

SHTIGEN
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
in Armenian Drams
31 December 2020

YEREVAN 2023

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26.12.2023
N 032323

CONFIRMED BY:



V. Gevorgyan
General Director
Baker Tilly Armenia CJSC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Participant of
Shtigen LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Shtigen LLC (hereafter, "the Company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020, the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policy.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

The Company's financial statements for the year 2019 were not audited. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the Company's financial statements for the year 2019, therefore we do not express an opinion or provide any other assurance regarding the Company's financial statements for the year 2019. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information or business activities of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Auditor

Sh. Tashchiyan
26.12.2023



Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		<u>AMD ths.</u>	
	Notes	2020	2019 unaudited
Revenue	5	1,570,553	1,872,245
Cost of sales	6	(1,059,255)	(1,386,569)
Gross profit		511,298	485,676
Realization expenses	7	(214,133)	(232,123)
Administrative expenses	8	(234,584)	(168,179)
Other income	9	12,153	22,960
Other expense	10	(26,891)	(14,897)
Operating profit		47,843	93,437
Loss from foreign exchange differences, net		(25,050)	(1,336)
Financial expense, net	11	(10,790)	(15,274)
Profit before taxation		12,003	76,827
Income tax expense	12	(10,272)	(18,288)
Net profit after income tax		1,731	58,539
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive result		-	-
Total comprehensive result		1,731	58,539

The attached notes 1-28 are the integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	2020	<u>AMD ths.</u> 2019 unaudited
ASSETS			
<i>Non-Current Assets</i>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	61,793	24,244
Intangible assets		4,079	-
Deferred tax assets	14	4,223	-
Investments in unaffiliated entities	15	6,386	6,386
<i>Total Non Current Assets</i>		<u>76,481</u>	<u>30,630</u>
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Inventory	16	2,228,168	784,442
Trade and other receivables	17	371,590	350,168
Loans provided		2,800	-
Time deposits	18	20,000	-
Amounts due from financial institutions	19	49,969	12,172
Cash and Bank balances	20	4,195	2,126
<i>Total Current Assets</i>		<u>2,676,722</u>	<u>1,148,908</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,753,203</u>	<u>1,179,538</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	21	50	50
Accumulated profit		15,413	73,715
<i>Total equity</i>		<u>15,463</u>	<u>73,765</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Loans and borrowings	22	232,431	219,097
<i>Total Non-current liabilities</i>		<u>232,431</u>	<u>219,097</u>
<i>Current Liabilities</i>			
Loans and borrowings	22	151,953	-
Trade and other accounts payable	23	2,349,833	886,676
Liability regarding income tax		3,523	-
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>		<u>2,505,309</u>	<u>886,676</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>2,753,203</u>	<u>1,179,538</u>

Hayk Sheklyan
Director



Date of signature: 26.12.2020

Tigran Gasparyan
Chief Accountant
Representative of Profix Consulting LLC



The attached notes 1-28 are the integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Charter capital	Accumulated profit / (loss)	AMD ths.
			Total
Balance as of 01 January 2019, unaudited	50	168,014	168,064
<i>Comprehensive income</i>			
Profit for the year	-	58,539	58,539
Total comprehensive result	-	58,539	58,539
<i>Transactions with Owners recorded directly in Equity</i>			
Dividends	-	(152,838)	(152,838)
Total transactions with Owners	-	(152,838)	(152,838)
Balance as of 31 December 2019, unaudited	50	73,715	73,765
Balance as of 01 January 2020	50	73,715	73,765
<i>Comprehensive income</i>			
Profit for the year	-	1,731	1,731
Total comprehensive result	-	1,731	1,731
<i>Transactions with Owners recorded directly in Equity</i>			
Dividends	-	(60,033)	(60,033)
Total transactions with Owners	-	(60,033)	(60,033)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	50	15,413	15,463

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	AMD ths. 2019 unaudited
Annual result	1,731	58,539
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	10,281	6,543
Expense regarding receivables write-off (impairment)	-	14,155
Payables write-off	(4,274)	(22,109)
Disposal of Property and equipment	41	-
Financial expense, net	10,790	15,274
Allocations to the leave reserve	23,460	-
Income tax expense	10,272	18,288
Loss from foreign exchange differences	25,050	1,336
Cash flows from operating activity before changes in working capital	77,351	92,026
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Inventory	(1,437,150)	(291,914)
trade and other receivables	(52,696)	(250,255)
trade and other payables	1,413,784	557,407
Cash flows from operating activity	1,289	107,264
Income tax paid	(10,972)	(43,232)
Net cash flows from operating activity	(9,683)	64,032
Cash flows from investing activity		
Acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets	(58,526)	(18,958)
Investment in unaffiliated entities	-	(6,386)
Loans provided	(2,800)	-
Deposits	(20,000)	-
Interest income received	3,440	266
Net cash flows from investing activity	(77,886)	(25,078)
Cash flows from financing activity		
Borrowings	164,022	144,168
Interest paid	(14,230)	(15,540)
Dividends paid	(60,033)	(168,198)
Net cash flows from financing activity	89,759	(39,570)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,190	(616)
Foreign exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents	(121)	3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,126	2,739
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,195	2,126

Notes attached to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Nature of operations and general information

Shtigen LLC (hereafter, "the Company") was established under the laws of the Republic of Armenia in 2011 by the citizen of the Republic of Armenia Hayk Valerik Shekryan. The Company has been registered at the address: RA, 0033, Yerevan, 119 Viktor Hambardzumyan Str., Apt. 23.

The main goal of the Company's activity is the construction of economical and safe solar energy systems. The Company has designed, built and been maintaining the largest solar thermal plant in the region (Grand Sport), as well as the largest solar power plants in Armenia (Green Energy, ArSun, Solar 5).

2. Basis for the preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of recognition

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia is Armenian Dram (AMD), which is the Company's functional currency and in which the financial statements are presented. The overall financial information presented in Armenian Drams is rounded to the nearest thousandth.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

Preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires from the management to make a number of important judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policy, as well as the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered reasonable based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and the underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period of the revision if the estimates affect only that period. If the effect relates to current and future periods, revisions are recognized in both current and future periods.

Significant areas of greater complexity and requiring greater judgment or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements are identified below:

Useful lives of Property and Equipment

Management has made an estimate of the useful lives of fixed assets. Management believes that the estimated useful lives of fixed assets do not differ significantly from the economic lives of those assets. If the actual useful lives of property and equipment differ from estimates, the financial statements may change materially.

Measurement: provision for bad and doubtful debts

The Company reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment records and the customer's general financial position. If there are indications of non-recovery of the debt, the recoverable amount is calculated and a provision is formed for the corresponding bad and doubtful debts. The amount of the provision is reflected in profit or loss. Credit risk assessment is an ongoing process, and the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the provision are periodically reviewed and adjusted accordingly.

Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventory

The Company examines its inventory records for evidence of its marketability and of net realizable value at the time of disposal. The allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory is based on management's past experience, taking into account the cost of the inventory, as well as the batch movement and level of each class of inventory.

The amount of the provision is recognized in profit or loss. Observation of the net realizable value of inventory is an ongoing process, and the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory are periodically reviewed and adjusted accordingly.

3. Accounting policy

The following accounting policies are applied consistently for all years presented in these financial statements and in the presentation of the Company's financial position.

3.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is the amount received for goods and services provided in the ordinary course of business and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable less discounts and sales taxes. The revenue received by the Company is recognized on the following basis:

Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognized after the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the customer, which generally occurs when the Company sells or ships the goods to the customer, the goods are accepted by the customer, and the collectability of the related receivable is justified.

Rendering services

Sale of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the provision of services per separate transaction is completed, which is estimated as the ratio of the actually rendered service to the total service provided.

3.2 Finance income and expense

The Company's financial income and expense consist of the following:

- Interest income
- Interest expense
- Net gain or loss arising from exchange rate differences on financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are part of the cost of that asset (are capitalized).

3.3 Employee compensation

Salaries and other employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed in the period in which the related service is rendered.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia (CBA) as of the date of the transaction.

At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the rate defined by the Central Bank of Armenia prevailing on the reporting date: 522.59 AMD for 1 US Dollar and 641.11 AMD for 1 Euro as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 479.70 AMD for 1 US Dollar and 537.26 AMD for 1 Euro). Non-monetary items are not retranslated and are measured at the historical cost (translated using the exchange rates as at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies which are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions and retranslation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are included in profit or loss for the period.

3.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the component will flow to the Company, and its value can be measured reliably. Carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. Daily maintenance costs of the item of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use; and in case of internally constructed assets, from the time when the construction has been completed and the asset is ready for use. Depreciation is calculated based on the asset's original cost minus its estimated residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, except for vehicles used in international cargo transportation, which are depreciated using unit of production method, based on kilometers used.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are presented below:

Machines and equipment	- 5 years
Production and household equipment	- 5 years
Transportation means	- 8 years
Computers	- 1 year

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if necessary.

3.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company and which have finite useful lives, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Future costs are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits associated with the related asset. All other costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they become available for use, as that method most accurately reflects the pattern of use of the future economic benefits associated with the asset. The estimated useful lives for intangible assets are 10 years. Amortization calculation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted, if necessary.

3.7 Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average method, which includes purchase cost, production or replacement costs and costs associated with bringing the inventory to current place and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories or work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less costs of inventory replenishment and selling arrangements.

3.8 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Company's accounting policy related to financial liabilities.

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- FVOCI – for debt investments;
- FVOCI – for equity investments; or
- FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension features.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement, gains and losses

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – classification, subsequent measurement, gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and the respective net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different (referred to as 'substantial modification'), then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

The Company performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, i.e. whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replaced financial asset are substantially different. The Company assesses whether the modification is substantial based on quantitative and qualitative factors in the following order: qualitative factors, quantitative factors, combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset should be deemed to have expired. In making this evaluation the Company analogizes to the guidance on de-recognition of financial liabilities.

The Company concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change in the currency of the financial asset;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in de-recognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

If a modification (or exchange) does not result in the de-recognition of the financial liability the Company applies an accounting policy consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the de-recognition of the financial asset, i.e. the Company recognizes any adjustment to the amortized cost of the financial liability arising from such a modification (or exchange) in profit or loss at the date of the modification (or exchange).

Changes in cash flows on existing financial liabilities are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms.

The Company performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial considering qualitative factors, quantitative factors and combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. The Company concludes that the modification is substantial as a result of the following qualitative factors:

- change in the currency of the financial liability;
- change in collateral or other credit enhancement;
- inclusion of conversion option;
- change in the subordination of the financial liability.

For the quantitative assessment the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

De-recognition Financial assets

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

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On de-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.9 Impairment

Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case any reversal of impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Non-derivative financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39.

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following instruments, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 365 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 365 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 180 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified.

Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by collecting together the assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company has used historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and made an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions were such that the actual losses were likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

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

3.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

3.11 Equity

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the nominal value.

3.12 Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

3.13 Comparative data

Comparative data is adjusted, if needed, to be in line with the changes in current year presentation.

4. Adoption of new and revised standards

As of the date of authorization of these financial statements, a number of new standards, amendments and interpretations to the existing Standards have been published which are not yet effective. The Company did not early adopt any of these pronouncements.

Management anticipates that applicable new standards and interpretations will be adopted by the Company in the reporting period following the date of their entry into force.

Management does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's financial statements from these Amendments, which are presented below:

- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (phase 2)* (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 16, IFRS 4 and IFRS 7);
- *Entries before expected use* (Amendments to IFRS 16);
- *Reference to the Conceptual Framework* (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- *Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* (Amendments to IAS 37);
- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020* (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41, IFRS 16);

5. Revenue

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Sale of goods	1,563,123	1,826,953
Provision of services	7,430	45,292
	<u>1,570,553</u>	<u>1,872,245</u>

6. Cost of sales

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Materials	834,465	1,158,442
Services acquired	127,005	171,850
Employees compensation	94,898	53,556
Depreciation	2,887	2,721
	<u>1,059,255</u>	<u>1,386,569</u>

7. Realization expenses

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Information service	83,234	130,821
Advertising and marketing	18,224	26,621
Fees	28,604	22,538
Transportation expenses	18,038	21,001
Employees compensation	41,751	18,411
Leasing	18,432	8,424
Insurance	4,917	3,651
Other expenses	933	656
	<u>214,133</u>	<u>232,123</u>

8. Administrative expenses

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Employees compensation	153,951	106,535
Audit and consulting	26,959	21,016
Banking costs	31,455	18,881
Office and utilities expenses	6,756	7,077
Mailing and telecommunication	1,770	1,531
Depreciation and amortization	6,469	3,352
Business travel and representation expenses	666	3,771
Other expenses	6,558	6,016
	<u>234,584</u>	<u>168,179</u>

9. Other income

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Income from payables write-off	4,274	22,109
Funds received as a gift	7,812	-
Other	67	851
	<u>12,153</u>	<u>22,960</u>

10. Other expense

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Allocations to the leave reserve	23,460	-
Expense regarding receivables write-off (impairment)	-	14,155
Other expense	3,431	742
	<u>26,891</u>	<u>14,897</u>

11. Financial expense, net

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Interest expense from loans	(14,230)	(15,540)
Interest income from bank accounts	3,440	266
	<u>(10,790)</u>	<u>(15,274)</u>

12. Income tax expense

	2022	AMD ths. 2021
Current tax expense	(14,495)	(18,288)
Deferred tax refund (see Note 14)	4,223	-
	<u>(10,272)</u>	<u>(18,288)</u>

13. Property and equipment

	Machines and equipment	Transportation means	Production, household equipment, tools	Other fixed assets	AMD ths. Total
Initial value					
01 January 2019	4,490	-	75	10,323	14,888
Addition	4,494	6,908	1,341	6,215	18,958
31 December 2019	8,984	6,908	1,416	16,538	33,846
Addition	2,818	2,141	43,893	4,254	53,106
Disposal, Write-off	-	-	-	(1,776)	(1,776)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(6,576)	(6,576)
31 December 2020	11,802	9,049	45,309	12,440	78,600
Depreciation					
01 January 2019	1,854	-	5	1,200	3,059
Annual depreciation	4,227	440	75	1,801	6,543
31 December 2019	6,081	440	80	3,001	9,602
Annual depreciation	3,820	864	2,343	1,913	8,940
Disposal, Write-off	-	-	-	(1,735)	(1,735)
31 December 2020	9,901	1,304	2,423	3,179	16,807
Net Carrying Amount					
31 December 2019	2,903	6,468	1,336	13,537	24,244
31 December 2020	1,901	7,745	42,886	9,261	61,793

Some items of the Company's equipment are pledged.

Depreciation expense of fixed assets was distributed as follows:

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Cost of sales	2,887	2,721
Administrative	5,128	3,352
Realization	925	470
	<u>8,940</u>	<u>6,543</u>

14. Deferred tax assets

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Recognized in financial results (see Note 12)	4,223	-
Closing balance	<u>4,223</u>	<u>-</u>

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2019	Recognised in financial results	AMD ths. 2020
Unused leave reserve	-	4,223	4,223
Total deferred tax asset	-	4,223	4,223
Net deferred tax asset	-	4,223	4,223

15. Investments in unaffiliated entities

Entity	2020		2019	
	Amount (AMD ths.)	Number of shares, share size (%)	Amount (AMD ths.)	Number of shares, share size (%)
Armeconombank OJSC	6,386	393 shares	6,386	393 shares
	<u>6,386</u>		<u>6,386</u>	

16. Inventory

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Goods in the warehouse	1,995,490	681,019
Work in process	46,352	-
Raw materials, materials	186,326	103,423
	<u>2,228,168</u>	<u>784,442</u>

17. Trade and other receivables

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Trade receivables	247,632	229,097
Advances provided	113,734	104,679
Accounts receivable regarding taxes	10,224	16,339
Other receivables	-	53
	<u>371,590</u>	<u>350,168</u>

Fair values of receivables equal to their carrying amounts

18. Time deposits

<i>Currency</i>	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Armenian Drams	20,000	-
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Disclosure of time deposits is as follows:

Bank	Principal	Currency	Date of deposits	Date of return	Annual interest %	Balance as at 31 December 2020 AMD ths. Principal
Armeconombank OJSC	20,000,000	AMD	15/12/2020	16/06/2021	7.5%	20,000
						<u>20,000</u>

19. Amounts due from financial institutions

The company carries out credit sales. To secure credit sales, the bank freezes some funds in the Company's settlement accounts.

20. Cash and Bank balances

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Cash	260	68
Bank accounts	3,935	2,058
	<u>4,195</u>	<u>2,126</u>

21. Share capital

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's Share Capital comprised 50,000 Armenian Drams (2019: 50,000 AMD). Share Capital consists of 50 shares at a nominal value of 1,000 Armenian Drams each.

The Company's only participant is RA citizen Hayk Valerik Shekyan.

22. Loans and borrowings

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Non-current		
Bank loans secured by a collateral	98,695	151,837
Long term borrowing	133,736	67,260
	<u>232,431</u>	<u>219,097</u>
Current		
Bank loans secured by a collateral	141,953	-
Short term borrowing	10,000	-
	<u>151,953</u>	<u>-</u>
Total loans and borrowings	<u>384,384</u>	<u>219,097</u>

Terms of loans and borrowings are presented below

	Currency	Repayment date	Nominal interest	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Secured bank loan (credit line)	AMD	01.05.21	11.50%	41,800	19,860
Secured bank loan	AMD	15.12.21	7.50%	20,857	22,855
Secured bank loan	AMD	15.12.21	7.50%	12,545	13,747
Secured bank loan	AMD	07.03.22	8.50%	59,435	17,670
Secured bank loan	USD	16.04.21	8.00%	20,904	24,205
Secured bank loan	AMD	22.04.22	8.50%	6,834	10,000
Secured bank loan	AMD	22.07.22	9.38%	22,914	28,500
Secured bank loan	AMD	19.09.22	8.50%	17,627	-
Secured bank loan	AMD	30.12.22	8.50%	15,000	15,000
Secured bank loan (overdraft)	AMD	14.10.21	11.50%	22,732	-
Unsecured borrowings	AMD	09.12.31	Interest free	131,583	67,260
Unsecured borrowings	USD	23.12.30	Interest free	2,153	-
Unsecured borrowings	AMD	13.09.21	Interest free	4,750	-
Unsecured borrowings	AMD	13.09.21	Interest free	5,250	-
				384,384	219,097

23. Trade and other payables

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Accounts payable regarding acquisitions	558,866	144,462
Advances received	1,741,216	676,659
Taxes payable and mandatory payments	5,878	65,249
Unpaid leave reserve	23,460	-
Liabilities towards employees	20,413	-
Other accounts payable	-	306
	2,349,833	886,676

No interest is accrued on trade payables. The Company has a financial risk management policy that ensures timely fulfillment of all obligations.

24. Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category are presented below:

Financial assets

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
<i>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other receivables	361,366	333,829
Time deposits	20,000	-
Investments in unaffiliated entities	6,386	6,386
Loans provided	2,800	-
Amounts due from financial institutions	49,969	12,172
Cash and bank balances	4,195	2,126
	444,716	354,513

Financial liabilities

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
<i>Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost</i>		
Loans and borrowings	384,384	219,097
Trade and other payables	2,343,955	821,427
	<u>2,728,339</u>	<u>1,040,524</u>

25. Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management system.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

1) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counterparties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. This risk arises from financial instruments such as trade and other receivables, loans receivable and cash and cash equivalents at bank.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables. Loans receivable are provided to related parties. Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions.

Credit exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is presented below:

	2020	AMD ths. 2019
Trade and other receivables	361,366	333,829
Time deposits	20,000	-
Investments in unaffiliated entities	6,386	6,386
Loans provided	2,800	-
Amounts due from financial institutions	49,969	12,172
Current bank accounts	3,935	2,058
	<u>444,456</u>	<u>354,445</u>

2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its obligations. Liquidity risk arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the objective of minimizing such losses, such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets, and ensuring the availability of an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities including the estimated interest payments as of the reporting date are presented below:

2020 (AMD)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years
Loans and borrowings	384,384	390,508	20,049	191,544	45,179	133,736
Trade and other payables	2,349,833	2,349,833	26,291	2,300,082	23,460	-
Liability regarding income tax	3,523	3,523	-	3,523	-	-
	2,737,740	2,743,864	46,340	2,495,149	68,639	133,736

3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the present value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures (loans attracted, foreign sales and acquisitions) primarily with respect to the US Dollars and the Euro.

The Company's exposure to currency risk is presented below:

31 December 2020

	US Dollar	AMD ths. Euro
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	26,915	-
Cash and bank balances	253	315
	<u>27,168</u>	<u>315</u>
Financial liabilities		
Loan and borrowings	23,057	-
Trade and other payables	481,075	5,926
	<u>504,132</u>	<u>5,926</u>
Net exposure	<u>(476,964)</u>	<u>(5,611)</u>

31 December 2019

	US Dollar	Euro
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	56,929	-
Cash and bank balances	-	-
	<u>56,929</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities		
Loan and borrowings	24,205	-
Trade and other payables	88,188	-
	<u>112,393</u>	<u>-</u>
Net exposure	<u>(55,464)</u>	<u>-</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening/weakening of the Armenian dram against the US Dollar and the Euro as of December 31 would have affected the values of financial instruments denominated in those currencies and the profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant, and the effect of the expected sales and purchases is not taken into account.

10% strengthening

	US Dollar impact		Euro Impact	
			AMD ths.	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit/(loss)	47,696	5,546	561	-

10% weakening

	US Dollar impact		Euro Impact	
			AMD ths.	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit/(loss)	(47,696)	(5,546)	(561)	-

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing shareholder return through the strive to improve the debt to equity ratio.

Management regularly assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of different classes of the Company's debts. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments taking into account changes in economic conditions and the risk specificities of the relevant assets.

26. Fair value

Management believes that the fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

27. Contingencies**Business environment**

As an emerging market economic system, Armenia continues to undergo political and economic transformations related to the transition from centralized planning to a free market.

Armenia has not completed the process of forming a developed institutional system and infrastructure, which are usually present in more mature free market economies.

For companies operating in similar economies, the above causes inherent risk of continuous or sometimes drastic changes in external factors such as tax administration, capital flow control, foreign exchange operations, formalities, export/import tariffs, etc., and these factors may adversely affect the future financial condition and results of the Company. However, as the number of variables and assumptions involved in these uncertainties is large, management cannot make a reliable estimate of the amounts by which the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the Company may be affected.

Management of the Company believes that in the current conditions appropriate measures are implemented in order to ensure economic stability of the Company.

Insurance

Armenian insurance industry is in its development stage and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available in Armenia.

Taxation

The taxation system in Armenia is characterized by frequent changes in legislation and disputes arising from misinterpretation and incorrect application of the Tax Code.

These factors may create tax risks for the companies operating in Armenia which is typical of any other emerging market economy in the world. Management believes that it has adequately provided for tax liabilities based on its interpretation of tax legislation, official provisions and court decisions. However, the relevant authorities may have differing interpretations and the effects may be significant.

28. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include its Participant and key management.

Below are presented the related party transactions and balances:

Transactions	2020	AMD ths. 2019
<i>Participant</i>		
Dividends payment	60,033	152,838
Borrowing	124,153	203,813
Borrowing repaid	57,794	154,120
<i>Key management</i>		
Salary and bonuses	4,848	4,848
Balances	2020	AMD ths. 2019
<i>Participant</i>		
Borrowing	133,736	67,260
<i>Key management</i>		
Unpaid leave	3,551	-