



**ALKALOID AD SKOPJE
STATUTORY STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

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Translation of the auditors' report issued in the Macedonian language

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF ALKALOID AD SKOPJE

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements (page 3 to 42) of ALKALOID AD SKOPJE (hereinafter: the "Company"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and the separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with the accounting regulations prevailing in the Republic of North Macedonia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Audit Law and the auditing standards applicable in the Republic of North Macedonia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ALKALOID AD SKOPJE as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting regulations prevailing in the Republic of North Macedonia.

(Continued)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT OF ALKALOID AD SKOPJE (Continued)

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 35 "Events after the Reporting Period" to the separate financial statements, which describes potential effects of the recent Russian military operations on the territory of Ukraine on the Company's business operations. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Company's separate annual report and the separate annual account in accordance with the Company Law, which were adopted and approved by the management of the Company on February 10, 2023. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the separate annual report with the separate annual account and the separate financial statements of the Company. We have performed our audit procedures in accordance with the Audit Law of the Republic of North Macedonia and International Standard on Auditing 720 – *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* as applicable in the Republic of North Macedonia. In our opinion, the historical financial information disclosed in the separate annual report is consistent with the separate annual account and the accompanying audited separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Aleksandar Arizanov
Certified Auditor
Director

Aleksandar Arizanov
Certified Auditor

March 1, 2023
Deloitte DOO Skopje

STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	As at 31 December	
		2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	6,800,331	6,261,707
Intangible assets	7	1,973,544	1,894,847
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	8,551	8,867
Investments in subsidiaries	10	553,512	513,278
Other non-current assets	13	290,835	133,429
		9,626,773	8,812,128
Current assets			
Inventories	11	3,906,358	3,067,391
Trade receivables	12	2,299,036	2,291,657
Other receivables	13	330,733	220,969
Cash and cash equivalents	14	62,077	267,170
		6,598,204	5,847,187
Total assets		16,224,977	14,659,315
Equity			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	2,220,127	2,220,127
Treasury shares		(109,285)	(109,285)
Legal reserves		596,146	596,146
Other reserves	16	1,687,920	1,688,236
Retained earnings		7,835,862	7,042,743
		12,230,770	11,437,967
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	17	568,194	661,083
Retirement benefit obligations	18	56,491	56,502
		624,685	717,585
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	2,696,884	2,193,929
Income tax		22,835	9,997
Current borrowings	17	649,803	299,837
		3,369,522	2,503,763
Total liabilities		3,994,207	3,221,348
Total equity and liabilities		16,224,977	14,659,315

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these stand-alone financial statements.

These stand-alone financial statements were approved by the Company's Managing Board on 14 February 2023.

Approved and signed on behalf of Alkaloid AD Skopje by:

Zhivko Mukaetov
General Manager

Viktor Stojcevski
Finance Manager

STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

		Year ended 31 December	
	Notes	2022	2021
Sales	5	10,538,230	9,559,755
Cost of sales	23	(6,422,156)	(5,743,172)
Gross profit		4,116,074	3,816,583
Research and development expenses	23	(163,070)	(151,663)
Selling and marketing expenses	23	(1,991,523)	(1,910,559)
Administrative expenses	23	(660,666)	(563,260)
Provision for other liabilities and charges	20	-	(7,956)
Other income	21	1,026,225	456,436
Other expenses	22	(777,642)	(234,989)
Operating profit		1,549,398	1,404,592
Finance expenses (net)	26	(16,270)	(16,750)
Profit before income tax		1,533,128	1,387,842
Income tax	27	(121,585)	(106,436)
Profit for the year		1,411,543	1,281,406
Earnings per share (in Denar)			
- Basic	28	1,004.29	911.70

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these stand-alone financial statements.

STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2022	2021
Profit for the year		1,411,543	1,281,406
Other comprehensive income:			
Fair value gain/loss on investments	16	(316)	1,753
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(316)	1,753
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>1,411,227</u>	<u>1,283,159</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these stand-alone financial statements.

STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	For the year ended December 31					
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
As at January 1, 2021	2,220,127	(109,285)	596,146	1,686,483	6,323,541	10,717,012
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment and tax on dividend paid out	-	-	-	-	(562,204)	(562,204)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,281,406	1,281,406
<i>Statement of comprehensive income</i>						
Fair value gain on investments (Note 9)	-	-	-	1,753	-	1,753
	-	-	-	1,753	-	1,753
As at December 31, 2021	2,220,127	(109,285)	596,146	1,688,236	7,042,743	11,437,967
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend payment and tax on dividend paid out	-	-	-	-	(618,424)	(618,424)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,411,543	1,411,543
<i>Statement of comprehensive income</i>						
Fair value gain on investments (Note 9)	-	-	-	(316)	-	(316)
	-	-	-	(316)	-	(316)
As at December 31, 2022	2,220,127	(109,285)	596,146	1,687,920	7,835,862	12,230,770

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these stand-alone financial statements.

STAND-ALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from customers	10,905,559	9,984,474
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(9,719,310)	(8,274,926)
Cash generated from operations	1,186,249	1,709,548
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,215,809)	(1,204,125)
Investments in subsidiaries (Note 10)	(40,234)	-
Dividends received	119,606	120,975
Subsidies received	192,201	176,694
Other payments to employees	(60,677)	(63,386)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,004,913)	(969,842)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,920,920	2,040,810
Repayments of borrowings	(1,672,928)	(2,078,688)
Interest paid	(15,516)	(16,867)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-
Dividends paid to shareholders, tax on dividends paid out and other profit allocations	(618,905)	(562,212)
Net cash used in financing activities	(386,429)	(616,957)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(205,093)	122,749
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	267,170	144,421
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	62,077	267,170

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these stand-alone financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Alkaloid AD Skopje (the “Company”) produces and sells a wide range of pharmaceutical, chemical and cosmetic products, as well as goods from herbal origin. The Company has twenty one subsidiaries, two sports associations and one Foundation in the Republic of North Macedonia and other countries. For the list of the subsidiaries please refer to Note 10.

Alkaloid AD Skopje, the parent company, is a joint stock company, incorporated and registered (with its head office) in the Republic of North Macedonia. The registered address of the Company is:

Aleksandar Makedonski 12
1000 Skopje,
Republic of North Macedonia

The shares of Alkaloid AD Skopje have been listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, since 2002.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these stand-alone financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

2.1. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Stand-alone Financial Statements

Pursuant to the provisions of the Company Law (Official Gazette nos. 28/04, 84/05, 71/06, 25/07, 87/08, 17/09, 23/09, 42/10, 48/10, 8/11, 21/11, 24/11, 166/12, 70/13, 119/13, 120/13, 187/13, 13/14, 41/14, 138/14, 88/15, 192/15, 6/16, 30/16, 61/16, 64/18, 120/18, 195/2018, 225/2018, 239/2018, 290/20 and 215/21) legal entities in the Republic of North Macedonia are required to maintain their books of account and to prepare their financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia.

A newly-issued Rulebook for Chart of Accounts (Official Gazette nos. 159/09, 164/10 and 107/11) was adopted on December 29, 2009. It contains: the International Accounting Standards (“IAS”), International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and related interpretations issued by the Standing Interpretation Committee (“SIC”) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) determined and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) as of January 1, 2009. This Rulebook has been effective from January 1, 2010.

Until the date of preparation of the accompanying financial statements, the amendments of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS/ISA”) and interpretations of IFRIC in effect for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009, have not yet been translated and published in the Republic of North Macedonia.

Given the potentially material effects which the departures of accounting regulations applicable in Republic of North Macedonia from the International Financial Reporting Standards may have on the fairness of presentation made in the Company’s stand-alone financial statements, the accompanying stand-alone financial statements cannot be treated as a set of stand-alone financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of the Stand-alone Financial Statements (Continued)

However, the accompanying stand-alone financial statements of the Company are presented in the format prescribed under the “Guidelines on the Prescribed Form and Content of the Annual Financial Statements” (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no, 60/14). Such statements represent a set of financial statements that differ in some respects from the presentation of certain amounts as required under the provisions of adopted IAS 1 - “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

The accompanying stand-alone financial statements were prepared at historical cost principle, unless otherwise stipulated in the accounting policies presented hereunder. In the preparation of the accompanying stand-alone financial statements, the Company adhered to the accounting policies described in Note 2.

All amounts in the Company’s stand-alone financial statements are stated in thousands of Macedonian Denars (MKD). The Denar is the official reporting currency in the Republic of North Macedonia.

The preparation of the stand-alone financial statements in accordance with the Law on Trade Companies and the Rulebook on Accounting requires the application of estimates and assumptions by the management of the Company, which affect the positions expressed in the stand-alone financial statements. Although management estimates are based on reasonable information and knowledge of events and activities, the actual results may differ from those estimated. Management estimates are shown in Note 4.

2.2. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all legal entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another Company. The cost of acquisition is measured at fair value of the assets given. The investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost less any eventual impairment.

2.3. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Management Board. The Management Board is responsible for strategic decisions for each segment. At December 31, 2022, the Company was organized on a worldwide basis into four reportable segments:

- **Pharmaceuticals** - Production and sales of medicines for human use, medicines for veterinary use and pharmaceutical raw materials;
- **Chemicals** - Production and sales of chemicals products;
- **Cosmetics** - Production and sales of cosmetics;
- **Botanicals** - Production and sales of botanicals products,

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.3. Segment reporting (Continued)**

The pharmaceutical overall production program of the products of Alkaloid Pharmaceuticals is comprised of the following pharmaceutical forms:

- Oral hard dosage forms: Tablets - conventional and modified release, film-tablets, coated tablets, sub-lingual tablets, capsules, dry powder for oral suspension.
- Liquid dosage forms for oral administration: Solutions for oral administration, syrups and suspensions.
- Topical preparations: Ointments, creams, solutions, gels, sprays, vaginal pessaries, suppositories.
- Sterile dosage forms: Parenteral small-volume, eye drops and ointments for eyes.

Besides the capacities for manufacturing finished pharmaceutical products, Alkaloid-Pharmaceuticals also has facilities for extraction of opioids which include production of morphine and its derivatives as pharmaceutical raw materials.

Alkaloid Chemical products today is a developed program for the production of chemicals and organic and non-organic reagents, with pa, puriss, purum and with pharmacopeias qualities. They are suitable for laboratories within institutions, faculties, clinics, the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, as well as in the production processes of other industries.

Alkaloid's Cosmetics Unit develops and produces skincare products, children's skincare, soaps, hair care products, dental care products, men's perfume collection, women's perfume collection, as well as household cleaners. The ingredients that are used in the products are purchased from suppliers that satisfy our high-quality standards and are in accordance with the requirements of the European directive for quality cosmetic products.

The activities in the Botanical unit consists of Processing blending and packing herbal materials like roots, leaves, fruits, seeds etc.

Segment revenue is revenue reported in the company's income statement that is directly attributable to a segment and the relevant portion of the company income that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment.

Segment expense is an expense resulting from the operating activities of a segment that is directly attributable to the segment and the relevant portion of an expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Net operating assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and receivables less operating liabilities. Company's net financial assets principally consist of net liquidity (cash, cash equivalents and other current financial assets less financial debts) and deferred and current taxes.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. This is the measure reported to the managing board for decision making purposes in the field of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.4. Foreign currency translation****Валута за вреднување и обелоденување**

The stand-alone financial statements are presented in thousands of Macedonian Denar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

2.5. Property, plant and equipment

The property plant and equipment, except the land, are initially recorded at cost. The land is subsequently stated at fair value, based on the appraisal performed by external independent appraisers. Other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognized in other comprehensive income, credited to other reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated income statement. The revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings upon ultimate disposal of revaluated asset.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	10 - 40 years
Machinery	10 - 20 years
Vehicles	4 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting sheet date.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.5. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)**

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if higher than its estimated recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of disposed property, plant and equipment items is eliminated from the stand-alone statement of financial position together with the carrying amount of accumulated depreciation. Gains and/or losses on disposals are determined as the difference between the proceeds on disposal and the carrying amount of the assets and included in the stand-alone income statement.

2.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are consisted of trademarks, licenses and software. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. The cost value includes the invoiced expense of purchased intangible assets increased by all expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks, licenses and software over their estimated useful lives, maximum of 10 years.

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, i.e. up to 10 years. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development,

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.6. Intangible assets (Continued)**

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Patents

Patents are measured initially at purchase cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

2.7. Impairment of non-financial 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 and depreciation 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 an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.8. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as trade and other receivables in the Statement of financial position (Note 2.10).

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade-date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. The purchase value of investments includes transaction costs. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****Available-for-sale financial assets (Continued)**

The Company also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are also classified as AFS financial assets are stated at cost, because the Company consider that cost approximates their fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets are presented in the equity and statement of comprehensive income, except for the impairment losses of the financial assets, calculated interests using the effective interest method and foreign exchange differences which are recognized in the profit and loss statement.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on last traded prices. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recognized at cost, less impairment.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement. The method for evaluation of impairment of trade receivables is explained in Note 2.10.

2.9. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the actual cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct production costs and related production overheads. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

2.10. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.10. Trade receivables (Continued)**

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the income statement within 'Selling and marketing costs'.

2.11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in balances held on bank accounts and cash in hand.

2.12. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Purchases of the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and are included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.13. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting sheet date.

2.14. Trade and other payables

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

2.15. Income tax

Current income tax is calculated and paid in accordance with the Income tax Law. The estimated tax liability is paid in advance on a monthly basis. The final tax is payable at the rate of 10% applicable to the taxable income, which is the profit as determined in the Statement of comprehensive income adjusted for certain tax deductible items as defined by the local tax legislation.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.15. Income tax (Continued)****Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts reported in the stand-alone financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for, if arising from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is calculated using the current tax rate. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable time differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries excepts where timing of the reversal of temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.16. Employee benefits**Pension liabilities**

The Company has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

- Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.
- A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays contributions into publicly and privately administered pension plans on a mandatory basis. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The liability recognized in the Stand-alone statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.16. Employee benefits (Continued)****Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a decision of a Managing Board. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.17. Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

2.18. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown, net of value-added tax, estimated returns, discounts and rebates. Revenue is recognized as follows:

Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognized when a Company has delivered products to the customer; the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

Sales of services

Sales of services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to 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 recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****2.19.Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's stand-alone financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.20.Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the stand-alone statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT****3.1. Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The financial risk management is performed by the Company's financial department, based on Decisions from Managing Board.

Market risk**a) Foreign exchange risk**

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. To manage the foreign exchange risk the Company provides sufficient cash in foreign currencies held on bank accounts in order to maintain its future commercial transactions.

b) Price risks

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of Investments in equity instruments held by the Company. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that wholesale sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Trade receivables consist of a large number of balances. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Interest risk

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flow are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The Company has no specific policy, but in direct negotiation with lenders attempts to reduce interest rate risk. Interest rates of long-term borrowings are lower than short term. Interest rates on short term borrowings are decreased in respect of previous year.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)****3.2. Fair value assessment**

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the last traded price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by assumptions that are based on public information for recent arm's length transactions or reference to other instruments that are substantially the same.

The nominal value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The assumptions of the Company are based on past experience and other factors, including the expectation of future events that are probable at the reporting date.

3.3. Capital risk management

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 shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to minimize the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Depreciation and amortization rates

The calculation of depreciation and amortization rates are based on the economic useful life of property, plant and equipment. Based on the current estimates, the Company assesses the economic useful life of property, plant and equipment on annual basis.

Fair value of land

The Company tests annually whether fair value of land and buildings has suffered material changes compared with their fair value as assessed in the last appraisal. The Company estimation is that the difference between their fair value recorded into the books and the current market value is not material, and do not affect the result.

Fair value of financial assets

The available-for-sale financial assets that are not traded in an active market on the Macedonian Stock Exchange are stated at their cost. The Company estimation is that the difference between their fair value and cost is not material, and do not affect the result taking in consideration that this financial assets are insignificant both in the books in the Company and as a percentage of participation in the issuer capital.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)
Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables

The allowance for impairment of doubtful receivables is formed based on the estimated losses arising from customer's default. The management's assessment is based on the ageing analysis of accounts receivable, historical write-offs, customer creditworthiness and changes in the terms of sale, identified upon determining the adequacy of allowance for impairment of doubtful receivables. This includes the assumptions on future customer behavior and future collections arising therefrom. The management believes that no allowance for impairment, except for the provisions already included in the financial statements, is necessary

Provisions

Provisions in general are highly judgmental. The Company assesses the probability of an adverse event as a result of a past event to happen. The Company is rather prudent in these assessments, but due to the high level of uncertainty, in some cases the evaluation may not prove to be in line with the eventual outcome of the case.

Estimates for accounting for employee benefits

IAS19, Employee Benefits, requires that certain assumptions are made in order to determine the amount to be recorded for retirement benefit obligations. These are mainly actuarial assumptions such as expected inflation rates, long-term increase in health care costs, employee turnover and discount rates. Substantial changes in the assumed development of any one of these variables may change the Company's retirement benefit obligation.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information reported to the Management Board is based on product types and customer categories.

Principal product types are pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical products (chemicals, cosmetics and botanicals). The principal customer's category for the Company's products are wholesalers.

Segments revenues and results as of 31 December are as follows:

	Segment revenue		Segment operating profit	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Pharmaceutical product	8,852,973	8,003,675	1,526,644	1,369,283
Chemical products	362,673	331,019	16,025	35,557
Cosmetic products	1,021,040	973,843	4,523	43,239
Botanical products	301,544	251,218	2,206	(43,487)
Total	10,538,230	9,559,755	1,549,398	1,404,592
Finance costs			(16,270)	(16,750)
Profit before tax			1,533,128	1,387,842
Income tax expense			(121,585)	(106,436)
Profit for the year			1,411,543	1,281,406

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
5. SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

Segment assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31 are as follows:

Segment assets

	2022	2021
Pharmaceutical product	15,210,183	13,648,019
Chemical products	520,289	544,137
Cosmetic products	313,362	333,099
Botanical products	181,143	134,060
Total assets	16,224,977	14,659,315

Segment liabilities

	2022	2021
Pharmaceutical product	3,625,946	2,868,748
Chemical products	131,475	135,796
Cosmetic products	188,180	169,244
Botanical products	48,606	47,560
Total liabilities	3,994,207	3,221,348

Other segment information for the year ended December 31 are as follows:

	Depreciation and amortization		Addition to non-current assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Pharmaceutical product	728,707	703,542	1,263,054	1,028,316
Chemical products	19,364	17,354	98,319	24,553
Cosmetic products	46,390	29,451	52,274	87,145
Botanical products	37,177	35,837	37,911	30,317
Total liabilities	831,638	786,184	1,451,558	1,170,331

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
5. SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)
Geographical information

The Republic of North Macedonia is the domicile country of the Company where the significant part of the business activities have been held.

	Sales revenue		Non-current assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Republic of North Macedonia	3,142,726	3,122,591	8,773,875	8,156,554
Serbia	1,741,282	1,846,174	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	844,535	845,890	-	-
Croatia	530,599	550,548	-	-
Kosovo	457,340	425,677	-	-
Other countries	3,821,748	2,768,875	-	-
Total	10,538,230	9,559,755	8,773,875	8,156,554

Geographical information about sales revenue is based on the customers' origin.

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets.

Information about major customers

The sales of Pharmaceutical products are spread over many countries and customers. There are no major customer shares in the direct sales of Pharmaceutical products.

In the sales of Chemical products, there is one major customer with a share of 22.1% (2021: 28.5%) in direct sales.

In the sales of Cosmetic products, there is one major customer with a share of 17.2% (2021: 16.1%) in direct sales.

In the sales of Botanical products, there is one major customer with a share of 40.3% (2021: 32.5%) in direct sales.

Sales by category

	2022	2021
Sales of goods	8,803,117	7,632,045
Sales of commodities	1,572,094	1,750,687
Revenue from services	163,019	177,023
	10,538,230	9,559,755

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost or valuation					
At January 1, 2021	1,661,629	3,639,472	5,169,030	323,067	10,793,198
Reclassification	-	(104)	104	(2,407)	(2,407)
Additions	-		24,714	759,243	783,957
Transfer from construction in progress	11,076	198,260	631,417	(840,753)	-
Elimination of cost	-	(600)	(112,700)		(113,300)
As at December 31, 2021	1,672,705	3,837,028	5,712,565	239,150	11,461,448
Accumulated depreciation					
At January 1, 2021	-	1,914,576	2,927,013	-	4,841,589
Reclassification					
Depreciation charge	-	92,417	373,913	-	466,330
Elimination of accumulated depreciation	-	(316)	(107,862)	-	(108,178)
As at December 31, 2021	-	2,006,677	3,193,064	-	5,199,741
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	1,672,705	1,830,351	2,519,501	239,150	6,261,707
At January 1, 2022	1,672,705	3,837,028	5,712,565	239,150	11,461,448
Reclassification	-	-	-	45	45
Additions	-	59	9,177	1,039,305	1,048,541
Transfer from construction in progress	-	289,297	425,130	(714,427)	-
Elimination of cost	-	(17,088)	(43,721)		(60,809)
As at December 31, 2022	1,672,705	4,109,296	6,103,151	564,073	12,449,225
Accumulated depreciation					
At January 1, 2022	-	2,006,677	3,193,064	-	5,199,741
Reclassification	-				
Depreciation charge	-	97,891	409,632	-	507,523
Elimination of accumulated depreciation	-	(15,400)	(42,970)	-	(58,370)
As at December 31, 2022	-	2,089,168	3,559,726	-	5,648,894
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	1,672,705	2,020,128	2,543,425	564,073	6,800,331

Land was revalued as at 31 December 2019 by an independent appraiser. The revaluation surplus/deficit was credited to other reserves within shareholders' equity (Note 16).

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademarks and licenses	Software and Internally generated intangibles	Other assets	Construction in progress	Total
Cost or valuation					
At January 1, 2021	367,238	3,021,340	96,828	82,412	3,567,818
Reclassification				2,407	2,407
Additions		4,866		381,508	386,374
Transfer from construction in progress	335	409,908	6,583	(416,826)	-
Elimination of assets		(5,377)		(269)	(5,646)
As at December 31, 2021	367,573	3,430,737	103,411	49,232	3,950,953
Accumulated depreciation					
At January 1, 2021	347,977	1,329,713	63,937	-	1,741,627
Depreciation charge	7,073	304,913	7,868		319,854
Elimination of accumulated depreciation		(5,375)			(5,375)
As at December 31, 2021	355,050	1,629,251	71,805	-	2,056,106
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	12,523	1,801,486	31,606	49,232	1,894,847
At 1 January 2022	367,573	3,430,737	103,411	49,232	3,950,953
Reclassification				(45)	(45)
Additions		217		402,800	403,017
Transfer from construction in progress		380,947	10,256	(391,203)	-
Elimination of assets	(23)	(3,076)		(160)	(3,259)
As at 31 December 2022	367,550	3,808,825	113,667	60,624	4,350,666
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	355,050	1,629,251	71,805	-	2,056,106
Depreciation charge	6,482	309,759	7,874	-	324,115
Elimination of accumulated depreciation	(23)	(3,076)			(3,099)
As at 31 December 2022	361,509	1,935,934	79,679	-	2,377,122
Net book value as at 31 December 2022	6,041	1,872,891	33,988	60,624	1,973,544

The net book value of software is Denar 71,093 (2021: Denar 101,374 thousand), and the rest of the amount is internally generated intangibles.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
Capital risk management

The management of the Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Debt	1,217,997	960,920
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>(62,077)</u>	<u>(267,170)</u>
Net debt	1,155,920	693,750
Equity	<u>12,230,770</u>	<u>11,437,967</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>9.45%</u>	<u>6.07%</u>

Categories of financial instruments and risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables, as well as, borrowings and trade payables. In the normal course of operations the Company is exposed to the following risks:

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency in respect of sales of goods and services, purchase of raw materials, services and equipment and obtaining borrowings. The Company does not use any special financial instruments to hedge against this risk since no such instruments are in common use in the Republic of North Macedonia.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	<u>Liabilities</u>		<u>Assets</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
EUR	795,967	478,551	1,925,582	2,081,531
RUR	-	-	504,799	388,466
USD	257,771	290,842	48,839	67,095
CHF	18,391	3,932	1,878	1,516
Other currencies	(2,048)	(803)	1,389	924

The Company is mainly exposed to Euro and Russian Ruble currencies.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table details the Company's sensitivity analysis to a 10% increase and decrease in the Macedonian Denar against the relevant foreign currency. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end. A positive amount below indicates an increase in profit and equity, while a negative amount indicates a decrease.

	Increase of 10% in MKD		Decrease of 10% in MKD	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
EUR	(112,962)	(160,298)	112,962	160,298
RUR	(50,480)	(38,847)	50,480	38,847
USD	20,893	22,375	(20,893)	(22,375)
CHF	1,651	242	(1,651)	(242)
Other currencies	66	(173)	(66)	173
Impact on the profit or loss and equity	(140,832)	(176,701)	140,832	176,701

The Company's sensitivity to foreign currency rates has increased during the current period mainly due to the increase in foreign trade receivables.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest risk arising from variable interest rate on borrowings, which depend on the financial market trends.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the interest rate exposure as a result of a 10% increase or decrease in rates on foreign borrowings at the reporting date. A positive amount below indicates an increase in the profit and equity, while a negative amount indicates a decrease.

	Increase of 10%		Decrease of 10%	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Borrowings	1,627	1,675	(1,627)	(1,675)
Profit and loss and equity	(1,627)	(1,675)	1,627	1,675

Had the interest rates been 10% higher the Company's profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 and retained earnings would have decreased by Denar 1,627 thousand and vice versa, had the interest rates been 10% lower, the Company's profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 and retained earnings would have increased by Denar 1,627 thousand.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)
Liquidity risk

The management of the Company has responsibility for maintaining adequate liquidity. In certain cases, the Company uses short-term and long-term funding for liquidity purposes. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. At any time, the Company can draw additional borrowings from banks with relatively low interest rates, which reduce further liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities of its financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	12 - 60 months	Total
2022					
Trade payables	1,139,778	708,553	123,482	6,995	1,978,808
Borrowings	22,138	44,278	583,387	568,194	1,217,997
	1,161,916	752,831	706,869	575,189	3,196,805
2021					
Trade payables	767,502	714,952	104,545	7,016	1,594,015
Borrowings	22,139	49,278	228,420	661,083	960,920
	789,641	764,230	332,965	668,099	2,554,935

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities of its financial assets:

	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	12 - 60 months	Total
2022					
Trade receivables	376,909	825,057	1,097,070	-	2,299,036
Cash and cash equivalents	62,077	-	-	-	62,077
	438,986	825,057	1,097,070	-	2,361,113
2021					
Trade receivables	344,569	834,700	1,112,388	-	2,291,657
Cash and cash equivalents	267,170	-	-	-	267,170
	611,739	834,700	1,112,388	-	2,558,827

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
9. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022	2021
At January 1	8,867	7,114
Additions	30	1,769
Disposals	(346)	(16)
At 31 December	8,551	8,867
Available-for-sale financial assets consist of:		
	2022	2021
Available-for-sale financial assets in non-quoted companies	2,405	2,675
Available-for-sale financial assets in quoted companies	6,146	6,192
	8,551	8,867

Investments in securities available-for-sale consist of shares in companies and banks. Participation in their shares is below 10% of the registered equity.

Available-for-sale financial assets of quoted shares are presented by market value. The unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market are stated at cost, because the Company consider that cost approximates their fair value.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
10. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2022	2021
Alkaloid DOO Beograd, Serbia	173,256	173,256
Alkaloid DOO Zagreb, Croatia	15,439	15,439
Alkaloid INT DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	866	866
Alkaloid DOO Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	39
Alkaloid EOOD Sofia, Bulgaria	2,748	2,748
ALK&KOS Shpk Prishtina, Kosovo	307	307
Alkaloidpharm SA Fribourg, Switzerland	5,429	5,429
Alkaloid USA LLC Columbus, Ohio USA	3,873	3,873
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	161,154	130,154
Fund "Trajce Mukaetov" Skopje, N. Macedonia	-	-
Alkaloid DOO Podgorica, Montenegro	3,000	3,000
OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow, Russia	119,359	119,359
Alkaloid FARM DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	461	461
Alkaloid Veleđrogerija DOO Beograd, Serbia	7,720	7,720
Alkaloid Bilna apteka DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	2,616	2,616
Alkaloid ILAC TLS Istanbul, Turkiye	308	308
ALKA-LAB DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	43,081	43,081
Alkaloid Shpk Tirana, Albania	308	308
Alkaloid Kiev CO, LTD, Ukraine	2,157	2,157
Alkaloid LGL DOO, Zagreb	2,157	2,157
Alkaloid UK Limited	-	-
HC Alkaloid Handball Skopje	1,542	-
HC Multi Essence Skopje	1,542	-
Alkaloid Buchurest SRL Romania	6,150	-
	553,512	513,278

All subsidiaries are solely (100%) owned by the Company, except for the investment in Alkaloid USA which is an equity share of 49%. Although the investment of Alkaloid AD Skopje in Alkaloid USA LLC Columbus, Ohio USA is 49%, the Company exercises control over this entity.

In 2022 a new subsidiary was established in Romania with a name Alkaloid Buchurest SRL. In 2021 a new subsidiary was established in UK with a name Alkaloid UK LIMITED. The subsidiaries are 100% owned by the Company.

Alkaloid's representative offices in Russia, and Ukraine are included in the stand-alone financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
11. INVENTORIES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Raw materials	1,703,485	1,334,719
Spare parts	1,104	189
Tools and consumable supplies	2,357	4,541
Work in progress	353,901	323,176
Finished goods	1,384,096	1,079,011
Commodities	461,415	325,755
	<u>3,906,358</u>	<u>3,067,391</u>

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Trade receivables	2,475,761	2,468,382
Less: provision for impairment of receivables	(176,725)	(176,725)
Trade receivables – net	<u>2,299,036</u>	<u>2,291,657</u>

Changes in the provision are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
At January 1	176,725	176,725
Collected bad and doubtful debts	-	-
As at December 31	<u>176,725</u>	<u>176,725</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Up to 1 year	-	-
Over 1 year	176,725	176,725
As at December 31	<u>176,725</u>	<u>176,725</u>

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, as the Company has a large number of customers, internationally dispersed.

13. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Prepayments	66,055	50,830
Prepaid taxes	191,200	121,786
Other receivables	73,478	48,353
	<u>330,733</u>	<u>220,969</u>

Prepayments for VAT are refunded from the Tax authorities on regular basis.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
13. OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)
Other non-current receivables

Non-current receivables relates to prepayments for property, plant and equipment that are due in more than 1 year.

The fair values of non-current receivables are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	290,835	133,429
The effective interest rate on non-current receivables was as follows:		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
The effective interest rate	1.75%	2.00%

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash balances held with banks	61,242	266,580
Cash in hand	835	590
Other	-	-
	<u>62,077</u>	<u>267,170</u>

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Treasury shares</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 1 January 2021	2,220,127	(109,285)	2,110,842
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2021	<u>2,220,127</u>	<u>(109,285)</u>	<u>2,110,842</u>
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	<u>2,220,127</u>	<u>(109,285)</u>	<u>2,110,842</u>

The total authorized number of ordinary shares is 1,431,353 with a par value of EUR 25.56 per share. All issued shares are fully paid. As of 31.12.2022, the number of voting shares is 1,405,509 shares.

During 2022 and 2021 no shares were acquired.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
16. OTHER AND LEGAL RESERVES

	Land	Available-for-sale investments	Fund for shares	Total
At January 1, 2021	1,471,688	2,663	212,132	1,686,483
Increase	-	1,753	-	1,753
Decrease	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2021	1,471,688	4,416	212,132	1,688,236
Increase	-	30	-	30
Decrease	-	(346)	-	(346)
As at December 31, 2022	1,471,688	4,100	212,132	1,687,920

The nature and rights of distribution of each class of other reserves are:

- Revaluation reserves for land are created based on valuation of PP&E. These reserves are not distributable to shareholders.
- The Reserve for Available-for-sale investments is created based on valuation of investments. These reserves are not distributable to shareholders.
- Funds for shares are created from retained earnings based on the relevant decisions of the Shareholder assembly and are distributable to shareholders if not utilized.

	Legal reserves
At January 1, 2021	596,146
Increase	-
Decrease	-
As at December 31, 2021	596,146
Increase	-
Decrease	-
As at December 31, 2022	596,146

The company shall have a mandatory general reserve as a general reserve fund established by retaining funds from the net profit. This reserve shall be calculated and allocated as percentage determined in the company's agreement, that is, the statute and cannot be less than 5% of the profit until the reserve of the company reach an amount equal to one tenth of the basic capital. If the reserve generated in this way decreases, it has to be supplemented in the same manner.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
17. BORROWINGS

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current borrowings	568,194	661,083
Current borrowings	<u>649,803</u>	<u>299,837</u>
	<u>1,217,997</u>	<u>960,920</u>

The maturity of the borrowings is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Up to 1 year	649,803	299,837
Between 1 and 3 years	<u>568,194</u>	<u>661,083</u>
	<u>1,217,997</u>	<u>960,920</u>

The borrowings are denominated in following currencies:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
EUR	-	-
MKD	<u>1,217,997</u>	<u>960,920</u>
	<u>1,217,997</u>	<u>960,920</u>

The effective interest rates at the reporting date were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
	<u>EUR</u>	<u>MKD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>MKD</u>
Interest rates	-	1.1-3.0%	-	1.3-1.6%

At 31.12.2022 the Company has no defined covenants in its bank agreements.

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Retirement benefits	56,491	56,502

The retirement benefits are calculated based on the Company's legal obligation to pay two monthly net salaries to a vesting employee on the retirement date according to the actuarial calculation.

The amounts recognized in the Income statement are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
As at January 1	56,502	48,546
Increase in calculation	-	7,956
Decrease in calculation	(11)	-
As at December 31	56,491	56,502

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Discount rate	3.00%	2.35%

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Trade payables	1,978,808	1,594,015
Customer's prepayments	11,783	2,942
Payables to employees	100,345	87,255
Dividends	9,304	9,304
Deferred income from subsidies	385,447	282,810
Provisions and other payables	211,197	217,603
	2,696,884	2,193,929

20. PROVISION FOR OTHER LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Provision for retirement benefits	-	7,956
	-	7,956

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
21. OTHER INCOME

	2022	2021
Collected written-off receivables	-	-
Dividends income	119,606	120,975
Interest income	843	539
Foreign exchange transaction gains	756,735	207,306
Subsidies received	89,565	60,100
Other income	59,476	67,516
	1,026,225	456,436

22. OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Interest expenses	38	-
Foreign exchange transaction losses	758,072	185,217
Write-off of inventories	6,812	37,971
Other expenses	12,720	11,801
	777,642	234,989

23. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2022	2021
Raw materials	3,478,900	2,841,319
Cost of goods sold and raw materials	985,780	1,100,145
Employee benefit expenses	2,116,749	1,871,067
Depreciation and amortization	831,638	786,184
Utilities	376,815	156,820
Write off trade receivables	-	-
Transportation	156,373	125,665
Changes in the inventories	(394,106)	(162,272)
Marketing and sponsorship	919,562	895,504
Maintenance expenses	106,879	87,347
Lease expenses	41,051	36,902
Insurance expenses	84,219	55,031
Temporary employment costs	44,979	76,519
Other expenses	488,576	498,423
	9,237,415	8,368,654

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Gross salaries	1,764,602	1,568,847
Other employees benefits	352,147	302,220
	2,116,749	1,871,067
Number of employees at December 31	1,979	1,898

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
25. OPERATING LEASING

Operating leasing refers to the rental of business premises and vehicles. The usual rental period ranges from 3-5 years. The company has no option to buy the business premises and vehicles.

Expenses recorded in the Income statement are:

	2022	2021
Minimum operating leasing		
	41,051	36,902
	41,051	36,902
Future irrevocable liabilities		
	2022	2021
Up to 1 year	33,777	26,012
Between 2 - 5 years	15,799	38,792
	49,576	64,804

26. FINANCE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange transaction gains/(losses) on borrowings	-	-
Interest expense on borrowings	(16,270)	(16,750)
	(16,270)	(16,750)

27. INCOME TAX

	2022	2021
Current income tax	121,585	106,436
	121,585	106,436

The income tax differs from the notional amount that would arise using the tax rate applicable to profit as follows:

	2022	2021
Profit before tax	1,533,128	1,387,842
Tax calculated at tax rate of 10%	153,313	138,784
Tax on expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(2,755)	(2,428)
Expenditure reconciliation	51,011	37,477
Tax allowances	(79,984)	(67,397)
Income tax	121,585	106,436
Effective tax rate	7.93%	7.67%

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the shareholders (in Denar)	1,411,542,911	1,281,405,704
Number of shares	1,405,509	1,405,509
Basic earnings per share (in Denar)	1,004.29	911.70

26. DIVIDENDS

The Company does not recognize the dividend payable before it is approved at the Annual General Meeting.

The dividends approved by shareholders on April 4, 2022 amounted to Denar 629,795 thousands for the year ended December 31, 2021. The approved dividends were paid and retained earnings appropriately decreased. The dividend and the tax related to the dividend are disclosed as decrease of retained earnings.

27. COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditures contracted for acquisition of property, plant and equipment at the reporting date but not yet incurred amount to Denar 657,379 thousand; (2021: Denar 627,924 thousand).

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has contingent liabilities with respect to the guaranties issued to third parties in the amount of Denar 187,661 thousand (2021: Denar 60,853 thousand).

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has no ultimate parent.

The shares are widely held, Alkaloid AD Skopje has investments in subsidiaries stated in Note 10 above. Sales and purchases of goods and services between related parties are based on regular market terms and prices.

The transactions with the related parties are stated below

Sales of goods and services	2022	2021
Alkaloid DOO Belgrade, Serbia	176,101	262,038
Alkaloid DOO Zagreb, Croatia	1,631	-
Alkaloid INT DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	1,392,164	1,200,143
ALK&KOS Pharmaceuticals Shpk Pristine, Kosovo	282,072	282,361
Alkaloidpharm SA Fribourg, Switzerland	59	33
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	137,577	184,505
OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow, Russia	1,507,493	719,124
Alkaloid Veleđrogerija DOO Beograd, Serbia	1,072,149	1,121,492
Alkaloid Bilna apteka DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	6,084	5,640
	4,575,330	3,775,336

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)
Purchases of goods and services

	2022	2021
Alkaloid DOO Belgrade, Serbia	15,296	16,186
Alkaloid DOO Zagreb, Croatia	6,008	11,395
Alkaloid INT DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	7,087	6,634
Alkaloid DOO Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	128,248	131,428
Alkaloid EOOD Sofia, Bulgaria	1,231	1,208
ALK&KOS Shpk Prishtina, Kosovo	5,684	4,989
Alkaloidpharm SA Fribourg, Switzerland	328,041	276,814
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	2,334	2,908
Alkaloid DOO Podgorica, Montenegro	47,841	45,767
Fund "Trajce Mukaetov" Skopje, N. Macedonia	10,237	10,339
OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow, Russia	153,733	106,345
Alkaloid FARM DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	2,009	-
Alkaloid Veleđrogerija DOO Beograd, Serbia	729	-
Alkaloid ILAC TLS Istanbul, Türkiye	6,788	6,625
Alkaloid Bilna apteka DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	3,155	3,007
ALKA-LAB DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	3,280	1,814
Alkaloid Shpk Tirana, Albania	19,818	16,942
Alkaloid Kiev CO, LTD, Ukraine	156,335	221,635
Alkaloid LGL DOO, Zagreb	9,352	8,066
HC Alkaloid Handball Skopje	21,700	-
HC Multi Essence Skopje	5,300	-
	934,206	872,102

Interest expenses

	2022	2021
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	-	-
	-	-

Interest income

	2022	2021
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	-	15
	-	15

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries arising from the sales and purchases of goods and services, advances and other transactions are presented below:

Accounts receivables	2022	2021
Alkaloid DOO Belgrade, Serbia	14,803	129,144
Alkaloid INT DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	311,780	288,244
ALK&KOS Shpk Prishtina, Kosovo	76,381	70,517
Alkaloidpharm SA Fribourg, Switzerland	92	33
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	9,871	72,453
OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow, Russia	366,335	288,034
Alkaloid Veleđrogerija DOO Beograd, Serbia	571,043	536,259
Alkaloid Bilna apteka DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	1,547	1,066
	1,351,852	1,385,750
Accounts payables	2022	2021
Alkaloid DOO Belgrade, Serbia	1,551	2,543
Alkaloid DOO Zagreb, Croatia	3,787	3,529
Alkaloid INT DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	43,530	28,308
Alkaloid DOO Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	21,905	17,143
Alkaloid EOOD Sofia, Bulgaria	49	33
ALK&KOS Shpk Prishtina, Kosovo	2,148	3,066
Alkaloidpharm SA Fribourg, Switzerland	140,749	113,995
Alkaloid Kons DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	64	-
Alkaloid DOO Podgorica, Montenegro	10,145	10,229
OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow, Russia	-	201
Alkaloid FARM DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	504	-
Alkaloid ILAC TLS Istanbul, Türkiye	1,476	-
Alkaloid Bilna apteka DOOEL Skopje, N. Macedonia	1,062	929
ALKA-LAB DOO Ljubljana, Slovenia	248	1,814
Alkaloid Shpk Tirana, Albania	91	904
Alkaloid Kiev CO, LTD, Ukraine	39,347	43,038
Alkaloid LGL DOO, Zagreb	1,148	1,303
HC Multi Essence Skopje	2,050	-
	269,854	227,035
Побарувања за дадени аванси, позајмици и кредити	2022	2021
Alkaloid Shpk Tirana, Albania	1,845	1,109
	1,845	1,109

Key management compensations

No compensations were paid to the Managing Board members in 2022 for the purpose of participation in the Managing board. In 2022, the amount of Denar 4,438 thousand was paid to the Supervisory Board members (2021: Denar 4,393 thousand).

NOTES TO THE STAND-ALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
33. EXCHANGE RATES OF PRINCIPAL CURRENCIES

The official exchange rate for the significant currency used in expressing the balance sheet items denominated in foreign currency is as follows:

	<u>31.12.2022</u>	<u>31.12.2021</u>
EUR	61.49	61.63
RUR	0.78	0.73
USD	57.65	54.37
CHF	62.45	59.47

34. TAXATION RISK

The Republic of North Macedonia currently has several tax laws in effect, as imposed by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of North Macedonia. The applicable taxes include: value added tax, corporate income tax, and personal income tax, among others. Apart from that, the regulations governing these taxes were not enforced for substantial periods of time; in contrast to similar legislation in more developed market economies. Moreover, the regulations defining the implementation of these laws are often unclear or non-existent. Hence, few precedents with regard to tax issues have been established in the Republic of North Macedonia. Often, contrary opinions pertaining to legal interpretations exist both among, and within, governmental ministries and organizations, thus creating uncertainties and areas of legal contention. Tax returns, together with all other areas regulated by the law (such as customs) are reviewed and controlled by competent authorities by several authorized vested in powers to assess severe fines and penalties.

The Company performs significant transactions with its related parties. Although the management believes that the Company possesses sufficient and adequate documentation on transfer prices, it is still uncertain whether the tax and other authorities' requirements and interpretations of the tax legislation will differ from those of the management. The management believes that any varying interpretations will have no material effects on the Company's stand-alone financial statements.

The interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities as applied to the transactions and activity of the Company may not coincide with that of the management. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Company may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest, which can be significant. The periods remain open to review by the tax and customs authorities with respect to tax liabilities for five years. The abovementioned explanations pose tax risks in the Republic of North Macedonia which are materially more significant than those common in the countries with more developed tax systems.

35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no other events that would require additional disclosures in or any adjustments to the stand-alone financial statements (adjusting events) until the date of their issuance.

On 24 February 2022, Russia engaged in military actions on Ukraine territory.

Following these events, the Company has taken necessary measures to protect its employees, and tries to provide safety conditions.

As of 31 December 2022, the Company has 100% owned subsidiary in Russia OOO Alkaloid RUS, Moscow and 100% owned TOV Alkaloid Kiev. Carrying value of investments in question as of 31 December 2022 are disclosed in the note 10 "Investments in subsidiaries".

In addition, the Company had trade receivables and sales to the third parties in the above-mentioned countries as of 31 December and for the year then ended, in the following amounts:

In MKD 000	Ukraine (third parties)	
	Trade receivables	Sales
Balance as of 12/31/2022	54,124	304,792
Subsequent collections of receivables	(44,998)	N/A
Net exposure	9,126	N/A

Apart from the transactions disclosed above there are no other transactions occurred with third parties in Ukraine and Russia.

As the conflict continues to evolve, it is challenging to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic implications. Consequently, these circumstances may impact the Company with challenges relating to the investments and business operations mostly in Russia and Ukraine due to the respective governmental bodies measures and policies which have already been implemented or might be implemented in the future.

The Group management is closely monitoring developments that may impact trading activities including sanctions, actions by governments and developments in Ukraine itself. Management will further assess the impact on the investments and business operations and will take any potential actions needed, as facts and circumstances are subject to change and may be influencing trading strategies and barriers in the markets affected by the conflict. At this stage, management is not able to reliably estimate prolonged impact on the Company's future revenues and investments since the events are unfolding day-by-day.

APPENDIX 1 - STAND-ALONE ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDIX 2 - STAND-ALONE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS