade restrictions; tax and social security policies; and other political, social and economic developments that might occur in or affect emerging markets. Such factors could affect our results by causing interruptions to operations, by increasing the costs of operating in those countries or by limiting the ability to repatriate profits from those countries. Financial risks of operating in emerging and developing countries also include risks of liquidity, inflation, devaluation, price volatility, currency convertibility and transferability, country default and austerity measures resulting from significant deficits as well as other factors.

Adverse global market conditions may impact financing availability.

Continued disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in capital and credit markets may limit our access to additional capital that is required to operate our business. Such market conditions may limit our ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing liabilities and access the capital necessary to grow our business. The more limited availability of credit may also have a negative impact on our financial condition, particularly on the purchasing ability of some of our customers, and may also result in requests for extended payment terms, and result in credit losses, insolvencies and diminished sales channels available to us. Our suppliers may have difficulties obtaining necessary credit, which could jeopardize their ability to provide timely deliveries of raw materials and other essentials to us. The current credit environment may also lead to certain of our local suppliers requesting credit support or otherwise reducing credit, which may have a negative effect on our cash flows and working capital.

Organized strikes or work stoppages by unionized employees may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Many of our operating companies apply collective bargaining agreements which are controlled by various unions. Part of our total number of employees is unionized and operates under collective bargaining agreements. Upon the expiration of any collective bargaining agreement, our operating companies' inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with trade unions could result in strikes by the affected workers and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members. We have had no work stoppages as a result of conflicts with our workforce or unions.

Our insurance policies may not cover, or fully cover, us against natural disasters, certain business interruptions, global conflicts or the inherent hazards of our operations and products.

Through a number of international and local insurers, we have insurance policies relating to certain operating risks, including certain property damage (including certain aspects of business interruption for certain sites), public and product liability, cargo in transit insurance (for certain companies), rolling stock and vehicles insurance (in certain locations), and directors' and officers' liability. While we believe that the types and amounts of insurance coverage we currently maintain are in line with customary practice in our industry and are adequate for the conduct of our business, our insurance does not cover all potential risks associated with our business or for which we may otherwise be liable.

We depend on our key personnel and the loss of this personnel could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued services of our key executives, managers and skilled personnel. We cannot be sure that we will be able to retain our key officers and employees. We could be seriously harmed by the loss of key personnel if it were to occur in the future.

Our business may be adversely affected by economic and political conditions in Greece.

Frigoglass SAIC is incorporated under the laws of Greece and is publicly listed on the Athens Stock Exchange. Our corporate headquarters are located in Greece. Sales in Greece accounted for 2.1% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014. Greece is currently facing a severe economic crisis resulting from significant governmental fiscal deficits and high levels of government borrowing.

From the end of June 2015 the uncertainties in the Greek macroeconomic environment have intensified. These uncertainties resulted from the Greek state and the EU, ECB and IMF (together "the Institutions") failing to successfully conclude the review of the previous (second) bailout arrangement, the Greek state going in arrears with respect to its debt obligations to the IMF, the ECB ceasing to provide liquidity to the Greek banking system and the resulting imposition of capital controls.

Within this context, on the 8th of July 2015 the Greek government requested a three- year financial assistance from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). On 12 July 2015 the Euro Summit agreed to consider Greece's request for financial assistance on the condition that the Greek authorities will legislate a set of measures ("prior actions") as a prerequisite for the opening of the negotiations for the new ESM programme. On 15 and 23 July 2015, the Greek parliament approved part of the agreed prior actions which were imposed by the Euro Summit. On 28 July 2015 the discussions on the new loan agreement commenced and the relevant process for its approval is formed based on the current developments i.e. if the relevant loan agreement is signed between the Greek Government and the financial institutions.

All of the above factors have created an even more uncertain economic environment, which may affect the Greek operations of the Group. Matters that may impact these operations include: the liquidity of the Greek banking system, ability of customers to settle their obligations, recoverability of non-financial assets, repayment of debt obligations or/and compliance with financial covenants, recoverability of deferred tax assets, valuation of financial instruments and the adequacy of provisions.

The Group's Greek operations, are relatively limited when compared to the operations of the Group as a whole and any negative consequences will not impact the Group. The Greek operations continue without any disruption, and based on Management's current assessment and on the assumption that the third bailout program will be agreed and implemented, no material negative impact on the Greek operations is anticipated and therefore no adjustments are required with respect to the financial position of the Group's Greek operations as presented at 30 June 2015.

Recent events involving Ukraine and Russia could affect the operations of the Group's subsidiary in Russia

The recent events involving Ukraine and Russia have caused a fall in the exchange rate of the Russian rouble against other currencies, adversely affected financial markets, raised inflationary pressures and led the United States and the European Union to adopt specific sanctions against designated Ukrainian and Russian persons and entities. Further negative developments may lead to continued geopolitical instability and civil unrest as well as to a deterioration of macroeconomic conditions.

Frigoglass operates in Russia via its subsidiary Frigoglass Eurasia. Although we are not exposed to translation risk as the functional currency of our Russian subsidiary is the euro, we are exposed to transactional risk. Nevertheless, Frigoglass Eurasia applies natural currency hedging by matching, to the possible maximum extent, revenue and expenses in local currency to limit the impact of currency movements. Furthermore, the above events may have an adverse effect on overall consumer demand resulting in a direct impact on the demand for ICMs from the customers of Frigoglass Eurasia.

5) Events after balance sheet date and other information

In July 2015, the Hellenic government published a law according to which the tax rate will be 29%. For the year 2014, the rate used for the calculation of corporate and deferred taxes was 26%. The new tax rate, has a positive effect to the opening balance of the deferred taxation for the Parent Company and the Group amounting to € 231 th.

6) Important Transactions with Related Parties

The most important transactions of the Company with parties related to it, in the sense used in International Accounting Standard 24, are the transactions listed in the following table:

in € 000's		30.06.2015					
Consolidated		Sales of Goods		67.273	Coca-Cola HBC AG Group		
		Purchases of Goods & Services		123	A.G. Leventis Nigeria Plc		
		Receivables		43.250	Coca-Cola HBC AG Group		
Parent Company	Sales of Goods & Services	Purchases of Goods	Dividends Income	Receivables	Payables	Loans Payable	Management Fees Income
Frigoglass Romania SRL	260	6.399	-	11.341	19.334	-	2.364
Frigoglass Indonesia PT	27	-	-	4.219	493	-	909
Frigoglass South Africa Ltd	-	-	-	7.800	280	-	739
Frigoglass Eurasia LLC	29	176	-	13.646	188	-	4.948
Frigoglass (Guangzhou) Ice Cold Equipment Co., Ltd.	4	56	-	2.376	143	-	902
Scandinavian Appliances A.S	2.085	-	-	361	-	-	-
Frigoglass Ltd.	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Frigoglass Iberica SL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Frigoglass Sp Zoo	-	-	-	9	10	-	-
Frigoglass India PVT.Ltd.	1	-	-	4.363	644	-	1.077
Frigoglass Turkey Soğutma Sanayi İç ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	33	4	-	1.842	4.565	-	-
Frigorex East Africa Ltd.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Frigoglass GmbH	-	-	-	19	2	-	-
Frigoglass Nordic	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Frigoglass Industries (Nig.) Ltd	23	-	-	113	-	-	-
3P Frigoglass Romania SRL	-	69	-	101	94	-	25
Frigoglass Cyprus Limited	30	-	-	104	32	1.269	-
Frigoglass North America Ltd. Co	-	-	-	-	362	-	-
Frigoinvest Holdings B.V.	-	-	-	351	-	78.011	-
Frigoglass MENA FZE	11	-	-	13	134	-	-
Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Total	2.503	6.704	-	46.761	26.305	79.280	10.964
Coca-Cola HBC AG Group	9.173	-	-	4.932	-	-	-
Grand Total	11.676	6.704	-	51.693	26.305	79.280	10.964

	Consolidated	Parent Company
	30.06.2015	
Fees of member of Board of Directors	85	85
Management compensation	1.728	1.435
Receivables from management & BoD members	-	-
Payables to management & BoD members	-	-

7) Explanatory report of the BoD regarding the items of article 4 para. 7 & 8 of Law 3556/2007

1. Structure of the Company's share capital

The Company's share capital amounts to 15,178,149.60 Euro, divided among 50,593,832 shares with a nominal value of 0.30 Euro each.

All the shares are registered and listed for trading in the Securities Market of the Athens Exchange under "Big Capitalization" category. Each ordinary share entitles the owner to one vote and carries all the rights and obligations set out in law and in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the nominal value of the shares they hold.

2. Limits on transfer of Company shares

The Company shares may be transferred as provided by the law and the Articles of Association provide no restrictions as regards the transfer of shares.

3. Significant direct or indirect holdings in the sense of Presidential Decree 51/1992

On 30.06.2015 the following shareholders held more than 5% of the total voting rights of the Company: Truad Verwaltungs A.G. 44.41 and Wellington Management Company, LLP 5.68%

4. Shares conferring special control rights

None of the Company shares carry any special rights of control.

5. Limitations on voting rights

The Articles of Association make no provision for any limitations on voting rights.

6. Agreements among Company shareholders

The Company is not aware of any agreements among shareholders entailing limitations on the transfer of shares or limitations on voting rights, nor is there any provision in the Articles of Association providing the possibility of such agreements.

7. Rules governing the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors and the amendment of the Articles of Association deviating from those provided for in Codified Law 2190/20

The rules set out in the Articles of Association of the Company on the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors and the amendment of the provisions of the Articles of Association do not differ from those envisaged in Codified Law 2190/20.

8. Authority of the Board of Directors or certain of its members to issue new shares or to purchase the own shares of the Company, pursuant to article 16 of Codified Law 2190/20

According to the provisions of article 6, par. 4 of the Company's Articles of Association, the General Meeting may, by a resolution passed by the extraordinary quorum and majority of article 20 of the Articles of Association, authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by its own decision, pursuant to the provisions of article 13, par. 1, subparagraph (c) of Codified Law 2190/1920 and without prejudice to par. 4 of the same article.

Also, according to the provisions of article 13, par. 13 of Codified Law 2190/1920, by a resolution of the General Meeting passed under an increased quorum and majority in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 29 and of par. 2 of article 31 of Codified Law 2190/1920, a programme can be established for the offer of shares to the Directors and to company personnel, as well as to personnel of affiliated companies, in the form of stock options, according to the more specific terms of such resolution, a summary of which is subject to the publicity formalities of article 7b of Codified Law 2190/1920. The par value of the shares offered may not exceed, in total, one tenth (1/10) of the paid-up capital on the date of the resolution of the General Meeting. The Board of Directors issues a decision regarding every other related detail which is not otherwise regulated by the General Meeting and, depending on the number of beneficiaries who have exercised their options, the Board of Directors decides on the corresponding increase of the Company's share capital and on the issuing of new shares.

According to the provisions of article 16 of Codified Law 2190/1920, subject to prior approval by the General Meeting, the Company may acquire its own shares, under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, provided that the par value of the shares acquired, including the shares previously acquired and still held by the Company, does not exceed one tenth (1/10) of its paid-up share capital. The resolution of the General Meeting must also set the terms and conditions of the acquisitions, the maximum number of shares that may be acquired, the effective period of the approval granted, which may not exceed 24 months, and, in the case of acquisition for value, the maximum and minimum consideration.

According to the above, the Annual General Assembly of May 27, 2014 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates. A maximum of 600,000 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.

9. Significant agreements put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company, following a public offer

The Company has no agreements which are put in force, amended or terminated in the event of a change in the control of the Company following a public offer.

10. Significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or employees of the Company

The Company has no significant agreements with members of the Board of Directors or its employees providing for the payment of compensation, especially in the case of resignation or dismissal without good reason or termination of their period of office or employment due to of a public offer.

Yours Faithfully,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**[Translation from the original text in Hellenic]
Report on Review of Interim Financial Information**

To the Shareholders of Frigoglass S.A.I.C.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed separate and consolidated balance sheet of Frigoglass S.A.I.C. as of 30 June 2015 and the related condensed separate and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended and the selected explanatory notes, that comprise the interim condensed financial information and which form an integral part of the six-month financial report as required by L.3556/2007. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as they have been adopted by the European Union and applied to interim financial reporting (International Accounting Standard “IAS” 34). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim condensed financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity”. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

Reference to Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our review has not revealed any inconsistency or discrepancy of the other information of the six-month financial report, as required by article 5 of L.3556/2007, with the accompanying interim condensed financial information.



PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
268 Kifissias Avenue
152 32 Halandri
SOEL Reg. No. 113

Athens, 6 August 2015
The Certified Auditor Accountant

Despina Marinou
SOEL Reg. No. 17681

FRIGOGLASS S.A.I.C.
Commercial Refrigerators

Interim Financial Statements for the period
1 January to 30 June 2015

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Frigoglass S.A.I.C
Balance Sheet
in € 000's



	Note	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Assets:					
Property, Plant & Equipment	6	101.033	201.527	6.428	6.737
Intangible assets	7	17.207	19.152	9.019	9.079
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	58.045	58.045
Deferred income tax assets		10.164	8.733	1.310	1.310
Other long term assets		954	933	162	169
Total non current assets		129.358	230.345	74.964	75.340
Inventories	8	79.223	98.536	5.224	4.589
Trade receivables	9	132.044	112.724	13.202	10.354
Other receivables	10	15.243	31.359	968	1.978
Income tax advances		6.871	7.631	3.000	3.074
Intergroup receivables	20	-	-	46.761	45.004
Cash & cash equivalents	11	38.583	68.732	3.883	4.046
Derivative financial instruments	26	2.043	80	333	4
Total current assets		274.007	319.062	73.371	69.049
Assets classified as held for sale	28	199.196	-	-	-
Total assets		602.561	549.407	148.335	144.389
Liabilities:					
Long term borrowings	13	245.378	245.227	-	-
Deferred Income tax liabilities		2.220	11.172	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations		5.528	19.321	4.729	4.821
Intergroup bond loan	13	-	-	76.650	71.100
Provisions for other liabilities & charges	12	4.982	4.841	-	-
Deferred income from government grants		29	33	29	33
Total non current liabilities		258.137	280.594	81.408	75.954
Trade payables		83.849	86.003	7.428	5.562
Other payables	12	37.117	44.805	6.238	5.766
Current income tax liabilities		1.407	10.048	-	-
Intergroup payables	20	-	-	26.305	27.512
Intergroup bond loan	13	-	-	2.630	1.075
Short term borrowings	13	98.549	57.838	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	26	633	3.144	-	400
Total current liabilities		221.555	201.838	42.601	40.315
Liabilities classified as held for sale	28	68.009	-	-	-
Total liabilities		547.701	482.432	124.009	116.269
Equity:					
Share capital	15	15.178	15.178	15.178	15.178
Share premium	15	2.755	2.755	2.755	2.755
Other reserves	16	9.299	15.473	16.320	16.295
Retained earnings		(16.536)	(5.227)	(9.927)	(6.108)
Total Shareholders Equity		10.696	28.179	24.326	28.120
Non controlling interest		44.164	38.796	-	-
Total Equity		54.860	66.975	24.326	28.120
Total Liabilities & Equity		602.561	549.407	148.335	144.389

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements

Frigoglass S.A.I.C
Income Statement
in € 000's



	Note	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		Six months ended		Six months ended	
		30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Continuing operations:					
Net sales revenue	5 & 23	197.672	201.059	13.887	12.978
Cost of goods sold		(162.099)	(163.389)	(13.567)	(12.507)
Gross profit		35.573	37.670	320	471
Administrative expenses		(9.715)	(11.030)	(8.262)	(8.946)
Selling, distribution & marketing expenses		(11.543)	(11.896)	(1.787)	(1.688)
Research & development expenses		(2.172)	(2.066)	(1.214)	(1.044)
Other operating income	20	323	659	10.957	11.638
Other <losses> / gains		10	(32)	12	-
Operating Profit / <Loss>		12.476	13.305	26	431
Finance <costs> / income	17	(14.584)	(14.670)	(3.360)	(2.343)
Profit / <Loss> before income tax, restructuring losses & fire costs		(2.108)	(1.365)	(3.334)	(1.912)
<Losses> / Gains from restructuring activities	29	-	(36.000)	-	-
Fire costs	29	-	(59)	-	-
Profit / <Loss> before income tax		(2.108)	(37.424)	(3.334)	(1.912)
Income tax expense	18	(1.953)	(2.376)	(485)	(550)
Profit / <Loss> after income tax expenses from continuing operations		(4.061)	(39.800)	(3.819)	(2.462)
Discontinued operations:					
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	28	1.878	1.564	-	-
Profit / <Loss> after income tax		(2.183)	(38.236)	(3.819)	(2.462)
Attributable to:					
Non controlling interest		1.779	1.204	-	-
Shareholders		(3.962)	(39.440)	(3.819)	(2.462)
Depreciation from continuing operations		7.576	9.032	1.643	1.320
Earnings / <Loss> before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and fire costs from continuing operations (EBITDA)		20.052	22.337	1.669	1.751
		Amounts in €		Amounts in €	
Basic Earnings / <Loss> per share, after taxes					
- From continuing operations	21	(0,0799)	(0,7881)	(0,0755)	(0,0487)
- From discontinued operations	21	0,0016	0,0085	-	-
Total		(0,0783)	(0,7795)	(0,0755)	(0,0487)
		Amounts in €		Amounts in €	
Diluted Earnings / <Loss> per share, after taxes					
- From continuing operations	21	(0,0799)	(0,7857)	(0,0755)	(0,0485)
- From discontinued operations	21	0,0016	0,0085	-	-
Total		(0,0783)	(0,7773)	(0,0755)	(0,0485)

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements

Frigoglass S.A.I.C
Income Statement - 2nd Quarter
in € 000's



	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Three months ended		Three months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Continuing operations:				
Net Sales Revenue	111.212	109.937	7.482	6.357
Cost of goods sold	(90.274)	(89.159)	(7.299)	(6.212)
Gross profit	20.938	20.778	183	145
Administrative expenses	(5.413)	(5.615)	(4.324)	(4.899)
Selling, distribution & marketing expenses	(6.221)	(6.227)	(974)	(890)
Research & development expenses	(1.205)	(1.017)	(674)	(521)
Other operating income	(139)	652	5.659	6.589
Other <losses> / gains	11	(23)	12	-
Operating Profit / <Loss>	7.971	8.548	(118)	424
Finance <costs> / income	(8.136)	(7.242)	(2.058)	(1.513)
Profit / <Loss> before income tax, restructuring losses & fire costs	(165)	1.306	(2.176)	(1.089)
<Losses> / Gains from restructuring activities	-	(36.000)	-	-
Fire costs	-	(59)	-	-
Profit / <Loss> before income tax	(165)	(34.753)	(2.176)	(1.089)
Income tax expense	(1.041)	(1.617)	(275)	(346)
Profit / <Loss> after income tax expenses from continuing operations	(1.206)	(36.370)	(2.451)	(1.435)
Discontinued operations:				
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	2.240	1.214	-	-
Profit / <Loss> after income tax	1.034	(35.156)	(2.451)	(1.435)
Attributable to:				
Non controlling interest	1.128	881	-	-
Shareholders	(94)	(36.037)	(2.451)	(1.435)
Depreciation from continuing operations	4.021	4.605	856	719
Earnings / <Loss> before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and fire costs from continuing operations (EBITDA)	11.992	13.153	738	1.143
Amounts in €				
Basic Earnings / <Loss> per share, after taxes			Amounts in €	
- From continuing operations	21	(0,0236)	(0,7196)	(0,0484)
- From discontinued operations	21	0,0218	0,0073	-
Total		(0,0019)	(0,7123)	(0,0284)
Amounts in €				
Diluted Earnings / <Loss> per share, after taxes			Amounts in €	
- From continuing operations	21	(0,0236)	(0,7183)	(0,0484)
- From discontinued operations	21	0,0218	0,0073	-
Total		(0,0019)	(0,7110)	(0,0283)

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements



	Consolidated			
	Six months ended		Three months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Profit / <Loss> after income tax expenses (Income Statement)	(2.183)	(38.236)	1.034	(35.156)
Other Comprehensive income:				
Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss				
Currency translation difference	(6.159)	1.596	(3.936)	1.488
Cash Flow Hedges:				
- Net changes in fair Value	(195)	(180)	(51)	20
- Income tax effect	19	18	5	(2)
- Transfer to net profit	113	153	43	45
- Income tax effect	(11)	(15)	(4)	(4)
Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss	(6.233)	1.572	(3.943)	1.547
Other comprehensive income / <expenses> net of tax	(6.233)	1.572	(3.943)	1.547
Total comprehensive income / <expenses> for the period	(8.416)	(36.664)	(2.909)	(33.609)
Attributable to:				
- Non controlling interest	(1.624)	1.490	474	1.241
- Shareholders	(6.792)	(38.154)	(3.383)	(34.850)
	(8.416)	(36.664)	(2.909)	(33.609)
Total comprehensive income / <expenses> net of tax for the period attributable to the shareholders				
- From continuing operations	(3.337)	(35.884)	(7.586)	(35.775)
- From discontinued operations	(3.455)	(2.270)	4.203	925
	(6.792)	(38.154)	(3.383)	(34.850)

	Parent Company			
	Six months ended		Three months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Profit / <Loss> after income tax expenses (Income Statement)	(3.819)	(2.462)	(2.451)	(1.435)
Other comprehensive income / <expenses> net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income / <expenses> for the period	(3.819)	(2.462)	(2.451)	(1.435)
Attributable to:				
- Non controlling interest	-	-	-	-
- Shareholders	(3.819)	(2.462)	(2.451)	(1.435)
	(3.819)	(2.462)	(2.451)	(1.435)

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements



Consolidated								
	Share Capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders Equity	Non Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at 01.01.2014 (as)	15.178	2.755	-	6.717	54.455	79.105	33.405	112.510
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(39.440)	(39.440)	1.204	(38.236)
Other Comprehensive income / <expense>	-	-	-	1.113	173	1.286	286	1.572
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	1.113	(39.267)	(38.154)	1.490	(36.664)
Balance at 30.06.2014	15.178	2.755	-	7.830	15.188	40.951	34.895	75.846
Balance at 01.07.2014	15.178	2.755	-	7.830	15.188	40.951	34.895	75.846
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(17.062)	(17.062)	3.170	(13.892)
Other Comprehensive income / <expense>	-	-	-	8.479	(3.694)	4.785	1.049	5.834
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	8.479	(20.756)	(12.277)	4.219	(8.058)
Dividends to non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(318)	(318)
Share option reserve	-	-	-	(495)	-	(495)	-	(495)
Transfers between reserves	-	-	-	(341)	341	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2014	15.178	2.755	-	15.473	(5.227)	28.179	38.796	66.975

Consolidated								
	Share Capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders Equity	Non Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at 01.01.2015	15.178	2.755	-	15.473	(5.227)	28.179	38.796	66.975
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(3.962)	(3.962)	1.779	(2.183)
Other Comprehensive income / <expense>	-	-	-	(2.668)	(162)	(2.830)	(3.403)	(6.233)
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	(2.668)	(4.124)	(6.792)	(1.624)	(8.416)
Share option reserve	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	25
Changes in participating interest in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	(3.531)	(7.185)	(10.716)	6.992	(3.724)
Balance at 30.06.2015	15.178	2.755	-	9.299	(16.536)	10.696	44.164	54.860

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements

Frigoglass S.A.I.C
Statement of Changes in Equity
in € 000's



	Parent Company					
	Share Capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 01.01.2014 (as restated)	15.178	2.755	-	17.131	491	35.555
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(2.462)	(2.462)
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(2.462)	(2.462)
Balance at 30.06.2014	15.178	2.755	-	17.131	(1.971)	33.093
Balance at 01.07.2014	15.178	2.755	-	17.131	(1.971)	33.093
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(3.722)	(3.722)
Other Comprehensive income / <expense>	-	-	-	-	(756)	(756)
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(4.478)	(4.478)
Share option reserve	-	-	-	(495)	-	(495)
Transfers between reserves	-	-	-	(341)	341	-
Balance at 31.12.2014	15.178	2.755	-	16.295	(6.108)	28.120
Balance at 01.01.2015	15.178	2.755	-	16.295	(6.108)	28.120
Profit / <Loss> for the period	-	-	-	-	(3.819)	(3.819)
Total comprehensive income / <expense>, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(3.819)	(3.819)
Share option reserve	-	-	-	25	-	25
Balance at 30.06.2015	15.178	2.755	-	16.320	(9.927)	24.326

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements

Frigoglass S.A.I.C
Cash Flow Statement
in € 000's



	Note	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		Six months ended		Six months ended	
		30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Cash Flow from operating activities					
Continuing operations:					
Profit / <Loss> before tax from continuing		(2.108)	(37.424)	(3.334)	(1.912)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation		7.576	9.032	1.643	1.320
Finance costs, net	17	14.584	14.670	3.360	2.343
Provisions		(215)	36.583	207	82
<Profit>/Loss from disposal of property, plant, equipment & intangible assets		(10)	32	(12)	-
Changes in Working Capital:					
Decrease / (increase) of inventories		(6.366)	9.831	(635)	(675)
Decrease / (increase) of trade receivables		(42.046)	(23.936)	(2.848)	694
Decrease / (increase) of intergroup receivables		-	-	(1.757)	(3.063)
Decrease / (increase) of other receivables		1.649	(8.157)	1.010	(985)
Decrease / (increase) of other long term receivables		(20)	296	7	4
(Decrease) / increase of trade payables		19.372	5.172	1.866	57
(Decrease) / increase of intergroup payables		(7.993)	358	(1.207)	7.543
(Decrease) / increase of other liabilities (excluding borrowing)		(6.292)	1.890	(846)	(647)
Less:					
Income taxes paid		(2.494)	(1.326)	-	-
Discontinued operations	28	18.338	8.168	-	-
(a) Net cash generated from operating activities		(6.025)	15.189	(2.546)	4.761
Cash Flow from investing activities					
Continuing operations:					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	(1.946)	(1.790)	(90)	(319)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	(1.675)	(2.606)	(1.182)	(1.822)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		46	103	12	16
Discontinued operations	28	(17.075)	(4.060)	-	-
(b) Net cash generated from investing activities		(20.650)	(8.353)	(1.260)	(2.125)
Net cash generated from operating and investing activities (a) + (b)		(26.675)	6.836	(3.806)	2.636
Cash Flow from financing activities					
Continuing operations:					
Proceeds from loans		64.505	59.250	-	-
<Repayments> of loans		(19.743)	(39.648)	-	-
Proceeds from intergroup loans		-	-	7.050	4.000
<Repayments> of intergroup loans		(14.940)	(4.104)	(1.500)	-
Interest paid		(10.752)	(10.562)	(1.907)	(2.317)
Dividends paid to shareholders		-	(28)	-	(28)
Discontinued operations	28	13.585	(5.083)	-	-
(c) Net cash generated from financing activities		32.655	(175)	3.643	1.655
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)		5.980	6.661	(163)	4.291
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		68.732	59.523	4.046	2.063
Effects of changes in exchange rate		(9.814)	3.626	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period from discontinued operations		(26.315)	(27.967)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		38.583	41.843	3.883	6.354

The notes on pages 40 to 81 are an integral part of the financial statements

Frigoglass Group
Commercial Refrigerators
Number in the Register of Societes Anonymes: 29454/06/B/93/32

Notes to the financial statements

1. General Information

These financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company FRIGOGLASS S.A.I.C. (the “Company”) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”). The names of the subsidiaries are presented in **Note 14** of the financial statements.

Frigoglass S.A.I.C. and its subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacturing, trade and distribution of commercial refrigeration units and packaging materials for the beverage industry. The Group has manufacturing plants and sales offices in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and based in Kifissia, Attica. The Company’s shares are listed on the Athens Stock Exchange.

The address of its registered office is:

15, A. Metaxa Street
GR 145 64, Kifissia
Athens, Hellas

The company’s web page is: www.frigoglass.com

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on **30 July 2015**.

2. Basis of Preparation

This condensed interim financial information for the **six** months ended **30 June 2015** has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union and specifically in terms of IAS 34, ‘Interim financial reporting.

The interim condensed financial report should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended **31 December 2014** that is available on the company’s web page www.frigoglass.com.

From the end of June 2015 the uncertainties in the Greek macroeconomic environment have intensified. These uncertainties resulted from the Greek state and the EU, ECB and IMF (together “the Institutions”) failing to successfully conclude the review of the previous (second) bailout arrangement, the Greek state going in arrears with respect to its debt obligations to the IMF, the ECB ceasing to provide liquidity to the Greek banking system and the resulting imposition of capital controls.

Within this context, on the 8th of July 2015 the Greek government requested a three-year financial assistance from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). On 12 July 2015 the Euro Summit agreed to consider Greece’s request for financial assistance on the condition that the Greek authorities will legislate a set of measures (“prior actions”) as a prerequisite for the opening of the negotiations for the new ESM programme. On 15 and 23 July 2015, the Greek parliament approved part of the agreed prior actions which were imposed by the Euro Summit. On 28 July 2015 the discussions on the new loan agreement commenced and the relevant process for its approval is formed based on the current developments i.e. if the relevant loan agreement is signed between the Greek Government and the financial institutions.

All of the above factors have created an even more uncertain economic environment, which may affect the Greek operations of the Group. Matters that may impact these operations include: the liquidity of the Greek banking system, ability of customers to settle their obligations, recoverability of non-financial assets, repayment of debt obligations or/and compliance with financial covenants, recoverability of deferred tax assets, valuation of financial instruments and the adequacy of provisions.

The Group’s Greek operations, are relatively limited when compared to the operations of the Group as a whole and any negative consequences will not impact the Group. The Greek operations continue without any disruption, and based on Management’s current assessment and on the assumption that the third bailout program will be agreed and implemented, no material negative impact on the Greek operations is anticipated and therefore no adjustments are required with respect to the financial position of the Group’s Greek operations as presented at 30 June 2015.

3. Principal accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in preparing this condensed interim financial information are consistent with those described in the Company and Group annual financial statements for the year ended **31 December 2014**.

There have been no changes in the accounting policies used from those that were used for the preparation of the annual financial statements prepared by the Company and the Group for the year ended **31 December 2014**.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

The preparation of these interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Differences that may exist between the figures of the financial statement and those of the notes are due to rounding. Wherever it was necessary, the comparative figures have been reclassified in order to be comparable with the current year's presentation.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning during the current financial year and subsequent years.

Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

None of the standards and interpretations issued is expected to have a significant effect on the Consolidated or the Parent Company financial statements.

Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent financial periods

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39 which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used today. IFRS 9 establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements. The Group cannot currently early adopt IFRS 9 as it has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 15 has been issued in May 2014. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognised. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Group is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements. The standard has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year concern income tax.

4.1.1 Income Taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required by the Group Management in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. If the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax.

4.1.2 Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.6.1. of the annual financial statements. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates (see Note 7).

4.1.3. Estimated impairment of investments

The Group's investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment when indications exist that its carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of the investments in subsidiaries is determined on a value in use basis, which requires the use of assumptions as is further described in **note 14**.

4.1.4. Estimation of useful lives of fixed assets

The Group assesses on an annual basis, the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. These estimates take into account the relevant operational facts and circumstances, the future plans of Management and the market conditions that exist as at the date of the assessment.

4.1.5. Provision for doubtful debts

The provision for doubtful debts has been based on the outstanding balances of specific debtors after taking into account their ageing and the agreed credit terms. This process has excluded receivables from subsidiaries as Management is of the view that these receivables are not likely to require an impairment provision. The analysis of the provision is presented in note 9.

4.1.6. Staff retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the relevant obligation comprises the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets, the rate of compensation increase, the rate of inflation and future estimated pension increases. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the retirement benefit obligations. The Group determines the amount of the retirement benefit obligations using suitably qualified independent actuaries at each year-end's balance sheet date.

4.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

There are no areas that Management required to make critical judgements in applying accounting policies.

4.3 Financial risk management

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the group's annual financial statements as at **31 December 2014**. There have been no changes in the risk management department or in any risk management policies since the year end.



Note 5 - Segment Information

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. The operating segment information presented below is based on the information that the chief operating decision makers (i.e. the managing director and his executive committee) use to assess the performance of the Group's operating segments. Taking into account the above, the categorization of the Group's operations in business segments is the following: Ice Cold Merchandise (ICM) Operations and Glass Operations.

The chief operating decision makers continue to assess the performance of Glass operations (discontinued operations, note 28) until its disposal.

The consolidated Balance Sheet and the Income Statement per business segment are presented below:

a) Analysis per business segment :

i) Income Statement

	Six months ended		Six months ended	
	30.06.2015		30.06.2014	
	Continuing Operations ICM	Discontinued Operations Glass	Continuing Operations ICM	Discontinued Operations Glass
Net sales revenue	197.672	67.489	201.059	69.104
Operating Profit / <Loss>	12.476	2.171	13.305	6.649
Finance <costs> / income	(14.584)	3.574	(14.670)	(2.957)
Profit / <Loss> before income tax, restructuring losses & fire costs	(2.108)	5.745	(1.365)	3.692
Gains / <Losses> from restructuring activities	-	-	(36.000)	-
Fire costs	-	-	(59)	-
Profit / <Loss> before income tax	(2.108)	5.745	(37.424)	3.692
Income tax expense	(1.953)	(3.867)	(2.376)	(2.128)
Profit / <Loss> after income tax	(4.061)	1.878	(39.800)	1.564
Profit / <Loss> after taxation attributable to the shareholders of the company	(4.043)	81	(39.871)	431
Depreciation	7.576	9.323	9.032	7.582
Earnings / <Loss> before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and fire costs (EBITDA)	20.052	11.494	22.337	14.231
Impairment of trade debtors	76	47	106	(196)
Impairment of inventory	244	84	285	-

	Y-o-Y %	
	30.06.2015 vs 30.06.2014	
	Continuing Operations ICM	Discontinued Operations Glass
Net sales revenue	-2%	-2%
Operating Profit / <Loss>	-6%	-67%
Earnings / <Loss> before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and fire costs (EBITDA)	-10%	-19%


Note 5 - Segment Information (continued)
ii) Balance Sheet

	Six months ended		Year ended	
	30.06.2015		31.12.2014	
	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations
	ICM	Glass	ICM	Glass
Total assets	403.365	199.196	357.949	191.458
Total liabilities	479.692	68.009	416.792	65.640
Capital expenditure	3.621	13.356	12.472	16.212

Note 6&7

b) Net sales revenue analysis per geographical area (based on customer location)

	Consolidated			
	Six months ended			
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2013	30.06.2012
Continuing Operations - ICM				
East Europe	83.894	90.072	93.776	118.096
West Europe	31.486	34.089	36.031	50.297
Africa / Middle East	30.437	29.229	34.761	45.613
Asia/Oceania	44.071	42.817	72.344	65.303
America	7.784	4.852	10.727	9.280
Total	197.672	201.059	247.639	288.589
Discontinued Operations - Glass				
East Europe	-	-	-	214
West Europe	1.731	1.271	535	489
Africa / Middle East	58.931	60.620	54.723	46.407
Asia/Oceania	6.827	7.213	10.100	2.506
Total	67.489	69.104	65.358	49.616

	Parent Company			
	Six months ended			
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2013	30.06.2012
Net Sales revenue				
East Europe	2.201	2.718	2.745	2.277
West Europe	9.044	7.750	8.650	20.208
Africa / Middle East	137	288	156	13.558
Asia/Oceania	-	-	(110)	153
America	2	118	1	114
Intergroup sales revenue	2.503	2.104	3.209	2.836
Total Parent Company	13.887	12.978	14.651	39.146



Note 6 - Property, Plant & Equipment

	Consolidated					Total
	Land	Building & technical works	Machinery technical installation	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	9.998	88.844	327.541	6.737	12.937	446.057
Additions	-	572	7.951	507	209	9.239
Construction in progress & advances	-	12	6.035	9	7	6.063
Disposals	-	-	(2.190)	(136)	(16)	(2.342)
Transfer to / from & reclassification	-	409	(409)	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(139)	1.189	(665)	(305)	62	142
Transferred to assets held for sale (see note 28)	(768)	(26.625)	(207.632)	(4.675)	(3.565)	(243.265)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	9.091	64.401	130.631	2.137	9.634	215.894
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	-	35.115	193.618	4.954	10.843	244.530
Additions	-	1.200	12.581	332	375	14.488
Disposals	-	-	(2.164)	(135)	(7)	(2.306)
Transfer to / from & reclassification	-	191	(191)	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	308	(1.219)	(207)	55	(1.063)
Transferred to assets held for sale (note 28)	-	(11.629)	(122.621)	(3.415)	(3.123)	(140.788)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	-	25.185	80.004	1.529	8.143	114.861
Net book value at 30.06.2015	9.091	39.216	50.627	608	1.491	101.033

Construction in progress is always capitalised until the end of the forthcoming year. The amount of € 1,858 th. as at 30.06.2014 has already been transferred to assets and the current year's construction in progress equal to € 6,063 th. is expected to be capitalized until 30.06.2016.



Note 6 - Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

	Consolidated					Total
	Land	Building & technical works	Machinery technical installation	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	9.668	90.095	327.723	6.005	14.222	447.713
Additions	-	280	3.099	349	266	3.994
Construction in progress & advances	-	23	1.833	-	2	1.858
Disposals	-	-	(552)	(76)	(3)	(631)
Transfer to / from & reclassification	-	171	(208)	39	(2)	-
Impairment charge arising on restructuring	-	(4.200)	(4.000)	-	-	(8.200)
Impairment charge due to fire	-	(861)	(1.231)	-	(26)	(2.118)
Exchange differences	72	339	1.961	39	39	2.450
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	9.740	85.847	328.625	6.356	14.498	445.066
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	-	31.584	194.561	4.593	11.698	242.436
Additions	-	1.230	11.784	251	424	13.689
Disposals	-	-	(455)	(54)	(1)	(510)
Transfer to / from & reclassification	-	124	(124)	-	-	-
Impairment charge due to fire	-	(72)	(439)	-	(21)	(532)
Exchange differences	-	149	1.171	29	28	1.377
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	-	33.015	206.498	4.819	12.128	256.460
Net book value at 30.06.2014	9.740	52.832	122.127	1.537	2.370	188.606

There are no pledged assets for the Group as at 30.06.2015 and 31.12.2014.

The impairment charge as at 30.06.2014 is related to the plant discontinuation of Frigoglass Turkey Soğutma Sanayi İç ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi in Istanbul, Turkey (see note 29).



Note 6 - Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

	Parent Company					Total
	Land	Building & technical works	Machinery technical installation	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	303	8.992	16.504	297	2.468	28.564
Additions	-	-	75	-	15	90
Transfer to / from & reclassification	-	38	(38)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(320)	-	-	(320)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	303	9.030	16.221	297	2.483	28.334
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	-	4.388	14.896	274	2.269	21.827
Additions	-	199	157	4	39	399
Disposals	-	-	(320)	-	-	(320)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	-	4.587	14.733	278	2.308	21.906
Net book value at 30.06.2015	303	4.443	1.488	19	175	6.428

	Parent Company					Total
	Land	Building & technical works	Machinery technical installation	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	
Cost						
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	303	8.988	15.860	289	2.348	27.788
Additions	-	-	292	8	19	319
Disposals	-	-	(273)	-	-	(273)
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	303	8.988	15.879	297	2.367	27.834
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	-	3.976	14.969	262	2.178	21.385
Additions	-	205	127	5	45	382
Disposals	-	-	(257)	-	-	(257)
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	-	4.181	14.839	267	2.223	21.510
Net book value at 30.06.2014	303	4.807	1.040	30	144	6.324

There are no pledged assets for the Parent Company as at 30.06.2015 and 31.12.2014.

The Parent Company has proceeded to test for impairment its manufacturing operations in Hellas as at **31.12.2014**. The recoverable amount of this operation is determined by calculating its value in use that is based on cash flow projections derived from the operation's financial budgets that have been approved by management and which cover a five year forecast period.

Following the completion of the value in use calculation, the Parent Company's management concluded that no impairment is necessary as at **31 December 2014**.

Note 7 - Intangible assets

	Consolidated				Total
	Goodwill	Development costs	Patterns & trade marks	Software & other intangible assets	
Cost					
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	1.514	27.393	226	23.615	52.748
Additions	-	206	-	380	586
Construction in progress & advances	-	1.086	-	3	1.089
Exchange differences	-	480	4	291	775
Transferred to assets held for sale (see note 28)	(1.514)	-	-	(414)	(1.928)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	-	29.165	230	23.875	53.270
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	-	18.492	165	14.939	33.596
Additions	-	959	17	1.255	2.231
Exchange differences	-	253	3	163	419
Transferred to assets held for sale (see note 28)	-	-	-	(183)	(183)
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	-	19.704	185	16.174	36.063
Net book value at 30.06.2015	-	9.461	45	7.701	17.207

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. At each balance sheet date the Group performs an analysis to assess whether the carrying amount of goodwill is recoverable. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is performed on the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the acquisition from which goodwill was derived.

The existing goodwill € 1,514 th., which resulted from the business combination of Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO (Dubai), has been allocated to cash generating units related to the Group's operations in Dubai for the respective subsidiary.

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations are based on cash flow projections, prepared as at **31 December 2014**, which require the use of estimates approved by Management and covering a five year period.

The key assumptions used for the Value-in-use calculation are as follows:

Discount rate (pre-tax): 7.5 %, Gross margins: 1%-14% , Perpetuity growth rate: 2%

As at **31 December 2014**, if any of the assumptions used were 10% lower or higher, the Group would not need to reduce the carrying value of goodwill.



Note 7 - Intangible assets (continued)

Additions, advances and constructions in progress of Software and other intangible in 2014 are mainly related to the execution of the strategic priority projects which are inventory management, product optimization project and lean manufacturing project.

Construction in progress is always capitalised until the end of the forthcoming year. The amount of € 1,702 th. as at 30.06.2014 has already been transferred to assets and the current year's construction in progress equal to € 1,089 th. is expected to be capitalized until 30.06.2016.

	Consolidated				Total
	Goodwill	Development costs	Patterns & trade marks	Software & other intangible assets	
Cost					
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	17.941	27.498	9.309	21.309	76.057
Additions	-	604	-	300	904
Construction in progress & advances	-	687	-	1.015	1.702
Disposals	-	-	-	(15)	(15)
Impairment charge arising on restructuring	(16.427)	-	(5.140)	-	(21.567)
Exchange differences	-	(14)	-	2	(12)
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	1.514	28.775	4.169	22.611	57.069
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	-	19.094	3.766	13.435	36.295
Additions	-	1.169	320	887	2.376
Exchange differences	-	(13)	-	7	(6)
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	-	20.250	4.086	14.329	38.665
Net book value at 30.06.2014	1.514	8.525	83	8.282	18.404



Note 7 - Intangible assets (continued)

	Parent Company			
	Development costs	Patterns & trade marks	Software & other intangible assets	Total
Cost				
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	16.896	35	15.230	32.161
Additions	-	-	297	297
Construction in progress & advances	883	-	2	885
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	17.779	35	15.529	33.343
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balance at 01.01.2015	12.846	35	10.201	23.082
Additions	542	-	700	1.242
Closing balance at 30.06.2015	13.388	35	10.901	24.324
Net book value at 30.06.2015	4.391	-	4.628	9.019

Construction in progress is always capitalised until the end of the forthcoming year. The amount of € 1,645 th. as at 30.06.2014 has already been transferred to assets and the current year's construction in progress equal to € 885 th. is expected to be capitalized until 30.06.2016.

Additions, advances and constructions in progress of Software and other intangible in 2014 are mainly related to the execution of the strategic priority projects which are inventory management, product optimization project and lean manufacturing project.

	Parent Company			
	Development costs	Patterns & trade marks	Software & other intangible assets	Total
Cost				
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	15.521	35	13.284	28.840
Additions	-	-	177	177
Construction in progress & advances	642	-	1.003	1.645
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	16.163	35	14.464	30.662
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening balance at 01.01.2014	11.841	35	8.969	20.845
Additions	476	-	508	984
Closing balance as at 30.06.2014	12.317	35	9.477	21.829
Net book value at 30.06.2014	3.846	-	4.987	8.833



Note 8 - Inventories

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Raw materials	50.297	64.344	4.659	3.448
Work in progress	2.724	2.479	108	206
Finished goods	29.818	37.185	1.104	1.739
Less: Provision	(3.616)	(5.472)	(647)	(804)
Total	79.223	98.536	5.224	4.589

Note 9 - Trade Receivables

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Trade receivables	134.230	114.832	14.484	11.569
Less: Provisions	(2.186)	(2.108)	(1.282)	(1.215)
Total	132.044	112.724	13.202	10.354

The fair value of trade debtors closely approximates their carrying value. The Group and the Company have a significant concentration of credit risk with specific customers which comprise large international groups like Coca - Cola HBC, Coca Cola India, other Coca - Cola bottlers, Diageo - Guinness, Heineken , Efes Group.

The Group does not require its customers to provide any pledges or collaterals given the high calibre and international reputation of its customer portfolio.

Management does not expect any losses from non performance of trade receivables, other than provides for as at **30.06.2015**.

Analysis of provisions for trade receivables:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Opening balance at 01/01	2.108	1.335	1.215	278
Additions during the period	76	1.097	67	937
Unused amounts reversed	-	(272)	-	-
Total charges to income statement	76	825	67	937
Realized during the period	(110)	(82)	-	-
Exchange differences	112	30	-	-
Closing Balance	2.186	2.108	1.282	1.215



Note 10 - Other receivables

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
V.A.T receivable	7.589	8.887	260	971
Grants for exports receivable	-	10.335	-	-
Insurance claims	880	4.574	158	714
Prepaid expenses	1.041	1.528	260	164
Other taxes receivable	2.221	2.793	-	-
Factoring	-	-	-	-
Advances to employees	259	798	71	31
Other receivables	3.253	2.444	219	98
Total	15.243	31.359	968	1.978

The balance of insurance claim related to the fire incident in India, amounting to € 372th. has been recovered by July 2015.

Grants for Exports are granted by the Nigerian Government on exports of goods produced in the country and are recognized at fair value. Management does not expect any losses from the non recoverability of these grants. For 2015 this amount has been transferred to assets held for sale (see note 28).

The V.A.T receivable is fully recoverable through the operating activity of the Group and the Company.

Other receivables comprise various prepayments, government grants and accrued income not invoiced.

The fair value of other receivables closely approximates their carrying value.

Note 11 - Cash & cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Cash on hand	24	68	2	2
Short term bank deposits	38.559	68.664	3.881	4.044
Total	38.583	68.732	3.883	4.046

The effective interest rate on short term bank deposits for **June 2015 is 2%** (December 2014: **2.28%**)



Note 12 - Other payables

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Taxes and duties payable	2.651	4.080	372	476
VAT payable	649	2.176	-	-
Social security insurance	852	1.239	262	508
Dividends payable to company' s shareholders	3	3	3	3
Customers' advances	2.037	1.637	54	20
Other taxes payable	1.025	1.053	-	-
Accrued discounts on sales	4.904	3.553	696	376
Accrued fees & costs payable to third parties	4.810	7.184	598	925
Accrued payroll expenses	6.404	4.339	2.374	1.578
Other accrued expenses	5.642	8.128	73	67
Expenses for restructuring activities	2.410	4.857	-	-
Other payables	5.730	6.556	1.806	1.813
Total	37.117	44.805	6.238	5.766

The fair value of other creditors closely approximates their carrying value.

The non current provisions equal to € 4,982 th. are mainly related to warranty provisions, provision for taxes on sales and provisions for recycling costs.



Note 13 - Non current & current borrowings

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Bank loans	-	534	-	-
Intergroup Bond Loan	-	-	76.650	71.100
Bond Loan	245.378	244.693	-	-
Total non current borrowings	245.378	245.227	76.650	71.100

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Bank overdrafts	6.793	6.880	-	-
Bank loans	90.305	49.092	-	-
Intergroup Bond Loan	-	-	2.630	1.075
Current portion of non current borrowings	1.451	1.866	-	-
Total current borrowings	98.549	57.838	2.630	1.075
Total borrowings	343.927	303.065	79.280	72.175

Maturity of non current borrowings

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Between 1 & 2 years	-	534	-	-
Between 2 & 5 years	245.378	244.693	76.650	71.100
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	245.378	245.227	76.650	71.100

Effective interest rates

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Bond loan	8,98%	8,98%	9,13%	9,13%
Non current borrowings	8,93%	8,92%	-	-
Bank overdrafts	5,46%	5,59%	-	-
Current borrowings	6,01%	5,41%	-	-

Net Debt / Total capital

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Total borrowings	343.927	303.065	79.280	72.175
Cash & cash equivalents	(38.583)	(68.732)	(3.883)	(4.046)
Net debt (A)	305.344	234.333	75.397	68.129
Total equity (B)	54.860	66.975	24.326	28.120
Total capital (C) = (A) + (B)	360.204	301.308	99.723	96.249
Net debt / Total capital (A) / (C)	84,8%	77,8%	75,6%	70,8%



Note 13 - Non current & current borrowings (continued)

The foreign Currency exposure of borrowings is as follows:

	Consolidated					
	30.06.2015			31.12.2014		
	Current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Total	Current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Total
- EURO	74.779	245.378	320.157	34.849	245.209	280.058
- USD	18.590	-	18.590	15.403	-	15.403
- AED	-	-	-	3.882	18	3.900
- CNY	4.326	-	4.326	3.238	-	3.238
- RON	854	-	854	466	-	466
Total	98.549	245.378	343.927	57.838	245.227	303.065

	Parent Company					
	30.06.2015			31.12.2014		
	Current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Total	Current borrowings	Non current borrowings	Total
- EURO	2.630	76.650	79.280	1.075	71.100	72.175
Total	2.630	76.650	79.280	1.075	71.100	72.175

The Group's principal sources of liquidity are cash flow generated from operating activities, local overdraft facilities, short- and long-term local bank borrowing facilities, Notes, two bilateral revolving credit facilities and other forms of indebtedness.



Note 13 - Non current & current borrowings (continued)

In May 2013, the Company announced that its subsidiary Frigoglass Finance B.V. issued € 250,000,000 Senior Notes due on May 15, 2018 (the "Notes"), at a fixed coupon of 8.25% per annum and at an issue price of 100%. The issue was finalized on May 20, 2013. The proceeds from the issue were used to refinance existing Group facilities and pay the fees and expenses related to the offering and sale of the Notes.

This landmark transaction has given Frigoglass access to the international debt capital market as it diversifies the Group's sources of funding, extends its debt maturity profile and provides the Group with financial stability that will allow it to focus on operational improvements in its business.

In addition, Frigoglass Finance B.V. has signed two bilateral credit revolving facilities of a total amount of €50 million with a three year maturity.

Both the Notes and the credit revolving facilities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Frigoglass S.A.I.C., Frigoinvest Holdings B.V. (the direct parent company of the Issuer) and by the following subsidiaries of Frigoinvest Holdings B.V.: Beta Glass Plc, Frigoglass Eurasia LLC, PT Frigoglass Indonesia, Frigoglass Industries (Nigeria) Ltd, Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO, Frigoglass North America Ltd. Co., Frigoglass Turkey Soğutma Sanayi İç ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş., Frigoglass South Africa Ltd and Frigoglass Romania SRL.

The fair value of current and non-current borrowings closely approximates their carrying value. With the exception of the Notes, the Group borrows at floating interest rates, which are renegotiated in periods shorter than six months. With regards to the Notes, despite the fact that were issued at a fixed annual coupon of 8.25%, at the balance sheet date their market return is close to the the fixed annual interest coupon.

There are no pledged assets for the Group as at **30.06.2015** and **31.12.2014**.

There are no pledged assets for the Parent Company as at **30.06.2015** and **31.12.2014**.

The Notes are subject to restrictive covenants. For the revolving credit facilities, the Group is required to comply with financial covenants relating to its solvency, profitability and liquidity as described below:

- a) Net debt to EBITDA
- b) EBITDA to net interest
- c) Amount of capital expenditure

Following the financial performance for the period ended June 30, 2015, the Company was not in compliance with:

- Net debt to EBITDA and
- EBITDA to net interest ratios

For this reason, the Company requested waivers from the related Banks, which were officially granted.



Note 14 - Investments in subsidiaries

	Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
	Net book value	Net book value
<u>Frigoinvest Holdings B.V (The Netherlands)</u>	58.045	58.045
<u>Total</u>	58.045	58.045

In its separate financial statements, the Parent Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at historic cost less any impairment losses.

Following on from the impairment tests that the Group has performed as at **31 December 2014** on its operating activities in Hellas (see note 6) and its operating activities in Dubai (see note 7), the Group has also tested for impairment its participation in the company Frigoglass (Guangzhou) Ice Cold Equipment Co. Ltd. which represents the Group's activities in China.

The recoverable amount of this operation is determined by calculating its value in use that is based on cash flow projections derived from the operation's financial business plans that have been approved by management and which cover a five year forecast period.

Following the completion of the value in use calculation, the Parent Company's management concluded that no impairment is necessary as at **31 December 2014**. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations of Frigoglass (Guangzhou) Ice Cold Equipment Co. Ltd. are as follows:

Discount rate (pre-tax): 8%, Gross margin: 5%-12%, Perpetuity growth rate: 2%



Note 14 - Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The subsidiaries of the Group, the country of incorporation and their shareholding status as at **30.06.2015** are described below:

Company name & business segment	Country of incorporation	Consolidation method	% Shareholding
ICM Operations			
Frigoglass S.A.I.C.	Hellas	Parent Company	
SC. Frigoglass Romania SRL	Romania	Full	100%
PT Frigoglass Indonesia	Indonesia	Full	99,98%
Frigoglass South Africa Ltd	South Africa	Full	100%
Frigoglass Eurasia LLC	Russia	Full	100%
Frigoglass (Guangzhou) Ice Cold Equipment Co. ,Ltd.	China	Full	100%
Scandinavian Appliances A.S	Norway	Full	100%
Frigoglass Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%
Frigoglass Iberica SL	Spain	Full	100%
Frigoglass Sp zo.o	Poland	Full	100%
Frigoglass India PVT.Ltd.	India	Full	100%
Frigoglass Turkey Soğutma Sanayi İç ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	Turkey	Full	99,60%
Frigoglass North America Ltd. Co	USA	Full	100%
Frigoglass Philippines Inc.	Philippines	Full	100%
Frigoglass East Africa Ltd.	Kenya	Full	100%
Frigoglass GmbH	Germany	Full	100%
Frigoglass Nordic AS	Norway	Full	100%
Frigoglass Industries (NIG) Ltd	Nigeria	Full	76,03%
Frigoglass West Africa Limited	Nigeria	Full	76,03%
Frigoglass Cyprus Limited	Cyprus	Full	100%
Norcool Holding A.S	Norway	Full	100%
Frigoinvest Holdings B.V	The Netherlands	Full	100%
Frigoglass Finance B.V	The Netherlands	Full	100%
Frigoglass MENA FZE	Dubai	Full	100%
3P Frigoglass Romania SRL	Romania	Full	100%
Glass Operations			
Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO	Dubai	Full	100,00%
Beta Glass Plc.	Nigeria	Full	55,21%
Frigoglass Industries (NIG.) Ltd	Nigeria	Full	76,03%

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The Parent Company does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares of subsidiary undertakings included in the Group.

In face of the Glass operations disposal (see note 28), on 21 May 2015 the Group increased its shareholding to Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO from 80% to 100% for € 3,724 th. to non cotrolling interest.



Note 15 - Share capital, treasury shares, dividends & share options (continued)

a) Share capital:

The share capital of the company comprises of **50,593,832** fully paid up ordinary shares of **€ 0.30** each. The share premium accounts represents the difference between the issue of shares (in cash) and their par value.

	Number of shares	Share capital -000' Euro-	Share premium -000' Euro-
Balance at 01.01.2014	50.593.832	15.178	2.755
Balance at 31.12.2014	50.593.832	15.178	2.755
Balance at 01.01.2015	50.593.832	15.178	2.755
Balance at 30.06.2015	50.593.832	15.178	2.755

b) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements, as a liability, in the period in which they are approved by the Shareholders Meeting.

c) Share options:

i) The Annual General Assembly of June 8, 2007 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates in replacement of the previous Phantom option plan.

According to the above General Assembly resolution, a maximum of 428,870 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.

ii) The Annual General Assembly of June 5, 2009 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates.

According to the above General Assembly resolution, a maximum of 500,000 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.

iii) The Annual General Assembly of May 14, 2010 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates.

According to the above General Assembly resolution, a maximum of 600,000 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.

iv) On 14.12.2011 Frigoglass Board of Directors resolved to adjust of the approved share options price for option holders pursuant to the Company's share option plan, following the decision of the Annual General Meeting at 31.05.2011 to modify the company's share capital.

According to the aforementioned decision, the Board of Directors also decided the increase of the stock option rights by 25%, in line with the bonus share issue of one new share for every four existing shares.

v) The Annual General Assembly of May 29, 2012 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates.

According to the above General Assembly resolution, a maximum of 600,000 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.

vi) The Annual General Assembly of May 27, 2014 approved a share option plan with beneficiaries executive members of the Company's BoD, employees of the Company and employees of the Company's affiliates.

According to the above General Assembly resolution, a maximum of 600,000 share options were approved, each corresponding to one (1) ordinary share of the Company.


Note 15 - Share capital, treasury shares, dividends & share options (continued)

The following table summarizes information for share option plan:

Program of options	Start of exercise period	Expiry date	Number of options issued	Number of options exercised/cancelled	Number of outstanding options
Program approved by BoD on 02.08.2007					
Exercise price at 13.15 Euro per share	08.06.2007	17.12.2016	34.589	34.589	-
Exercise price at 13.15 Euro per share	01.01.2008	17.12.2016	34.589	24.875	9.714
Exercise price at 13.15 Euro per share	01.01.2009	17.12.2016	34.586	22.736	11.850
		Total	103.764	82.200	21.564
Program approved by BoD on 14.05.2008					
Exercise price at 15.83 Euro per share	14.05.2008	17.12.2017	33.083	18.750	14.333
Exercise price at 15.83 Euro per share	14.05.2009	17.12.2017	33.083	18.750	14.333
Exercise price at 15.83 Euro per share	14.05.2010	17.12.2017	33.088	18.753	14.335
		Σύνολο	99.253	56.253	43.000
Program approved by BoD on 19.06.2009					
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	19.06.2009	31.12.2018	204.673	144.886	59.787
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	01.01.2010	31.12.2018	204.673	144.907	59.765
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	01.01.2011	31.12.2018	204.671	141.701	62.970
		Σύνολο	614.016	431.495	182.522
Program approved by BoD on 11.12.2009					
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	11.12.2009	31.12.2018	3.541	-	3.541
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	01.01.2010	31.12.2018	3.541	-	3.541
Exercise price at 3.07 Euro per share	01.01.2011	31.12.2018	3.543	-	3.543
		Σύνολο	10.625	-	10.625
Program approved by BoD on 17.11.2010					
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	17.11.2010	31.12.2019	74.699	43.905	30.794
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	01.01.2011	31.12.2019	74.729	38.961	35.768
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	01.01.2012	31.12.2019	74.735	32.755	41.980
		Σύνολο	224.163	115.620	108.543
Program approved by BoD on 03.01.2011					
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	03.01.2011	31.12.2020	80.326	44.143	36.184
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	03.01.2012	31.12.2020	80.354	36.781	43.573
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	03.01.2013	31.12.2020	80.364	36.784	43.580
		Σύνολο	241.044	117.708	123.336
Program approved by BoD on 15.06.2012					
Exercise price at 3.55 Euro per share	01.12.2013	31.12.2022	10.000	-	10.000
Exercise price at 3.55 Euro per share	01.12.2014	31.12.2022	10.000	-	10.000
Exercise price at 3.55 Euro per share	01.12.2015	31.12.2022	10.000	-	10.000
		Total	30.000	-	30.000
Program approved by BoD on 10.12.2012					
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	10.12.2012	31.12.2021	79.707	16.732	62.975
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	01.01.2013	31.12.2021	79.720	16.736	62.984
Exercise price at 5.54 Euro per share	01.01.2014	31.12.2021	79.743	21.186	58.557
		Total	239.170	54.654	184.516


Note 15 - Share capital, treasury shares, dividends & share options (continued)
Program approved by BoD on 23.10.2013

Exercise price at 5.59 Euro per share	01.12.2013	31.12.2022	90.503	2.500	88.003
Exercise price at 5.59 Euro per share	01.12.2014	31.12.2022	90.503	8.000	82.503
Exercise price at 5.59 Euro per share	01.12.2015	31.12.2022	90.494	8.000	82.494
		Total	271.500	18.500	253.000

Program approved by BoD on 27.06.2014

Exercise price at 3.79 Euro per share	01.12.2014	31.12.2023	99.499	-	99.499
Exercise price at 3.79 Euro per share	01.12.2015	31.12.2023	99.499	-	99.499
Exercise price at 3.79 Euro per share	01.12.2016	31.12.2023	99.502	-	99.502
		Total	298.500	-	298.500

Program approved by BoD on 12.05.2015

Exercise price at 1.90 Euro per share	01.12.2015	31.12.2024	99.998	-	99.998
Exercise price at 1.90 Euro per share	01.12.2016	31.12.2024	99.998	-	99.998
Exercise price at 1.90 Euro per share	01.12.2017	31.12.2024	100.004	-	100.004
		Total	300.000	-	300.000

		Grand Total	2.432.034	876.429	1.555.605
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On 5.11.2014 Frigoglass Board of Directors resolved to cancel 488.861 share options for personnel that are not employees of the company anymore.

The weighted average fair value of the new options granted during the year was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and amounted to Euro 0.14 per option.

The key assumptions used in the valuation model are the following:

Weighted average share price	1,90 €
Volatility	13,97%
Dividend yield	0,0%
Discount rate	0,73%



Note 16 - Other reserves

	Consolidated						Total
	Statutory reserves	Share option reserve	Extraordinary reserves	Cash flow hedge reserve	Tax free reserves	Currency translation reserve	
Balance at 01.01.2014 (as resta	4.177	1.104	9.389	19	6.833	(14.805)	6.717
Additions for the period	-	-	-	(162)	-	-	(162)
Transfer from/<to>							
Retained Earnings	-	-	-	138	-	-	138
Exchange differences	-	-	30	-	-	1.107	1.137
Balance at 30.06.2014	4.177	1.104	9.419	(5)	6.833	(13.698)	7.830
Balance at 01.07.2014	4.177	1.104	9.419	(5)	6.833	(13.698)	7.830
Additions for the period	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Expiration / Cancellation of share option reserve	-	(495)	-	-	-	-	(495)
Transfers between reserves	-	-	(341)	-	-	-	(341)
Transfer from/<to>							
Retained Earnings	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	(13)
Exchange differences	-	-	146	-	-	8.367	8.513
Balance at 31.12.2014	4.177	609	9.224	(39)	6.833	(5.331)	15.473
Balance at 01.01.2015	4.177	609	9.224	(39)	6.833	(5.331)	15.473
Additions for the period	-	25	-	(176)	-	-	(151)
Transfer from/<to> Retained Earnings	-	-	-	102	-	-	102
Changes in participating interest in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	(3.531)	(3.531)
Exchange differences	-	-	(268)	-	-	(2.326)	(2.594)
Balance at 30.06.2015	4.177	634	8.956	(113)	6.833	(11.188)	9.299



Note 16 - Other reserves (continued)

	Parent Company				
	Statutory reserves	Share option reserve	Extraordinary reserves	Tax free reserves	Total
Balance at 01.01.2014 (as restated)	4.019	1.104	5.175	6.833	17.131
Balance at 30.06.2014	4.019	1.104	5.175	6.833	17.131
Balance at 01.07.2014	4.019	1.104	5.175	6.833	17.131
Expiration / Cancellation of share option reserve	-	(495)	-	-	(495)
Transfers between reserves	-	-	(341)	-	(341)
Balance at 31.12.2014	4.019	609	4.834	6.833	16.295
Balance at 01.01.2015	4.019	609	4.834	6.833	16.295
Additions for the period	-	25	-	-	25
Balance at 30.06.2015	4.019	634	4.834	6.833	16.320

A statutory reserve is created under the provisions of Hellenic law (Law 2190/20) according to which, an amount of at least 5% of the profit (after tax) for the year must be transferred to this reserve until it reaches one third of the paid up share capital. The statutory reserve can not be distributed to the shareholders of the Company except for the case of liquidation.

The share option reserve refers to a share option program with beneficiaries the Company's BoD executive members and employees and is analyzed in Note 15 of the financial statements.

The Company has created tax free reserves, taking advances off various Hellenic Taxation laws, during the years, in order to achieve tax deductions, either

- by postponing the tax liability till the reserves are distributed to the shareholders, or
- by eliminating any future income tax payment by issuing new shares for the shareholders of the company.

Should the reserves be distributed to the shareholders as dividends, the distributed profits will be taxed with the rate that will be in effect at the time of the profits distributions.

No provision has been created in regard to the possible income tax liability in the case of such a future distribution of the reserves the shareholders of the company as such liabilities are recognized simultaneously with the dividends distribution.



Note 17 - Financial Expenses

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Interest expense	11.061	10.994	3.468	2.293
Interest income	(158)	(73)	(6)	(3)
Net interest expense / <income>	10.903	10.921	3.462	2.290
Exchange loss / (gain) & Other Financial Costs	(3.755)	2.680	(860)	(18)
Loss / <Gain> on derivative financial instruments	7.436	1.069	758	71
Net finance cost / <income> from continuing operations	14.584	14.670	3.360	2.343
Net finance cost / <income> from discontinued operations	(3.574)	2.957	-	-

Note 18 - Income Tax

The income tax rates in the countries where the Group operates are between **0%** and **38.3%**.

Some of non deductible expenses and the different tax rates in the countries that the Group operates, create the effective tax rate for the Group (Hellenic taxation rate is 26%)

Unaudited tax years

The Parent Company has not been audited by tax authorities for the 2010 financial year.

The tax returns of the Parent Company and the Group's subsidiaries have not been assessed by the tax authorities for different periods. (see the table below)

Until the tax audit assessment for the companies described in the table below are finalized, the tax liability can not be reliably measured for those years. The Group provides additional tax in relation to the outcome of such tax assessments, to the extent that a liability is probable and estimable.



Note 18 - Income Tax (continued)

Note: For some countries the tax audit is not obligated and is taken place under specific requirements.

Company	Country	Unaudited tax years	Line of Business
Frigoglass S.A.I.C. - Parent Company	Hellas	2010	Ice Cold Merchandisers
SC. Frigoglass Romania SRL	Romania	2010-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
PT Frigoglass Indonesia	Indonesia	2012-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass South Africa Ltd	S. Africa	2006-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Eurasia LLC	Russia	2014-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass (Guangzhou) Ice Cold Equipment Co. ,Ltd.	China	2006-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Scandinavian Appliances A.S	Norway	2003-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Ltd.	Ireland	2002-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Iberica SL	Spain	2004-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Sp zo.o	Poland	2009-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass India PVT.Ltd.	India	2009-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Turkey Soğutma Sanayi İç ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	Turkey	2010-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass North America Ltd. Co	USA	2008-2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
Frigoglass Philippines Inc.	Philippines	2012-2015	Sales Office
Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO	Dubai	-	Glass Operation
Frigoglass MENA FZE	Dubai	-	Sales Office
Beta Glass Plc.	Nigeria	2011-2015	Glass Operation
Frigoglass Industries (NIG.) Ltd	Nigeria	2011-2015	Crowns, Plastics, ICMs
Frigoglass West Africa Limited	Nigeria	2015	Ice Cold Merchandisers
3P Frigoglass Romania SRL	Romania	2008-2015	Plastics
Frigoglass East Africa Ltd.	Kenya	2008-2015	Sales Office
Frigoglass GmbH	Germany	2011-2015	Sales Office
Frigoglass Nordic AS	Norway	2003-2015	Sales Office
Frigoglass Cyprus Limited	Cyprus	2011-2015	Holding Company
Frigoinvest Holdings B.V	Netherlands	2008-2015	Holding Company
Frigoglass Finance B.V	Netherlands	2013-2015	Financial Services
Norcool Holding A.S	Norway	1999-2015	Holding Company



Note 19 - Commitments

Capital commitments

The capital commitments contracted for but not yet incurred at the balance sheet date **30.06.2015** for the Group amounted to € 389 thousands (**31.12.2014:** € 177 thousands) and is mainly related to machinery purchases. There are no capital commitments for the Parent Company for the periods ended **30.06.2015** and **31.12.2014**.

Note 20 - Related party transactions

(based on IAS 24 & Article 42e of L 2190/20)

Truad Verwaltungs A.G is the main shareholder of Frigoglass S.A.I.C with a 44,41% shareholding.
Truad Verwaltungs A.G. has also a 23.2% stake in Coca-Cola HBC AG share capital.

The Coca-Cola HBC AG is a non alcoholic beverage company. Apart from the common share capital involvement of Truad Verwaltungs A.G. at 23.2% with Coca-Cola HBC AG, Frigoglass is the major shareholder in Frigoglass Industries Limited based on Nigeria, with shareholding of 76.03%, where Coca-Cola HBC AG also owns a 23.9% equity interest.

Coca-Cola HBC AG Agreement:

Based on a contract that has been renewed until 31.12.2018 the Coca-Cola HBC AG purchases ICM's from the Frigoglass Group at yearly negotiated prices.

A.G. Leventis Lease Agreement:

Frigoglass Industries Nigeria is party to an agreement with A.G. Leventis Nigeria plc for the lease of office space in Lagos, Nigeria.

A.G. Leventis Nigeria plc is the holding company for the Leventis Group Companies and is controlled through Truad Verwaltungs AG. The lease agreement is renewed annually.

The related party transactions are in an arms length basis and are based on a global transfer pricing documentation



Note 20 - Related party transactions (continued)

a) The amounts of related party transactions were:

Continuing Operations	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Sales	43.681	30.908	9.173	6.165
Receivables / <Payables>	37.998	16.980	4.932	1.393

Discontinued Operations	Consolidated	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Sales	23.592	19.410
Purchases	123	116
Receivables / <Payables>	5.252	6.057

b) The intercompany transactions of the Parent company with the Group's subsidiaries were:

	Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Sales of goods	2.225	1.945
Sales of services	278	159
Purchases of goods / expenses	6.704	7.761
Interest expense	3.468	2.293
Receivables	46.761	39.845
Payables	26.305	28.078
Loans Payables (note 13)	79.280	66.423

The above transactions are executed at arm's length.

c) Other operating income (transactions of the Parent company with the Group's subsidiaries)

	Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Management services income	10.964	11.296
Other operating income	(7)	342
Total other operating income	10.957	11.638

The majority portion of other operating income refers to management services charged to the Group's subsidiaries.

d) The fees to members of the Board of Directors and Management compensation include wages, stock option, indemnities and other employee benefits and the amounts are:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Fees for Board of Directors	85	85	85	85
Management compensation	1.728	1.474	1.435	1.234



Note 21 - Earnings per share

Basic & Diluted earnings per share

Basic and Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the company (treasury shares).

The diluted earnings per share are calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: share options. For the share options a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options. The difference is added to the denominator as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration. No adjustment is made to net profit (numerator).

(a) Basic

in 000's Euro (apart from per share earning and number of shares)	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Six months ended		Six months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Profit / <Loss> attributable to shareholders of the Company from continuing operations	(4.043)	(39.871)	(3.819)	(2.462)
Profit / <Loss> attributable to shareholders of the Company from discontinued operations	81	431	-	-
Total	(3.962)	(39.440)	(3.819)	(2.462)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	50.593.832	50.593.832	50.593.832	50.593.832
Basic earnings / <losses> per share from continuing operations	(0,0799)	(0,7881)	(0,0755)	(0,0487)
Basic earnings / <losses> per share from discontinued operations	0,0016	0,0085	-	-
Total	(0,0783)	(0,7795)	(0,0755)	(0,0487)

(b) Diluted

Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	50.593.832	50.742.806	50.593.832	50.742.806
Diluted earnings / <losses> per share from continuing operations	(0,0799)	(0,7857)	(0,0755)	(0,0485)
Diluted earnings / <losses> per share from discontinued operations	0,0016	0,0085	-	-
Total	(0,0783)	(0,7773)	(0,0755)	(0,0485)



Note 22 - Contingent liabilities

The Parent company has contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries arising from the ordinary course of business as follows:

The Parent Company's bank guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries were:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Guarantees	490.053	502.422	94.938	110.222

As shown in **Note 13** the issue of the Notes and the revolving credit facilities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis.

The tax returns for the Parent Company and for the Group subsidiaries have not been assessed by the tax authorities for different periods. **(see Note 18)**. In addition the Group's subsidiaries receive additional claims from various tax authorities from time to time, which Management assesses and takes legal action as required. The management of the Group believes that no significant additional taxes other than those recognized in the financial statements will be assessed. Finally, the Group has significant litigations relating to compensation for land on which the factory of some subsidiaries is situated. Management believes that even if the subsidiaries pay those compensations requested, the relevant amounts will be capitalised.

There are no other pending litigations, legal proceedings, or claims which are likely to affect the financial statements or the operations of the Group and the Parent company.



Note 23 - Seasonality of Operations

Net sales revenue

Quarter	Consolidated							
	2012		2013		2014		2015	
Q1	132.801	29%	108.494	27%	91.121	27%	86.460	44%
Q2	155.788	34%	139.145	35%	109.938	32%	111.212	56%
Q3	67.444	15%	54.624	14%	52.224	15%	-	0%
Q4	102.810	22%	96.162	24%	86.352	25%	-	0%
Continuing Operations - ICM	458.843	100%	398.425	100%	339.635	100%	197.672	100%

Quarter	Consolidated							
	2012		2013		2014		2015	
Q1	26.316	21%	32.125	26%	33.126	22%	33.545	17%
Q2	23.300	19%	33.233	27%	35.978	24%	33.944	17%
Q3	33.245	27%	28.050	23%	37.143	25%	-	0%
Q4	39.546	32%	30.675	25%	41.164	28%	-	0%
Discontinued Operations - Glass	122.407	100%	124.083	100%	147.411	100%	67.489	34%

As shown above the Group's operations exhibit seasonality and therefore interim period sales should not be used for forecasting annual sales. Consequently the level of the working capital required for certain months of the year may vary.

Note 24 - Post balance sheet events

In July 2015, the Hellenic government published a law according to which the tax rate will be 29%. For the year 2014, the rate used for the calculation of corporate and deferred taxes was 26%. The new tax rate, has a positive effect to the opening balance of the deferred taxation for the Parent Company and the Group amounting to € 231 th.

Note 25 - Average number of personnel

The average number of personnel per operation for the Group & for the Parent company are listed below:

Operations	Consolidated	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
ICM Operations	3.907	4.160
Glass Operations	1.588	1.595
Total	5.495	5.755

Average number of personnel	Parent Company	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
	226	214


Note 26 - Derivative Financial Instruments

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	30.06.2015		31.12.2014		30.06.2015		31.12.2014	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Held for trading								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2.043	507	80	3.100	333	-	4	400
Cash flow hedges								
Commodity forward contracts	-	126	-	44	-	-	-	-
Current portion of financial derivatives instruments	2.043	633	80	3.144	333	-	4	400

Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and, as a current asset or liability, if the maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

For 2015, there was no ineffective portion arising from cash flow hedges.

Gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in the hedging reserve in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Subsequently these amounts are recognized in the income statement in the period or periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects the income statement unless the gain or loss is included in the initial amount recognized for the purchase of inventory or fixed assets. These amounts are ultimately recognized in cost of goods sold in case of inventory or in depreciation in the case of fixed assets.

In terms of an amendment to IFRS 7, for 2015, the Company and the Group must disclose the basis of determining the fair value of financial instruments that are presented in the Balance Sheet. The only financial instruments at fair value presented in the balance sheet are the derivative financial instruments that are detailed in the tables above. These derivative financial instruments are measured in terms of the "Level 2" fair value hierarchy, that is described in IFRS 7. The "Level 2" fair value hierarchy refers to fair value measurements that are based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observed in an active market.



Note 27 - Restatement

An internal audit of the Group's Cool operation subsidiary in South Africa has revealed an overstatement of earnings after tax in the financial years prior to 2013. This was the result of intentional misstatement at local senior management level, leading to the restatement of prior years' balance sheets with a cumulative effect on Frigoglass group's equity of €7.4 million as of 31 December 2014.

The accounting records affected by the accounting misstatement relate to Receivables, Inventory and Trade Payables. The Group has completed its assessment for the 2014 and 2013 financial years and has confirmed that the misstatement is related to years prior to 2013.

Following the recent finalization of the financial statement audits of its subsidiary in South Africa up to and including 31 December 2014, the Group confirms that the accounting misstatement is entirely relates in its entirety to the financial year ended 2012.

In order to rectify this intentional accounting misstatement, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS 8) and with reference to the years presented in these financial statements, the Group has restated its balance sheets for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012. The restatement has no impact on the income statement, basic and diluted earnings per share and the cash flow statements for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014 as the restatement relates to years prior to 2013.

The impact of the restatement on the affected balance sheet items is presented below:

	Consolidated		
	Period ended 31.03.2014		
	Published	Restatement	Restated Balance
Deferred tax asset	7.677	1.133	8.810
Inventory	123.693	(671)	123.022
Trade receivables	153.851	(4.471)	149.380
Other receivables (V.A.T.)	30.574	(860)	29.714
Impact on total assets		(4.869)	
Trade payables	85.310	2.228	87.538
Impact on total liabilities		2.228	
Retained earnings	60.317	(9.266)	51.051
Other reserves (Currency translation reserve)	4.659	2.169	6.828
Impact on total equity		(7.097)	



Note 27 - Restatement (continued)

	Consolidated		
	Period ended 30.06.2014		
	Published	Restatement	Restated Balance
Deferred tax asset	7.860	1.142	9.002
Inventory	100.079	(677)	99.402
Trade receivables	152.095	(4.511)	147.584
Other receivables (V.A.T.)	32.771	(867)	31.904
Impact on total assets		(4.913)	
Trade payables	96.767	2.248	99.015
Impact on total liabilities		2.248	
Retained earnings	24.454	(9.266)	15.188
Other reserves (Currency translation reserve)	5.672	2.105	7.777
Impact on total equity		(7.161)	

	Consolidated		
	Period ended 30.09.2014		
	Published	Restatement	Restated Balance
Deferred tax asset	9.115	1.158	10.273
Inventory	104.984	(687)	104.297
Trade receivables	111.899	(4.573)	107.326
Other receivables (V.A.T.)	36.232	(880)	35.352
Impact on total assets		(4.982)	
Trade payables	65.428	2.279	67.707
Impact on total liabilities		2.279	
Retained earnings	14.881	(9.266)	5.615
Other reserves (Currency translation reserve)	12.172	2.005	14.177
Impact on total equity		(7.261)	



Note 28 - Discontinued Operations

The Company announced on 22 May 2015 that it has entered into an agreement to sell its Glass operations, which comprise the glass operations of Beta Glass Plc. in Nigeria and Frigoglass Jebel Ali FZCO in Dubai as well as the complementary plastic crates and metal crowns operations of Frigoglass Industries (Nig.) Ltd in Nigeria, a discrete and separate operating segment of the Group as presented in note 5 to these condensed interim financial statements. The decision to dispose of these operations was taken at the Board of Directors meeting held on 20 May 2015 and follows an extensive strategic review process undertaken by Management. The net consideration to be received by the Company is US\$225 million, of which US\$200 million will be payable upon completion of the transaction, with a further US\$25 million payable in two tranches over two years, following the completion of the transaction. The transaction is subject to the buyer providing confirmation of its committed financing and other customary transaction related conditions and approvals and is expected to close in the second half of 2015.

Based on the current status of the transaction, Management has concluded that the pronouncements of IFRS 5 are applicable, for the condensed interim financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2015, and the above operations have been presented as non-current asset held for sale.

Income Statement

	Six months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Net sales revenue	67.489	69.104
Cost of goods sold	(61.714)	(58.779)
Gross profit	5.775	10.325
Operating expenses	(4.365)	(4.592)
Other operating income	761	916
Operating Profit / <Loss>	2.171	6.649
Finance <costs> / income	3.574	(2.957)
Profit / <Loss> before income tax	5.745	3.692
Income tax expense	(3.867)	(2.128)
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	1.878	1.564
Attributable to:		
Non controlling interest	1.797	1.133
Shareholders	81	431
Total	1.878	1.564



Note 28 - Discontinued Operations (continued)

Balance Sheet

	Discontinued Operations Glass
	30.06.2015
Property, Plant & Equipment	102.477
Intangible assets	1.745
Deferred income tax assets	6
Inventories	28.172
Trade receivables	25.337
Other receivables	15.144
Cash & cash equivalents	26.315
Assets classified as held for sale	199.196
Long term borrowings	16
Deferred Income tax liabilities	7.114
Retirement benefit obligations	13.982
Trade payables	23.030
Other payables	8.960
Current income tax liabilities	10.089
Short term borrowings	4.818
Liabilities classified as held for sale	68.009
Net assets classified as held for sale	131.187



Note 28 - Discontinued Operations (continued)

Cash Flow Statement

	Six months ended	
	30.06.2015	30.06.2014
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	5.745	3.692
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation	9.323	7.582
Finance costs, net	(3.574)	2.957
Provisions & <Profit>/Loss from disposal of property, plant, equipment & intangible assets	855	665
Decrease / (increase) of inventories	(2.493)	5.626
Decrease / (increase) of trade receivables	(2.611)	(6.576)
Decrease / (increase) of other receivables	(677)	(1.415)
(Decrease) / increase of trade payables	1.504	(948)
(Decrease) / increase of intergroup payables (ICM)	7.993	(357)
(Decrease) / increase of other liabilities (excluding borrowing)	5.120	(1.798)
Income taxes paid	(2.847)	(1.260)
(a) Net cash generated from operating activities	18.338	8.168
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13.356)	(4.062)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	5	2
Acquisition of subsidiary's non controlling interest	(3.724)	-
(b) Net cash generated from investing activities	(17.075)	(4.060)
Proceeds / (repayments) from bank loans	934	(6.513)
Proceeds / (repayments) from Intergroup loans (ICM)	14.940	4.104
Interest paid	(2.289)	(2.674)
(c) Net cash generated from financing activities	13.585	(5.083)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)	14.848	(975)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	27.510	29.887
Effects of changes in exchange rate	(16.043)	(945)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period from discontinued operations	26.315	27.967



Note 29 - <Losses> / Gains from restructuring activities and fire costs

Fire Incident in India

On April 9, 2014, Frigoglass announced a fire incident that occurred on April 6, at the Group's Ice-Cold Merchandiser manufacturing facility in the Gurgaon region of India. The fire has primarily caused damage to the facility's warehouses and to a lesser extent affected the production area.

The Group maintains insurance policies, with first class global insurance companies, which cover both Property Damage and Business Interruption.

Below is the analysis of the fire related costs. Frigoglass has received the bulk of the insurance claims related to Property Damage by July 4, 2014., while the final receivable amount related to the business interruption was received in July 2015.

Other operating income of the Group and the Company for the full year 2014, includes an amount of € 3,357 th. and € 733 th. respectively, and is the insurance income that the Group and the Parent Company received for the business interruption of the operations in India due to the fire.

	Consolidated
	30.06.2015
Fixed assets write off	(1.645)
Inventories write off	(5.867)
Expenses due to business interruption	(1.405)
less: insurance claims received	8.858
Fire Costs	(59)



Note 29 - <Losses> / Gains from restructuring activities and fire costs (continued)

Manufacturing integration in Europe

On July 18, 2014 Frigoglass announced the integration of its Turkey-based manufacturing volume into its European plant in Timisoara, Romania. Frigoglass' Silivri-based Turkish manufacturing plant has ceased operations by the end of 2014. The commercial and customer service activities in Turkey have been seamlessly continued during the integration period and beyond.

This integration process will also enable the effective consolidation of Frigoglass' product range in Europe towards an innovative modular platform covering all existing applications. This will reduce complexity, drive cost efficiency through scale and safeguard excellent quality. On top of this, Frigoglass will maintain its innovation commitment and invest in additional Product Development resources in Romania. Based on this, we will enhance customer responsiveness and create value through innovative cooler solutions for customers.

As a result the Group's results for 2014 have been negatively affected by € 36 mil., which are analysed below:

	Consolidated
	30.06.2015
Goodwill write off	(16.427)
Patterns & trade marks write off	(5.140)
Impairment of buildings and machinery	(8.200)
Impairment of inventories	(3.200)
Idemnities and other restructuring costs	(3.033)
<Losses> / Gains from restructuring activities	(36.000)

