Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine LLC

Financial Statements
for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

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RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of Limited Liability Company "Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine" (hereinafter, the "Company") as at December 31, 2019, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- Making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Company;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with Ukrainian legislation and accounting standards;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Company's Management:

Alok Batra, General Manager	Kateryna Kotlyarova, Chief Accountant

Ref. No. 27-3/25.02.2020/1225 Г.Б.
as of 25.02.2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Owners and Management
the Limited Liability Company "Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine"

Opinion

We have audited financial statements of the "Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine" LLC (further – the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31.12.2019, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of cash flows, and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and Notes to the annual financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and complies with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" as of 16.07.1999, No. 996-XIV (further - the Law No. 996-XIV) for the preparation of financial statements.

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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements and legal requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ukraine, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We did not provide the Company any services prohibited by law or other services that are not revealed in the Management Report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Management Report in accordance with the Law No. 996-XIV other than the financial statements for 2019 and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on this regard.

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The Management Report provided by the Company's management is consistent with the Company's 2019 financial statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud and 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 the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise form 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 of 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, misinterpretations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on additional financial information

Our audit was conducted to express an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The statutory financial statement forms annexed to the financial statements, presented as additional financial information, are presented in order to comply with the regulatory requirements for financial statements. We have conducted audit procedures for additional financial information in the context of the financial statements audit and, in our opinion, the additional information has been prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the Company's financial statements as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kateryna Zolina.

Engagement partner on the audit Kateryna Zolina

HLB UKRAINE LLC
11/11 Gusovskogo Street, office 3, Kyiv, Ukraine
The registration number in the register of audit entities is 0283

February 25, 2020

RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT DECEMBER 31, 2019
In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	8	1,493	1,466
Intangible assets	8	263	374
Lease asset right	9	17,328	
Deferred tax asset	21	3,288	2,332
Non-current receivables		1,467	1,329
Total non-current assets		**23,839**	**5,501**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	45,149	72,282
Trade and other receivables	11	68,679	30,689
Cash and cash equivalents	12	15,001	23,727
Total current assets		**128,829**	**126,698**
Total assets		**152,668**	**132,199**
Equity			
Authorised capital	13	39,950	39,950
Other capital		15	15
Retained earnings		70,954	50,348
Total equity		**110,919**	**90,313**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Long-term lease liabilities	15	3,561	-
Total non- current liabilities		**3,561**	-
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	13,335	-
Trade and other payables	16	6,757	21,167
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14	17,126	18,978
Current income tax	21	970	1,741
Total current liabilities		**38,188**	**41,886**
Total liabilities		**41,749**	**41,886**
Total liabilities and equity		**152,668**	**132,199**

Alok Batra,
Managing Director

Kateryna Kotlyarova,
Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	17	371,144	353,554
Cost of sales	18	(196,716)	(166,015)
Gross profit		**174,428**	**187,539**
Distribution costs	20	(122,233)	(118,278)
General and administrative expenses	19	(24,909)	(24,704)
Other operating income	19	1,822	2,102
Other operating expenses	20	(7,196)	(2,286)
Foreign currency exchange gain/loss		7,717	(1,256)
Profit/(loss) from operations		**29,629**	**41,121**
Other expenses	20	(868)	-
Financial expenses from lease operations		(3,576)	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**25,185**	**43,117**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	21	(4,587)	(7,777)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**20,598**	**35,340**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**20,598**	**35,340**

Alok Batra,
Managing Director

Kateryna Kotlyarova,
Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	Notes	Authorised capital	Other capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at January 1, 2018		**39,950**	**15**	**15,370**	**55,335**
Profit for the year		-	-	35,340	35,340
Balance as at December 31, 2018		**39,950**	**15**	**50,725**	**90,675**
Correction				(354)	**(354)**
Balance as at December 31, 2018 corrected		**39,950**	**15**	**50,356**	**90,321**
Profit for the year		-	-	20,598	20,598
Balance as at December 31, 2019		**39,950**	**15**	**70,954**	**110,919**

Alok Batra,
Managing Director

Kateryna Kotlyarova,
Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	Notes	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before income tax		25,185	43,117
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	8	693	695
Depreciation of lease assets	9	13,525	-
Foreign currency exchange gain		(-1,458)	740
Other non-cash operating costs		7,805	2,962
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**45,276**	**47,514**
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	11	(12,387)	(2,345)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	10	(30,342)	(30,738)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other payables	16	12,774	8,114
Increase/(decrease) in taxes payable		(5,259)	(8,159)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		**10,537**	**14,386**
Cash flows from financial activities			
Lease payment		(13,957)	-
Other interest paid		(3,576)	-
Net cash used in* financial *activities		**(17,533)**	**(1,281)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(786)	(1,240)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment			(41)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(786)**	**(1,281)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(8,726)**	**(13,105)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	**23,727**	**10,622**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**15,001**	**23,727**

Alok Batra,
Managing Director

Kateryna Kotlyarova,
Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC AND ITS OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated and is domiciled in Ukraine. The Company is a Limited Liability Company and was set up in accordance with Ukrainian regulations.

As at December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 the Company's immediate parent as Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited registrated in India and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India. No private individuals has control over the Company and its Parent Company.

Principal activity

The Company`s principal business activity is wholesale of imported pharmaceutical goods produced by Sun Pharma Group within Ukraine.

Registered address and place of business

The Company's registered address is 175 Kharkivske shosse avenue, 02121, Kyiv, Ukraine.

Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ukrainian hryvnias ("UAH" or "Hryvnia"), unless otherwise stated. All figures shown are rounded, so minor discrepancies may arise from adding together these amount.

2. GOING CONCERN

Management prepared these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this judgement management considered the Company's financial position, current intentions, profitability of operations and access to financial resources, and analysed the impact of the situation in the financial markets on the operations of the Company.

The Company was adversely affected by the continuing economic crisis in Ukraine throughout 2014-2015. Operating performance of the Company in 2018 - 2019 was also adversely affected by the low level of purchasing capacity and revaluation of national currency. Management undertakes measures to increase demand to the products imported by the Company in order to stabilize sales volumes and believes it will be able to retain its market share. In addition, during subsequent periods, management is planning to implement changes in the way of conducting business operations by the Company, for which reason it is intending to reorganize business processes applied within the Company at the cost of increased labor productivity and optimized business processes aimed at realizing the strategy of reducing costs.

The Company is engaged in significant purchases with its related parties (Note 7). Management believes that the Company benefits from those transactions, since, in combination with the related parties that ensure the stable supplies of goods and are involved in further distribution of products, they form together a vertically integrated operation, which significantly improves the Company's general market position.

Based on own assessment, the Company's management reasonably expects that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and, correspondingly, these financial statements have been prepared based on a going concern assumption, which considers the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT OF THE COMPANY

In the recent years, Ukraine has been in a political and economic turmoil. Crimea, an autonomous republic of Ukraine, was effectively annexed by the Russian Federation. In 2019, an armed conflict with separatists continued in certain parts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions. On the other hand significant investments in government stock papers in Ukrainian Hryvna cause inflow of major foreign currencies in Ukraine and Hryvnia revaluation. These events resulted in declining of inflation, revaluation of the national currency against major foreign currencies, increase of GDP. In January 2016, the agreement on the free trade area between Ukraine and the EU came into force. As a result, the Russian Federation implemented a trade embargo on import duties on key Ukrainian export products. In response, Ukraine implemented similar measures against Russian products.

In 2019, average inflation amounted to 4.1% comparing to 9.8% in 2018. For the three latest years inflation is slowing down and the Ukrainian economy is slightly growing.

The economic situation began to stabilize in 2017, which resulted in GDP growth preliminary around 3.5% шт 2019 and shows slight growth in 2018 with GDP 3.3%. This allowed the National Bank of Ukraine to ease some foreign exchange restrictions imposed during 2014-2018, including restriction of advanced payments. On the other hand, significant reduction of Hryvna to EURO appeared on December 2017. Significant external financing is required to support the economy. Further stabilization of the economic and political situation depends, to a large extent, upon success of the Ukrainian government's efforts, yet further economic and political developments are currently difficult to predict.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared for RANBAXY PHARMACEUTICALS UKRAINE LLC (the "Company") as single entity in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ended December 31, 2019. Previous reporting period lasted from January, 1 to December, 31, 2018. The financial statement are presented in Ukrainian Hryvna, rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost basis, modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Property and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, in Hryvnia less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, if required.

Buildings are subject to revaluation with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income and increase the revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income and decrease the previously recognised revaluation surplus in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss for the year. The revaluation reserve for buildings included in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings (accumulated deficit) when the revaluation surplus is realised on the retirement or disposal of the asset (or as the asset is used by the company; in the latter case, the amount of the surplus realised is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost).

Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items is capitalised and the replaced part is retired.

At each end of each reporting period management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year (to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity). An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed where appropriate if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss for the year (within other operating income or costs).

Depreciation

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost (or revalued amounts) to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Office equipment, furniture and fixture	till 10
Vehicles	5
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment is a matter of judgment based on the experience with similar assets. The future economic benefits embodied in the assets are consumed principally through use. However, other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits embodied in the assets. Management assesses the remaining useful lives in accordance with the current technical conditions of the assets and estimated period during which the assets are expected to earn benefits for the Company. The following primary factors are considered: (a) the expected usage of the assets; (b) the expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors and maintenance programme; and (c) the technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes in market conditions.

Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software, licences and other rights. Acquired intangible assets are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Software licences	2 to 5
Patents and trademarks	1 to 5

If impaired, the carrying amount of intangible assets is written down to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined on weighted average cost method. The cost of goods comprises cost of acquisition, other direct costs such as transport costs and custom clearance cost and related overheads but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

Financial instruments – Key measurement terms

Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Refer to Note 25.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition and includes *transaction costs*. Measurement at cost is only applicable to investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any write-down for incurred impairment losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method.

Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest re-pricing date, except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as receivables. Receivables are unquoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments other than those that the Company intends to sell in the near future. Receivables are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of provision for impairment after their initial evaluation. Receivables that mature more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are included into non-current assets. The Company's financial assets are term deposits, trade and other accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents.

Classification of financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other accounts payable, and operating lease. Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the price in an active market. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expire or (b) the Company has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred as a result of one or more events ("loss events") that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset and which have an impact on the amount or timing of the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If the Company determines that no objective evidence exists that impairment was incurred for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics, and collectively assesses them for impairment. The primary factors that the Company considers in determining whether a financial asset is impaired are its overdue status and realisability of related collateral, if any. The following other principal criteria are also used to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred:

- Any portion or instalment is overdue and the late payment cannot be attributed to a delay caused by the settlement systems;
- The counterparty experiences a significant financial difficulty as evidenced by its financial information that the Company obtains;
- The counterparty considers bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation;
- There is adverse change in the payment status of the counterparty as a result of changes in the national or local economic conditions that impact the counterparty.

If the terms of an impaired financial asset held at amortised cost are renegotiated or otherwise modified because of financial difficulties of the counterparty, impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate before the modification of terms. The renegotiated asset is then derecognized and a new asset is recognized at its fair value only if the risks and rewards of the asset substantially changed. This is normally evidenced by a substantial difference between the present values of the original cash flows and the new expected cash flows.

Impairment losses are always recognised through an allowance account to write down the asset's carrying amount to the present value of expected cash flows (which exclude future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the asset. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account through profit or loss.

Uncollectible assets are written off against the related impairment provision after all the necessary procedures to recover the asset have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the impairment loss account within profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Company has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. Other prepayments are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Income taxes

Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilised Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Authorised capital

Authorised capital and accumulated reserves are classified as equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

Value added tax

Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of receivables from customers or (b) delivery of goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases is recognised and disclosed in the statement of financial position on a net basis as an asset or liability. Where provision has been made for impairment of receivables, impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

Liabilities to participants

Liabilities to participants are accrued and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Liabilities to participants are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are accrued when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Operating leases

Where the company is a lessee in a lease which does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership from the lessor to the Company, the total lease payments are charged to profit or loss for the year on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease term is the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.

Foreign currency translations

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company, is the national currency of the Ukraine hryvnia.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of the Ukraine ("NBU") at the respective end of the reporting period.
The exchange rates used for translating foreign currency balances were:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018	As at Januar 1, 2018
EUR/UAH	26.42	31.71	33.50
USD/UAH	23.69	27.69	28.07

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the NBU are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income or other operating expense for transactions and balances directly related to both operating and financing activity of the Company.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below.

Revenues from sales of goods

Revenues from sales of goods are recognised at the point of transfer of risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, normally when the goods are shipped. If the Company agrees to transport goods to a specified location, revenue is recognised when the goods are passed to the customer at the destination point.

Revenues from sales of services

Revenues from sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, social contributions to the Ukrainian state funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits (such as health services) are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar benefit payments beyond the unified social tax.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of the financial statements requires that management of the Company make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the amounts of revenues and expenses reported during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered to be relevant under current circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is a matter of management judgment based upon experience with similar assets. In determining the useful life of an asset, management considers the expected conditions of usage, estimated technical obsolescence, physical wear, tear, and the physical environment in which the asset is operated. Changes in any of these conditions or estimates may result in adjustments for future depreciation rates. During 2019, management determined that there were no changes in useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Allowance for slow-moving inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of goods for resale and raw materials, are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average-cost method, or market. Management performs periodic assessments to determine the existence of obsolete, slow moving, and non-saleable inventories, and records necessary write downs in cost of sales to reduce such inventories to net realizable value. Based upon the evaluation, provisions are made to reduce obsolete or slow-moving inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Once established, the original cost of the inventory less the related inventory write down represents the new cost basis of such products.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

(iii) Allowance for impairment of accounts receivable

The allowance for impairment of accounts receivable is based on the Company's assessment of the collectability of accounts receivable from specific customers. If there is deterioration in a major customer's creditworthiness or actual defaults are higher than the estimates, the actual results could differ from these estimates (Note 11). Accounts receivable due from related parties are analysed for impairment assessment separately from accounts receivable from third parties.

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted.

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New or amended standard or interpretation	**Effective date -** for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 16 *Leases*	**January 1,** 2019
IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	**January 1,** 2021
IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*	**January 1,** 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 – *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*	**January 1,** 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 – *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*	**January 1,** 2019
Amendments to IAS 12, IAS 23, IFRS 3 and IFRS 11 – *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle*	**January 1,** 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 – *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*	**January 1,** 2019
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – *Definition of Material*	**January 1,** 2020
Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	**January 1,** 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3 – *Definition of a Business*	**January 1,** 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 – Approach to the classification of liabilities	**January 1,** 2022

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.

Under IFRS 16 a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly and the liability accrues interest. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease, or if that cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate.

As with IAS 17, lessors classify leases as operating of finance in nature. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise, a lease is classified as an operating lease. For finance leases a lessor recognises finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment. A lessor recognises operating lease payments as income on a straight-line basis or, if more representative of the pattern in which benefit from use of the underlying asset is diminished, another systematic basis.

Company apply of IFRS 16 which have a significant impact on the amount of assets and liabilities in comparison with previous reporting period due to recognition of all leases for contracts where the Company is a lessee.

Company apply recognition exemption as to instead of applying the recognition requirement of IFRS 16 described below, a lessee may elect to account for lease payment as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis for the following two types:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 month or less and containing no purchase options
- Leases were the underling asset has a low value when new

IFRS 16 application has significant impact on companies' assets and liabilities.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using existing practices. As a consequence, it was difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar insurance companies. IFRS 17 is a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. The standard requires recognition and measurement of groups of insurance contracts at: (i) a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset) (ii) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin). Insurers will be recognising the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period they provide insurance coverage, and as they are released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity will be recognising the loss immediately.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 addresses uncertainty over how tax treatments should affect the accounting for income taxes. IFRIC had observed that there was diversity in practice for various issues on the recognition and measurement of a tax liability or asset in circumstances where there is uncertainty in the application of the tax law in concern.

Amendments to IFRS 9 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments enable measurement at amortised cost of certain loans and debt securities that can be prepaid at an amount below amortised cost, for example at fair value or at an amount that includes a reasonable compensation payable to the borrower equal to present value of an effect of increase in market interest rate over the remaining life of the instrument. In addition, the text added to the standard's basis for conclusion reconfirms existing guidance in IFRS 9 that modifications or exchanges of certain financial liabilities measured at amortised cost that do not result in the derecognition will result in an gain or loss in profit or loss. Reporting entities will thus in most cases not be able to revise effective interest rate for the remaining life of the loan in order to avoid an impact on profit or loss upon a loan modification.

Amendments to IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that reporting entities should apply IFRS 9 to long-term loans, preference shares and similar instruments that form part of a net investment in an equity method investee before they can reduce such carrying value by a share of loss of the investee that exceeds the amount of investor's interest in ordinary shares.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle - amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23

The narrow scope amendments impact four standards. IFRS 3 was clarified that an acquirer should remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. Conversely, IFRS 11 now explicitly explains that the investor should not remeasure its previously held interest when it obtains joint control of a joint operation, similarly to the existing requirements when an associate becomes a joint venture and vice versa. The amended IAS 12 explains that an entity recognises all income tax consequences of dividends where it has recognised the transactions or events that generated the related distributable profits, eg in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. It is now clear that this requirement applies in all circumstances as long as payments on financial instruments classified as equity are distributions of profits, and not only in cases when the tax consequences are a result of different tax rates for distributed and undistributed profits. The revised IAS 23 now includes explicit guidance that the borrowings obtained specifically for funding a specified asset are excluded from the pool of general borrowings costs eligible for capitalisation only until the specific asset is substantially complete.

Amendments to IAS 19 Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments specify how to determine pension expenses when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur. When a change to a plan—an amendment, curtailment or settlement—takes place, IAS 19 requires to remeasure net defined benefit liability or asset. The amendments require to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. Before the amendments, IAS 19 did not specify how to determine these expenses for the period after the change to the plan. By requiring the use of updated assumptions, the amendments are expected to provide useful information to users of financial statements

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of materiality

The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The revised Conceptual Framework includes a new chapter on measurement; guidance on reporting financial performance; improved definitions and guidance - in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a business

The amendments revise definition of a business. A business must have inputs and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The new guidance provides a framework to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present, including for early stage companies that have not generated outputs. An organised workforce should be present as a condition for classification as a business if are no outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is narrowed to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. It is also no longer necessary to assess whether market participants are capable of replacing missing elements or integrating the acquired activities and assets. An entity can apply a 'concentration test'. The assets acquired would not represent a business if substantially all of the fair value of gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single asset (or a group of similar assets).

Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments take a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on contractual arrangements instead of the reporting date. If an entity calculates and has the discretion to refinance or transfer a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period with an existing credit facility with the same lender on the same or similar terms, it classifies the liability as not - current, even if otherwise agreed for a shorter period.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

7. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.
As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances with related parties (entities under common control) were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Advances to related parties	22,864	-
Trade and other payables	-	(19,412)

The income and expense items with related parties (entities under common control) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Purchase of goods	(196,716)	(166,015)

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel consist of 3 top executives (2018: 3 top executive). In 2019 total compensation to key management personnel included in administrative expenses amounted to UAH 10,918 thousand (2018: UAH 9,923 thousand). Compensation to the key management personnel consists of salary and bonus payments.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

8. INTANGIBLES, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Office equipment, furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Other assets	Intangibles	Total
Cost					
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**3,097**	**118**	**73**	**880**	**4,168**
Additions	549	-	45	60	**654**
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	**(2)**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**3,646**	**118**	**116**	**939**	**4,819**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**(1,690)**	**(59)**	**(73)**	**(547)**	**(2,369)**
Depreciation charge	(496)	(23)	(45)	(129)	**(693)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**(2,186)**	**(82)**	**(118)**	**(676)**	**(3,063)**
Net book value as at					
December 31, 2018	**1,407**	**59**	**-**	**333**	**1,840**
December 31, 2019	**1,459**	**35**	**-**	**263**	**1,756**

Movements in property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Office equipment, furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Other assets	Intangibles	Total
Cost					
Balance as at December 31, 2017	**1,897**	**118**	**57**	**838**	**2,910**
Additions	1,223	-	17	41	**1,281**
Disposals	(23)	-	(1)	-	**(24)**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**3,097**	**118**	**73**	**880**	**4,209**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at December 31, 2017	**(1,212)**	**(35)**	**(57)**	**(392)**	**(1,696)**
Depreciation charge	(501)	(24)	(17)	(156)	**(698)**
Disposals	23	-	1	-	**24**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**(1,690)**	**(59)**	**(73)**	**(547)**	**2,369**
Net book value as at					
December 31, 2017	**685**	**84**	**-**	**446**	**1,954**
December 31,2018	**1,407**	**59**	**-**	**333**	**1,840**

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

9. LEASE ASSETS' RIGHTS OF USAGE

	Premises	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
Balance as at December 31, 2018	-	-	-
Additions	10,205	21,661	**31,866**
Disposals	-	(1,013)	**(1,013)**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**10,205**	**20,648**	**30,853**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at December 31, 2018	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(3,747)	(10,791)	**(14,538)**
Disposals	-	1,013	**1,013**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**(3,747)**	**(9,778)**	**(13,525)**
Net book value as at			
December 31, 2018	-	-	-
December 31, 2019	**6,458**	**10,870**	**17,328**

10. INVENTORIES

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018 inventories were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Goods for resale	44,674	58,633
Goods in transit	-	13,596
Raw materials	-	53
	44,674	72,282
Asset for sales return	475	-
Total inventories	**45,149**	**72,282**

The cost of inventories wrote down to net realisable value during the year ended December 31, 2019 amounted to UAH 3,961 thousand (2018: UAH 0 thousand).

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018 trade and other receivables were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivables from Ukrainian counterparties	35,995	19,618
Advances to related parties	22,864	-
Accounts receivable with budget (VAT)	8,939	8,858
Advances to Ukrainian counterparties	4,720	1,703
Other receivables	3,859	510
	76,377	**30,689**
Less:		
Expected credit loses	(31)	
Receivables impairment reserve	(7,667)	(7,667)
Total trade and other receivables	**68,679**	**23,022**

The following table represents accounts receivable by currency:

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
UAH	45,815	30,389
EUR	22,864	-
Total trade and other receivables	**68,679**	**30,689**

Ageing of trade and other receivables was as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Not overdue (impaired)	61,012	23,022
Overdue for less than 60 days (impaired)	-	-
Overdue for 61-90 days (impaired)	-	-
Overdue for 91-180 days (impaired)	-	-
Overdue for 181-360 days (impaired)	-	-
Overdue for more than 360 days (impaired)	7,667	7,667
Total trade and other receivables	**68,679**	**30,689**

The movement in the receivables impairment reserve for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	**7,667**	**7,667**
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss	31	-
Bad debt provision paid nett	-	-
Amounts written-off as uncollected	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7,698**	**7,667**

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at December 31, cash and cash equivalents were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Bank balances payable on demand	4,301	327
Short-term deposit	10,700	23,400
Total cash and cash equivalents	**15,001**	**23,727**

As at December 31, 2019, cash and cash equivalents of UAH 0 thousand were denominated in EUR (December 31, 2018: UAH 2 thousand), UAH 0 thousand were denominated in USD (December 31, 2018: UAH 164 thousand)
Short term deposit in Credit Agricole Bank are made for varying periods of between one day to three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earned interest in amount UAH 1,487 thousand for 2019 at the respective short-term deposits rates - 6% (2018: UAH 1,996 thousand)

13. AUTHORISED CAPITAL

Dividends were not declared and paid during the year. There were no movements in authorised capital during the year.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Movements in other provisions for liabilities and charges were as follows:

	Provision for leave encashment	Incentives of personnel	Provision for unvoiced expenditures	Ensuring when returning goods and write offs	Total
Other Provisions for Liabilities and Charges (current)					
Carrying amount at January 1, 2018	**2,252**	**3,331**	**2,705**	**61**	**8,349**
Additions charged to profit or loss	3,928	3,886	4,959	173	**12,946**
Unused amounts reversed	-	(444)	(2,705)	(61)	**(3,210)**
Utilisation of provision	(3,887)	(2,887)			**(6,774)**
Carrying amount at December 31, 2018	**2,293**	**3,886**	**4,959**	**173**	**11,311**
Carrying amount at January 1, 2019	**2,293**	**3,886**	**4,959**	**173**	**11,311**
Additions charged to profit or loss	4,286	4,383	9,199	950	**18,818**
Unused amounts reversed	-	(461)	(1,431)	(173)	**(2,065)**
Utilisation of provision	(3,985)	(3,425)	(3,528)		**(10,938)**
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	**2,594**	**4,383**	**9,199**	**950**	**17,126**

15. LEASE LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2019 lease liabilities non-current were presented in UAH in amount UAH 3,561 thousand (December 31, 2018: UAH 0 thousand), current debt on lease liabilities were presented in UAH in amount UAH 13,335 thousand (December 31, 2018: UAH 0 thousand).

Management believes that future minimum lease payments amounted UAH 1,345 thousand per month (UAH 1,345 thousand per month in 2018). Lease agreements related to property leases and vehicles leases and expires on 2021 and 2020-2022 respectively.

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018 trade and other payables were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade payables	850	21,065
Advances from customers	135	-
VAT settlement	5,765	-
Other	7	102
Total trade and other payables	**6,757**	**21,167**

The following table represents trade and other accounts payable by currency:

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
EUR	-	5,816
USD	-	13,706
UAH	6,757	1,645
Total trade and other payables	**6,757**	**21,167**

As at December 31, 2018 the Company had outstanding balance of trade payables due to related party presented at amortized cost.

17. REVENUE

Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Proceeds from sales of medicines in Ukraine	371,144	353,554
Total revenue	**371,144**	**353,554**

18. COST OF SALES

The cost of sales for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Cost of goods purchased from Sun Pharma Group	196,716	166,015
Total cost of sales	**196,716**	**166,015**

19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Short-term bank deposits' interest	1,487	1,996
Insurance compensation	221	31
Other	114	75
Total	**1,822**	**2,102**

20. OPERATING EXPENSES AND OTHER EXPENSES BY NATURE

Distribution costs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Payroll and social contribution	(63,883)	(60,727)
Advertising and marketing costs	(49,629)	(45,703)
Depreciation of lease assets rights	(13,525)	-
Rent and maintenance of buildings and office expenses	(8,400)	(11,720)
Lease and maintenance of cars	(6,891)	(18,104)
Revaluation of goods and write offs	(4,343)	-
Other taxes	(2,251)	(1,758)
Consulting and audit services	(508)	(1,483)

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

Bank charges	(361)	(339)
Quality control	(42)	(1,700)
Other	(5,373)	(3,734)
Total	**(155,206)**	**(145,268)**
Classified as:		
- Distribution costs	(122,233)	(118,278)
- General and administrative expenses	(24,909)	(24,704)
- Other operating expenses	(7,196)	(2,286)
- Other expenses	(868)	-

21. INCOME TAXES

(a) Components of income tax expense

Components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Current tax	(5,541)	(8,225)
Deferred tax	955	447
Income tax expense for the year	**(4,587)**	**(7,777)**

(b) Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

Reconciliation between profit before tax multiplied by the statutory tax rate and the tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**25,185**	**43,117**
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate of 18%	(4,533)	(7,761)
Tax charge at statutory rate of 18%	(5,541)	(8,225)
(Recognized)/unrecognized deferred tax	955	447
Tax effect of permanent differences	(53)	(16)
Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**(4,587)**	**(7,777)**

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Ukraine give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 18%.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

	January 1, 2019	Charged/ (credited) to profit or loss	December 31, 2019
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary (differences and tax loss carry forwards)			
Account receivables impairment reserve	1,380	-	1,380
Accounts payable tax deductible in different period	105	461	566
Fair valuation of Inventories	29	47	75
Expected credit loses	-	6	6
Impairment of sales return write offs	-	86	86
Provisions for liabilities and charges	819	357	1,176
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**2,332**	**955**	**3,288**
Recognised deferred tax asset	2,332	955	3,288
Recognised deferred tax liability	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**2,332**	**955**	**3,288**

Management estimates that deferred tax assets of UAH 3,202 thousand (2018: UAH 2,332 thousand) are recoverable after less than twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The tax effect of the movements in the temporary differences for the year ended December 31, 2018 are:

	January 1, 2018	Charged/ (credited) to profit or loss	December 31, 2018
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary (differences and tax loss carry forwards)			
Account receivables impairment reserve	1,380	-	1,380
Accounts payable tax deductible in different period	279	(175)	105
Fair valuation of Inventories	7	22	29
Provisions for liabilities and charges	219	600	819
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**1,885**	**447**	**2,332**
Recognised deferred tax asset	1,885	600	2,332
Recognised deferred tax liability	-	(197)	-
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**1,885**	**447**	**2,332**

22. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business claims against the Company may be received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims in excess of provisions that have been made in these financial statements.

Tax legislation

Ukrainian tax and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activities of the Company may be challenged by the relevant authorities. Recent events within Ukraine suggest that the tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year of review (for arm length operations under the transfer pricing rules - seven years). Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

Given that implementation of the new transfer pricing rules in Ukraine are not yet well developed, the impact of any challenge of the Company's transfer prices cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may eventually be significant to the financial position and/or the overall operations of the Company depending on how the local tax authorities implement the final rules.

Management believes that its pricing policy is arm's length and it has implemented internal controls to be in compliance with the new transfer pricing legislation.

The Company has an unresolved case of illegal write-off of funds from the special account in the system of electronic reimbursement of VAT for the total amount of UAH 7,667 thousand.

Management believes that as at the reporting dates its interpretation of and compliance with relevant tax legislation is appropriate and the Company companies' tax positions will be sustained.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management function within the Company is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures, in order to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Company's sales of products on credit terms and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of assets is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	68,679	30,689	29,673
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	15,001	23,727	10,622
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	**83,680**	**54,416**	**40,295**

The Company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to counterparties. Limits on the level of credit risk are approved regularly by management. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.

The Company's management reviews ageing analysis of outstanding trade receivables and follows up on past due balances. Management therefore considers it appropriate to provide ageing and other information about credit risk as disclosed in Note 11

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

Credit risks concentration

The Company is exposed to concentrations of credit risk. Management monitors and discloses concentrations of credit risk by obtaining reports listing exposures to counterparties with outstanding balances of trade receivables (net of receivable impairment reserve) in excess of 1% of the Company's net assets. The table below summarises the Company's exposure of credit risk concentration as at the end of the reporting period:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Number of counterparties with balances excessed 1% of Company's net assets	3	2
Trade receivable from counterparties with balances excessed 1% of Company's net assets (net of receivable impairment reserve), UAH	35,860	19,618
Total trade receivables (net of receivable impairment reserve), UAH	35,995	19,618
% of counterparties with balance excessed 1% of Company's net assets	99,6%	100%

The total amount expected credit loses was UAH 31 thousand (December 31, 2018: UAH null thousand) or less then 1% of the gross amount of trade and other receivables (December 31, 2018: null) .

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with one major reputable banks (2018: 1 bank) located in Ukraine according to San Pharma Group policy . Management carries out continuous monitoring of the financial position in respect of the financial institutions where the Company's cash and cash equivalents are placed. The credit risk to the Company relates to the default of the bank on their obligations and is limited to the balance of cash and cash equivalents placed with the bank.

Currency risk

In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total. The positions are monitored monthly. The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the reporting period:

	At December 31, 2019		At December 31, 2018		
	UAH	EUR	UAH	EUR	USD
Monetary financial assets	-	-	166	-	9
Monetary financial liabilities	-	-	(19,622)	(184)	(495)
Net balance sheet position	**22.864**	**807**	**(19,456)**	**(184)**	**(486)**

Monetary financial assets include in prepayment to related party supplier in amount UAH 22,864 (807 TEUR) thousand. Contract details do not expect payment back.

The table below details the Company's sensitivity to weakening of the Ukrainian Hryvnia against EUR and USD by 15% for 2019 and by 15% for 2018. These sensitivity rates represent management's assessment as at the reporting dates of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

In thousands of Ukrainian Hryvnias

The analysis was applied to monetary items at the reporting dates denominated in the respective currencies:

	At December 31, 2019 Impact on profit or loss and equity	At December 31, 2018 Impact on profit or loss and equity
Euro strengthening by 15% (2018: strengthening by 15%)	-	(875)
Euro weakening by 15% (2018: weakening by 15%)	-	875
USD strengthening by 15% (2018: strengthening by 15%)	-	(2,046)
USD weakening by 15% (2018: weakening by 15%)	-	2,046

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with liabilities. The Company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources. Liquidity risk is managed by management of the Company. Management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of the Company's cash flows.

The Company seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of trade and other payables.

The liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed by the Financial Department. The table below shows liabilities at December 31, 2019 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual discounted cash flows respectively.

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	827	-	1,409
Lease liabilities	13,335	3,561	16,896
Total contractual future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**14,162**	**3,561**	**18,305**

The table below shows liabilities at December 31, 2018 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Liabilities			
Trade payables	21,065	-	21,065
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Total contractual future payments, including future principal and interest payments	**21,065**	**-**	**21,065**

24. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to participants, return authorised capital to participants and receive contributions to capital from owners.

25. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Discount rates used depend on credit risk of the counterparty. Carrying amounts of all financial accounts receivable approximate fair values. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost which approximates current fair value.

Liabilities carried at amortised cost

The fair value is based on quoted market prices, if available. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity, for which a quoted market price is not available, was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. The fair value of liabilities repayable on demand or after a notice period ("demandable liabilities") is estimated as the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid. Carrying amounts of all financial accounts payable approximate their fair values.

26. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF REPORTING PERIOD

Ukrainian Hryvnia devaluation

As at February 25, 2020 the official NBU exchange rate was 26.51 UAH per EUR, compared to 26,42 per EUR as at December 31, 2019 and 24.50 UAH per USD compared to 23,69 as at December 31, 2019. Management of the Company expect that unpredictable UAH fluctuation will have negative impact on Company's operations and as result profitability.
There were no significant subsequent events which affect financial statements.