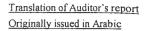
TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E)
CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOGETHER WITH REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

# **Condensed Interim Separate Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 JUNE 2020**

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REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E)

### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim financial position of TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E) as of 30 June 2020 as well as the related condensed statements of profit or loss, Comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six months ended on 30 June 2020, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed interim separate financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim separate financial statements based on our review.

## Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Review of Condensed Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of condensed interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim separate financial statements does not give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the entity as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months ended on 30 June 2020 in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo: 13 August 2020

A Member of Ernst & Young Global

Ehab Morad Azer FESAA - FEST (RAA 6537)

(EFSA 87)

as at 30 June 2020	Notes	20 1 2020	21 Dagambay 2010
ACCETO	Notes	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
ASSETS		LUI	LGF
Non-current assets	(5)	486,806,447	483,452,748
Fixed assets & Assets under construction	(6)	18,098,912	403,432,740
Right of use assets	(7)	182,934,470	88,645,303
Intangible assets Investment in subsidiaries	(7)	1,461,800	1,461,800
Total non-current assets	,	689,301,629	573,559,851
Current assets Inventories	(8)	279,044,054	211,915,179
Trade and notes receivable	(9)	516,382,491	498,966,783
Trade and notes receivable  Treasury Bills	(10)	469,616,953	464,890,000
Due from related parties	(25)	20,335,940	19,849,471
Prepayments and other receivables	(23)	92,295,893	
Cash on hand and at banks	(11)	36,076,422	53,116,260
Total current assets	(11)	1,413,751,753	1,295,544,602
TOTAL ASSETS	3	2,103,053,382	1,869,104,453
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			24(
Equity	(14)	192,150,000	192,150,000
Capital	(17)	20,798,851	16,649,610
Legal reserve General reserves - issuance Premium	(15)	486,965,000	486,965,000
Other reserves	(13)	278,952	278,952
Retained earnings		418,044,725	378,134,062
Total equity		1,118,237,528	1,074,177,624
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities		8	
Long-term loans	(17)	29,549,676	61,649,676
Lease liabilities	(6)	16,213,576	<u>:</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	(22)	26,069,923	25,957,056
Total non-current liabilities		71,833,175	87,606,732
Current liabilities			
Provisions	(12)	11,119,606	9,963,935
Credit facilities	(16)	695,056,260	486,336,405
Current portion of long-term loans	(17)	80,250,000	64,200,000
Current lease liabilities	(6)	2,265,641	
Trade, notes & other payables	(13)	117,006,775	126,695,938
Due to related parties	(25)	431,392	335,384
Income taxes payable		6,853,005	19,788,435
Total current liabilities		912,982,679	707,320,097
TOTAL LIABILITIES		984,815,854	794,926,829
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,103,053,382	1,869,104,453
Finance Director		<b>Board Mem</b>	ber

Mohamed Abo Amira Amr Abdallah Morsy

The accompanying notes from (1) to (26) are an integral part of these condensed interim separate financial statements. Review report attached.

# CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

		Six-Month:	s Ended	Three-Montl	ns Ended
2	Notes	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
		EGP a	EGP	EGP	EGP
Revenues	(18)	437,460,856	384,356,098	205,041,168	194,201,355
Cost of revenues	(19)	(232,422,509)	(212,143,388)	(106,321,054)	(100,610,240)
GROSS PROFIT		205,038,347	172,212,710	98,720,114	93,591,115
Selling and marketing expenses		(102,974,365)	(70,433,894)	(54,060,440)	(36,854,900)
General and administrative expenses		(23,560,972)	(16,929,360)	(12,500,347)	(6,903,663)
Other income		483,472	976,235	175,676	538,335
Operating profit		78,986,482	85,825,691	32,335,003	50,370,887
Finance income	(20)	34,808,611	25,010	17,141,026	10,862
Finance expenses	(21)	(52,505,172)	(50,603,507)	(21,699,245)	(26,928,260)
Net foreign exchange losses		(29,108)	(1,258,216)	689,879	(421,413)
Finance expense		(17,725,669)	(51,836,713)	(3,868,340)	(27,338,811)
Impairment of trade and notes receivable		(2,529,514)	(787,944)	(1,867,306)	(350,870)
Provisions	(12)	4 59	(3,768,059)	E	(3,713,079)
Contribution for health insurance		(1,187,918)	(940,329)	(561,515)	(475,976)
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE INCOME TAXES		57,543,381	28,492,646	26,037,842	18,492,151
Income taxes	(22)	(13,483,477)	(7,363,138)	(5,948,616)	(5,041,703)
PROFITS FOR THE PEIROD	ŕ	44,059,904	21,129,508	20,089,226	13,450,448
Earnings Per Share - basic and diluted		0.0573	0.0275	0.0261	0.0175

**Finance Director** 

**Board Member** 

Mohamed Abo Amira

Amr Abdallah Morsy

A. Mory

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	* EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
PROFITS FOR THE PERIOD	44,059,904	21,129,508	20,089,226	13,450,448
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	or Son			)#)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	44,059,904	21,129,508	20,089,226	13,450,448

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

α.	,		General reserve	Other Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Paid up -Capital	Legal reserve	Issuance Fremum	Omer west res	8	
a a	EGP	EGP	· EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as at 1 January 2019	160,900,000	10,213,168	94 - 19	278,952	301,585,657 (6,436,442)	472,977,777
Transferred to legal reserve	. д	2,420,442	9,0	Æ.	21,129,508	21,129,508
I otal comprehensive income for the period. Balance as at 30 June 2019	160,900,000	16,649,610		278,952	316,278,723	494,107,285
Balance as at 1 January 2020 Transferred to legal reserve	192,150,000	16,649,610 4,149,241	486,965,000	278,952	378,134,062 (4,149,241) 44,059,904	1,074,177,624
Total comprehensive income for the period Balance as at 30 June 2020	192,150,000	20,798,851	486,965,000	278,952	418,044,725	1,118,237,528

The accompanying notes from (1) to (26) are an integral part of these condensed interim separate financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

* E			Six-Months Er	ided
200			30 June 2020	30 June 2019
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			EGP	EGP
THE CANADATING ACTIVITIES				
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			57,543,381	28,492,646
Profits for the period before income taxes				
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow:			(346,342)	1,258,216
Net foreign exchange differences	1	(5,6,7)	26,380,777	14,946,953
Depreciation and amortization		(12)	1,655,671	4,210,185
Provision charged		(9)	2,529,514	787,944
Impairment of trade and notes receivable		(8)	9,209,400	5,052,488
Impairment of inventory		(-)	(2,204,728)	(6)
Finance income		(21)	51,392,453	50,603,507
Finance expenses		(21)	1,112,719	-
Unwinding interests of lease liabilities		(5)	(3,300)	(3,198)
Gain from sale of fixed assets		(0)	147,269,545	105,348,741
			(72,102,689)	(10,512,278)
Change in inventories			(4,235,586)	₹.
Used from inventory provision			(19,945,222)	(16,646,809)
Change in trade and notes receivable			(78,857,353)	8,142,538
Change in prepayments and other receivables			(12,391,961)	9,651,637
Change in trade, notes and other payable			96,008	1,334,157
Change in due to related parties		3	(40,167,258)	97,317,987
Cash flows (used in) provided from operating activities			(48,689,655)	(45,063,507)
Debit interests paid			(500,000)	*
Provisions used			(26,306,092)	(39,002,080)
Income taxes paid NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) PROVIDED FROM OPE	RATI	NG	(115,663,005)	13,252,400
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) PROVIDED TROM				
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(5)	(23,424,938)	(5,744,078)
Payments to acquire fixed assets		(5)	(2,015,671)	(34,516,593)
Payments to acquire assets under construction		(7)	(96,765,040)	(8,012,499)
Payments to acquire intangible assets		25 51	(469,616,953)	
Payment to acquire treasury bills			500,000,000	
Matured treasury bills collection		(5)	3,300	4,150
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		(11)	(15,435)	(14,198)
Investment in term deposit NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITI	ES	1. 2.50	(91,834,737)	(48,283,218)
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTIGATION CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
		(16)	496,754,669	274,670,099
Credit facilities used		(16)	(288,034,762)	(209,729,225)
Payment of credit facilities		(17)	9	732,226
Receipts from long term loans		(17)	(16,050,000)	(20,800,000)
Payment of long-term loans		(2)	(486,469)	(6,342,517)
Change in due from related parties			(2,087,311)	
Lease payments paid during the period NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED FROM FINANCING	ACTIV	/ITIES	190,096,127	38,530,583
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED PROMIT INTRODUCTION	1		(17,401,615)	3,499,765
Net change in cash and cash equivalent during the period			346,342	(1,258,216)
Net foreign exchange difference			52,643,179	3,765,679
Cash and cash equivalent - beginning of the period  CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE PER	RIOD	(11)	35,587,906	6,007,228
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - END OF THE CENTRE		- ,		

The accompanying notes from (1) to (26) are an integral part of these condensed interim separate financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 30 June 2020

### 1- BACKGROUND

Tenth of Ramadan for Pharmaceutical Industries and Diagnostic Reagents (Rameda) (S.A.E) was established under the provisions of Law No. 43 of 1974.

The Company was registered in the commercial registry under No.84008 on 15 January 1986.

The listing of Tenth of Ramadan for Pharmaceutical Industries and Diagnostic Reagents (Rameda) (S.A.E) on the Egyptian stock exchange was approved in 26 November 2019 according to resolution of listing committee of Egyptian stock exchange.

The registered office is located at plot No. 5 Second Industrial Zone, 6th of October City - Giza- Egypt.

The Company is principally engaged in:

- 1. Producing, marketing, selling and storing of pharmaceutical reagents for human and veterinary use.
- 2. Producing, marketing, selling and storing of diagnostic reagents necessary for individuals, laboratories and hospitals.
- 3. Importing pharmaceutical reagents and raw materials necessary for serving the Company's purposes without trading.
- 4. Producing pharmaceutical reagents for human and veterinary and diagnostic use for others and by others.
- 5. Producing food supplements for human use for others and by others.

The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2020 were authorized for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' dated 13 August 2020.

### 2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2-1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The separate financial statements are prepared under the going concern assumption on a historical cost basis.

The separate financial statements are prepared and presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the Company's functional currency.

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards and the applicable laws and regulations.

# 2-2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied during this period are those applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, except for the adoption of the new Egyptian Accounting Standards No. 48, "revenue from contracts with customers" and 49 "leases" as of 01 January 2020. The nature and impact of these standards and amendments are explained below.

The company has postponed the implementation of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments" in accordance with a decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority provided that it is fully implemented and included at the end of the fiscal year ending 31 December 2020.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

# 2-2-1 EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EAS NO. (48) "REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH **CUSTOMERS**"

EAS No. (48) "Revenue from contracts with customers" was issued to replace the EAS No. (8) "Construction contracts" and EAS No. (11) "Revenue" and establishes a five-step model for revenue from contracts with customers.

According to EAS No. (48) "Revenue from contracts with customers" is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a

The new standard will replace all requirements for recognition under Egyptian Accounting Standards. EAS (48) requires either a full retrospective approach or modified retrospective approach for prior periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and early application is permitted.

The Company adopted EAS (48) using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2020. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date.

The cumulative effect of initially applying EAS (48) is recognized at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under EAS No. (8) "Construction Contracts" and the EAS No. (11) "Revenue"

EAS No. (48) requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires relevant disclosures.

Sale of goods

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of finished goods generally include one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of finished goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the finished goods. Therefore, the adoption did not have an impact on the timing of revenue recognition.

Variable consideration

Some contracts for the sale of finished goods provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates. Prior to the adoption of EAS (48), the Company recognized revenue from the sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and volume rebates. If revenue could not be reliably measured, the Company deferred revenue recognition until the uncertainty was resolved.

Under EAS (48), rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until the associated uncertainty is subsequently resolved. The application of the constraint on variable consideration has not increased the amount of revenue that will be deferred.

ii) Rights of return

When a contract provides a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period, the Company previously estimated expected returns using a probability-weighted average amount approach similar to the expected value method under EAS (48).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 2-2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2-2-1 EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EAS NO. (48) "REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS" (continued)

Under EAS (48), the consideration received from the customer is variable because the contract allows the customer to return the products. The Company used the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned. For goods expected to be returned, the Company presented a refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products from a customer separately in the statement of financial position. Upon adoption of EAS (48), the Company measure the impact on refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products from a customer and retained earnings as of 1 January 2020.

## iii) Volume rebates

Under EAS (48), retrospective volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration to which it will be entitled, the Company applied the 'most likely amount method' for contracts with a single volume threshold and the 'expected value method' for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of sales value / volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration. Upon adoption of EAS (48), the Company recognized contract liabilities for the expected future rebates, derecognized the provision for rebates under trade payable and accrued expenses.

The management conducted an exercise and concluded that there is no material impact on transition to EAS (48) on 1 January 2020.

# 2-2-2 EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EAS NO. (49) "LEASES"

The company has implemented the EAS No. (49) "Leases". The standard is defined the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

With regard to operating lease contracts for EAS No. (49) "Leases", the company implemented the EAS (49) "Leases" on 01 January 2020.

The following are the adjustments to the financial position on 01 January 2020:

Right of use Assets

Right of use Assets

Prepayments and other receivables

Lease liabilities

101 January 2020

EGP

18,206,266

463,097

17,743,169

The Company has used the practical expedient of applying EAS 49 only those contracts that were previously identified as leases.

In adopting EAS 49, the Company has applied the following practical expedients:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- accounting for operating leases in accordance with EAS 49 as short-term leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019;
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease; and
- the election, by class of underlying asset, not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

1 January 2020

# TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 2-2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2-2-2 EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EAS NO. (49) "LEASES" (continued)

On adoption of EAS (49), the company has recognized lease liabilities and associated right-of-use assets in relation to contracts that have been concluded as leases under the principles of EAS No. (49), the liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. The associated right-of-use assets are measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of prepayments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019.

The following table shows reconciliation of operating lease commitments to lease liability under EAS (49) as on 1 January 2020:

Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2019

Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2020

Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2020

25,232,281

14.17%

17,743,169

Set out below are the new accounting policies of the Company upon adoption of EAS 49, which have been applied from 1 January 2020:

### i) Right-of-use assets

Leases are recognized as right-of-use assets along with their corresponding liabilities at the date of which the leased assets are available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is recognized in the interim condensed separate statement of comprehensive income over the lease term. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Restoration costs, if applicable.

### ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit to the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

### iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are items that do not meet the Company's capitalization threshold and are considered to be insignificant for the interim condensed separate statement of financial position for the Company as a whole. Payments for short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis in the interim condensed separate statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 2-2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2-2-2 EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EAS NO. (49) "LEASES" (continued)

iv) Variable lease payments

Some leases contain variable payments that are linked to the usage/performance of the leased asset. Such payments are recognized in interim condensed separate statement of comprehensive income.

v) Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position and profit or loss

The amounts recognized in the separate statement of financial position and separate statement of profit or loss related to right of use asset and lease liabilities and the movement during the period disclosed in (notes 6).

# 2-3 STANDARDS THAT WILL BE APPLIED BEFORE THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

# 2-3-1 EGYPTIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD NO. (47) "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS"

The standard bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

i) Classification and measurement

Under EAS (47), debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through OCI. The classification is based on two criteria: The Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The following are the changes in the classification of the Company's financial assets:

 Trade receivables and other financial assets classified as loans and receivables as at 31 December 2019 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These are classified and measured as debt instruments at amortized cost.

ii) Impairment

The adoption of EAS (47) will fundamentally change the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing EAS (26) incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. EAS (47) requires the Company to recognize an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets.

# 3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these separate financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The key judgments and estimates that have a significant impact on the separate financial statements of the Company are discussed below:

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

## 3-1 Judgments

Revenue Recognition for sale of goods

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods as set out in "EAS 48 Revenue from contracts with customers" including the judgement about whether significant risks and rewards have been transferred.

### 3-2- Estimates

Impairment of trade and other receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade and other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimate is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision is applied according to the length of time past due, based on historical recovery rates.

### Provision for sales returns

The Company's management determines the estimates provision for the expected sales returns. This estimate is determined after considering the past experience of sales returns and sales volume and expiry dates of the products sold. The management periodically reviews the estimated provision amount to ensure that provision is adequate to cover the sales return.

## Useful lives of fixed assets

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The management periodically reviews the estimated useful lives and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and the period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

# Useful lives of intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The management periodically reviews the estimated useful lives and the amortization method to ensure that the method and the period of amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

### Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in Egypt. Significant judgment is required to determine the total provision for current and deferred taxes. The Company establishes provision, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities in Egypt. The amount of such provision is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and different interpretations of tax regulations by the Company and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretations may be on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in Egypt.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused accumulated tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

# Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. The non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 4- SEGMENT INFORMATION

Currently the Company's primary business segment is the production and selling of pharmaceutical products which contributes to 96% of total revenue and balance 4% is contributed by toll manufacturing services (30 June 2019: 95% and 5% receptively). The Company's management monitors the business under two segments, "production and selling of pharmaceutical products" and "manufacturing for others" (Toll manufacturing) for the purpose of making business decisions.

Accordingly, the Company's revenues during the period ended 30 June 2020 were reported under two segments in the condensed interim separate financial statements.

The Company produces and sells several products and renders services as follows:

	Services	l a	Sale of pharmac	eutical product	'S	
	Toll	Evnart		Domestic	6	Total
30 June 2020	Manufacturing "Domestic" EGP 18,531,377	Export  EGP 12,369,174	Private sales EGP 277,543,581	Veterinary EGP	Tenders EGP 129,016,724	EGP 437,460,856
30 June 2019	18,436,681	25,703,753	252,613,031	382,113	87,220,520	384,356,098

Revenue from the top five customers presented 86% of total revenues (30 June 2019: 83%).

# NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

Total EGP	681,497,593 25,440,609 (676,798) 706,261,404	(198,044,845) (22,086,910) 676,798 (219,454,957) 486,806,447
Assets under construction EGP	66,327,646 2,015,671 (11,327,165) 57,016,152	57,016,152
Office furniture and fixtures EGP	21,797,612 2,708,224 - (676,798) 23,829,038	(14,356,886) (973,811) 676,798 (14,653,899) 9,175,139
Tools	3,754,591	(1,309,799) (170,140) - (1,479,939) 3,715,695
Laboratory equipment EGP	17,129,924 600,656 17,730,580	(8,559,055) (787,590) - (9,346,645) 8,383,935
Transportation and dragging equipment EGP	12,411,128 681,500 - 13,092,628	(9,583,519) (347,772) (9,931,291) 3,161,337
Machinery and equipment EGP	313,603,694 12,887,691 11,327,165 - 337,818,550	(113,601,464) (16,254,957) - (129,856,421) 207,962,129
Buildings EGP	227,835,573 5,105,824 - - 232,941,397	(50,634,122) (3,552,640) - (54,186,762) 178,754,635
Freehold Land EGP	18,637,425	18,637,425
5- FIXED ASSETS	Cost As of 1 January 2020 Additions Transferred from assets under construction Disposals As of 30 June 2020	Accumulated depreciation As of 1 January 2020 Depreciation for the period Disposals As of 30 June 2020 Net book value as of 30 June 2020

There is a commercial mortgage on all machinery and equipment in favour of the Commercial International Bank as a guarantee for the loans granted to the Company (note 17).

The cost of fixed assets as of 30 June 2020 include EGP 17,274,201 which represents fully depreciated assets that are still in use.

The cost of the assets under construction includes impairment of EGP 686,437.

Gain from sale of fixed assets was calculated as follows:			Cost of disposed assets	Accumulated depreciation of disposed assets	Net book value of disposed assets	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
	30 June 2020	EGP	20,993,641	247.783	845.486	22,086,910
Depreciation for the year was allocated to the statement of profit or loss as follows:				Cost of revenue	Selling and marketing expenses	General and administrative expenses

3,300 3,300

Gain from sale of fixed assets

30 June 2020

Gain from sale of fixed assets was calculated as

676,798 676,798 Originally issued in Arabic

# TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

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Total	EGP	599,864,779 81,650,692 (17,878) (81,497,593	(166,930,877) (31,127,145) 13,177 (198,044,845) 483,452,748
Assets under construction	EGP	213,050,197 63,263,938 (209,986,489) - - 66,327,646	66,327,646
Office furniture and fixtures	EGP	18,421,709 3,163,115 230,666 (17,878) 21,797,612	(12,816,825) (1,553,238) (13,177) (14,356,886) 7,440,726
Tools	EGP	3,342,702 411,889	(1,015,114) (294,685) - (1,309,799) 2,444,792
Laboratory equipment	EGP	14,748,298 2,381,626 - - 17,129,924	(7,169,885) (1,389,170) (8,559,055) (8,559,055)
Transportation and dragging equipment	EGP	12,200,342 210,786 12,411,128	(8,947,723) (635,796) - (9,583,519) 2,827,609
Machinery and equipment	EGP	145,848,968 6,249,144 161,505,582 313,603,694	(44,159,755) (92,821,575) (6,474,367) (20,779,889) (50,634,122) (113,601,464) 177,201,451 200,002,230
Buildings	EGP	173,615,138 5,970,194 48,250,241 227,835,573	(44,159,755) (6,474,367) (50,634,122) 177,201,451
Freehold Land	EGP	18,637,425	18,637,425
5- FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)		Cost As at 1 January 2019 Additions Transferred from assets under construction Disposals As at 31 December 2019	Accumulated depreciation As at 1 January 2019 Depreciation for the year Disposals As at 31 December 2019 Net book value as at 31 December 2019

There is a commercial mortgage on all machinery and equipment in favour of the Commercial International Bank as a collateral for the loans granted to the Company (note 17).

The cost of fixed assets as of 31 December 2019 includes EGP 16,782,958 which represents fully depreciated assets that are still in use.

	SI December 2017 EGP	17,878	4,701	13,950
Gain from sale of fixed assets was calculated as follows:	'ar.	Cost of disposed assets Accumulated depreciation of disposed assets	Net book value of disposed assets	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
	31 December 2019 EGP	28,593,111	2.129.343	31,127,145
Depreciation for the year was allocated to the statement of profit or loss as follows:		Cost of revenue	Selling and marketing expenses	General and administrative expenses

Gain from sale of fixed assets

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 6- LEASES

Right of use assets are scientific rental offices, operating leases, and warehouses

# A) Right of use assets

	30 June 2020
	EGP
Cost at 1 January 2020	18,206,266
Additions	1,710,640
Total Cost as of 30 June 2020	19,916,906
Accumulated amortization at 1 January 2020	<i>a</i>
Amortization for period	(1,817,994)
Accumulated amortization as of 30 June 2020	(1,817,994)
Net book value as of 30 June 2020	18,098,912
B) Lease liability	
	30 June 2020
	EGP
Opening balance as of 1 January 2020	17,743,169
Additions	1,710,640
Unwinding interests recognized during the period	1,112,719
Lease payments paid during the period	(2,087,311)
As at 30 June 2020	18,479,217
Deduct: Current balance	2,265,641
Non-current balance	16,213,576
	8

# 7- INTANGIBLE ASSETS

·	Registration	on Rights
	<b>30 June 2020</b> 31 December 1	
	EGP	EGP
Cost as at 1 January 2020	104,814,384	95,683,406
Additions	96,765,040	9,130,978
Total cost as at 30 June 2020	201,579,424	104,814,384
Accumulated amortization as at1 January 2020	(16,169,081)	(11,961,748)
Amortization for the period/ year	(2,475,873)	(4,207,333)
Accumulated amortization as at 30 June 2020	(18,644,954)	(16,169,081)
Net book value as at 30 June 2020	182,934,470	88,645,303

The balance of the intangible assets represents the cost of acquiring the registration rights of certain pharmaceutical products and is amortized using the straight-line method over their useful life (20 years).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# **INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**

Management estimate the expected future benefit of the registration rights to be utilize over 20 years, and assessed for impaired whenever there is an indication that the economic benefit of the product is impaired.

There is a commercial mortgage on intangible assets in favor of the Commercial International Bank as a collateral for the loans granted to the Company (note 18).

Intangible asset balance includes registration right assets under approval amounted to EGP 95,721,540 (31 December 2019: EGP 7,141,500).

### **INVENTORIES** 8-

8- INVENTORIES	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Raw materials Packing and packaging materials Spare parts Finished goods Work in progress Goods in transit	67,853,883 38,149,516 7,596,821 115,645,203 22,192,912 37,583,517 1,357,988	63,585,624 32,596,525 7,342,641 75,637,934 24,516,840 12,615,752 1,981,835
Inventory with others  Write down in inventories	290,379,840 (11,335,786) 279,044,054	218,277,151 (6,361,972) 211,915,179

Raw material and finished goods inventory are mortgaged as a collateral for the credit facilities (Note 16). The movement in the write down in value of inventories is as follows:

The movement in the write down in value of inventories	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Beginning balance Charge during the period/year	(6,361,972) (9,209,400) 4,235,586	(1,570,298) (4,791,674)
Used of inventory provision Ending balance	(11,335,786)	(6,361,972)

The write down in inventories during the period, if any, is included in the cost of sales.

### TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE 9-

9. TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
	282,972,351	265,695,129
Trade receivable	11,914,294	13,189,373
Trade receivable – toll manufacturing	227,430,809	223,487,730
Notes receivable	522,317,454	502,372,232
and the description	(5,934,963)	(3,405,449)
Impairment of trade and notes receivable	516,382,491	498,966,783

Notes receivable amounting to EGP 132.6 M are mortgage as a guarantee for the credit facilities (Note 16).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 9- TRADE AND NOTES RECEIVABLE (continued)

The aging analysis of net trade and notes receivable is as follows:

		Neither Past	Past due but not impaired				<del>==</del> 3		
	Total	due nor impaired	Less than 180 days	From 181 to 270 days	From 271 to 365 days	More than 365 days	Impaired		
30 June 2020	522,317,454	227,430,809	244,798,154	35,460,357	8,081,536	611,635	5,934,963		
31 December 2019	502,372,232	223,487,730	264,202,902	10,675,661	530,036	70,454	3,405,449		

The movement of the impairment in value of trade receivable is as follows:

	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Beginning balance Charged during the period/year	(3,405,449) (2,529,514)	(2,118,559) (1,286,890)
Ending balance	(5,934,963)	(3,405,449)

10- TREASURY BILLS		
	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
	EGP	EGP
Treasury bills	498,900,000	500,000,000
Unearned interest	(29,283,047)	(35,110,000)
	469,616,953	464,890,000

Some treasury bills are mortgaged as collateral for credit facilities amounted to EGP 88 Million (Note 16).

# 11- CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
	EGP	EGP
a) Egyptian Pounds		
Cash on hand	4,952	47,290
Current accounts	19,828,410	45,815,772
Checks under collection	14,615,346	3,706,012
Term deposits (Maturing within 3 months)	488,516	473,081
	34,937,224	50,042,155
b) Foreign currencies		
Current accounts	1,139,198	3,074,105
791	1,139,198	3,074,105
	36,076,422	53,116,260

9,963,935

# TENTH OF RAMADAN FOR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS (RAMEDA) (S.A.E)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 11- CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS (continued)

Cash balances are denominated in the following currencies:		
	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
	EGP	EGP
Egyptian pound (EGP)	34,937,225	50,042,156
US dollar (USD)	1,121,674	3,068,107
Euro (EUR)	17,523	5,997
	36,076,422	53,116,260
For the purpose of cash flow statements, cash and cash equivale	ents consist of following.	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	EGP	EGP
Cash in hand	4,952	22,270
Current accounts	35,582,954	5,984,958
Carron accounts	35,587,906	

### 12- PROVISIONS

12- I KO VISIONS					
	Balance as at 1 January 2020 EGP	Charged during the period EGP	No longer required EGP	Used during the period EGP	Balance as at 30 June 2020 EGP
Provision for expected claims	3,200,001	<b></b>	.51	(500,000)	2,700,001
Provision for sales returns*	6,763,934	1,655,671	~	:=:	8,419,605
	9,963,935	1,655,671		(500,000)	11,119,606
	Balance as at 1 January 2019 EGP	Charged during the year EGP	No longer required EGP	Used during the year EGP	Balance as at 31 December 2019 EGP
Provision for expected claims Provision for sales returns*	2,071,822 5,485,132	3,768,060 1,278,802	(2,639,881)		3,200,001 6,763,934

7,556,954

5,046,862 (2,639,881)

<sup>\*</sup>Provision for sales returns is deducted from sales disclosed in note (18).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 13- TRADE, NOTES AND OTHER PAYABLE

	18	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Trade payable		41,266,463	45,685,864
Notes payable		18,363,011	15,535,918
Accrued expenses		16,107,073	17,522,004
Tax authority (other than income tax)		33,551,895	26,753,487
Advances From Customers		6,029,298	20,210,828
Other payables		1,689,035	987,837
		117,006,775	126,695,938

Trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables are non-interest bearing.

### 14- CAPITAL

The Company's authorized capital amounted to EGP 1 billion, whereas the issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 160,900,000 divided over 643,600,000 shares of par value EGP 0.25 each.

The extra ordinary general assembly meeting held on 4 November 2019 and 23 November 2019 decided to increase the issued capital by cash increase in conjunction with the offering in stock exchange market with total amount EGP 550,000,000 (the value of the increase represent the nominal value plus the issue premium). The subscription for this increase was limited to Greville Investing Limited Company who represents the main shareholder and delegated from the remaining shareholders for selling process.

The extra ordinary general assembly meeting held on 4 November 2019 and 23 November 2019 decided to increase the issued and paid up capital by 31,250,000 to be EGP 192,150,000 as of 31 December 2019 through issuing 125,000,000 shares at offering price EGP 4.66 to be 768,600,000 shares noting that the deference between offering price and par value represented in share premium recognized in general reserve.

The following illustrate the new structure for shareholders:

%	No. of shares	Amount
	v	EGP
52.74%	405,365,000	101,341,250
47.26%	363,235,000	90,808,750
100%	768,600,000	192,150,000
	52.74% 47.26%	52.74% 405,365,000 47.26% 363,235,000

### 15- GENERAL RESERVE-ISSUANCE PREMIUM

The balance of general reserve - issuance premium is representing the net book value of issuing capital increase shares during 2019 amounted EGP 486,965,000 for issuing 125,000,000 Shares after deducting issuing cost of EGP 64,285,000.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

## 16- CREDIT FACILITIES

The movement of the credit facilities during the period/ year is as follows:

	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Opening balance Used during the period / year Payment during the period / year Ending balance	481,938,674 496,248,898 (288,034,762) 690,152,810	420,514,887 664,519,265 (603,095,478) 481,938,674
	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Credit facilities maturing within 12 months Bank credit	690,152,810 4,903,450 695,056,260	481,938,674 4,397,731 486,336,405

The interest rate on the Credit facilities ranges from 8 % to 11.25 % as of 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: Range from 13.50% to 19.25%).

Credit Facilities	Facility amount	Interest rate	Maturity Date	30 June 2020	31 December 2019
1 demines	EGP			EGP	EGP
CIB	250,000,000	0.5%+CBE lending rate	10-Jul-21	82,578,681	113,726,345
	, ,	8 % CBE INITAVIE*	24-Dec-20	49,737,787	-
Audi Bank	125,000,000	0.5 %+CBE lending rate	9-Jun-21	100,681,587	110,541,776
	, ,	8 % CBE INITAVIE*	31-Dec-20	10,138,644	
Arab Bank	88,000,000	0.25%+CBE lending	9-Mar-21	44,701,204	43,318,210
	,	8 % CBE INITAVIE*	27-Dec-20	14,059,012	12
ABK	80,000,000	1 %+CBE lending rate	31-May-21	55,632,456	54,958,042
715.1	,,	8 % CBE INITAVIE*	26-Dec-20	8,004,090	
ADIB	130,000,000	0.5%+CBE lending rate	12-Jan-21	87,945,239	86,572,770
11010	,,	8 % CBE INITAVIE*	27-Dec-20	36,674,906	2
Alex Bank	150,000,000	0.25% + CBE lending rate	30-Nov-20	119,999,204	72,821,531
HSBC	88,000,000	CBE lending rate	15-Dec-20	80,000,000	Δ.
Total Cred	, ,	J		690,152,810	481,938,674

<sup>\*</sup>Those Balance represents the funds granted for the purchase of raw materials, and packaging in accordance with the initiative of the Central Bank of Egypt to support the industrial sector issued on 12 December 2019 to finance companies with private ownership and small and medium enterprises and support them to reach their investment goals and cover operating expenses

All of the above facilities are guaranteed by inventories and notes receivables (Note 8, 9 and 10).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

### 17- LONG TERM LOANS

# "Loan (1)".

During the year 2017, the Company signed an agreement with Commercial International Bank to obtain a loan amounting to EGP 86,422,000 with an annual interest rate of 1.25% over the Corridor rate repayable over 36 monthly installments starting from 29 October 2018 and maturing on 29 March 2021

During September 2019, the Company agreed with the bank to increase the loan by EGP 9,196,000 repayable over 24 monthly installments starting from 1 January 2020 and maturing on 1 December 2021 and reduce the interest rate to 0.75% over the CBE lending rate, However the Company hasn't obtained the additional amount yet.

The Company paid EGP 7,800,000 during the period ended 30 June 2020 and the balance outstanding amounted to EGP 51,075,704 as at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: EGP 58,875,704).

During the year 2018, the Company signed an agreement with Commercial International Bank to obtain a loan amounting to EGP 78,766,000 with an annual interest rate of 0.9% over the CBE lending rate repayable over 19 monthly installments after the expiry of grace year, which is 15 months from the date of first use.

## "Loan (2)".

During September 2019, the Company rescheduled the loan to be repayable over 24 monthly installments starting from 1 January 2020 and maturing on 1 December 2021 and reduce the interest rate to 0.85% over the CBE lending rate.

The Company paid EGP 8,250,000 during the period ended 30 June 2020 and the balance outstanding amounted to EGP 58,723,972 as at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019 : EGP 66,973,972).

The Company obtained those loans against collateral of a commercial mortgage over the Company's tangible assets constituents over all machinery and equipment and intangible assets financed under this loan.

The balance of loans as of 30 June 2020 as follows:

Loans	Interest rate	30 June 2020 EGP	31 December 2019 EGP
Current portion of long-ter	m loans		
Loan (1)	0.75%+CBE lending rate	39,000,000	31,200,000
Loan (2)	0.85%+CBE lending rate	41,250,000	33,000,000
Total current portion of lo	ng-term loans	80,250,000	64,200,000
Non-current portion of lo	ng-term loans		
Loan (1)	0.75%+CBE lending rate	12,075,704	27,675,704
Loan (2)	0.85%+CBE lending rate	17,473,972	33,973,972
Total non-current portion	of long-term loans	29,549,676	61,649,676
•	_	109,799,676	125,849,676

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 18- REVENUES

	Six-Months Ended 30 June 2020 30 June 2019		Three-Months Ended	
2)			30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Sale of goods (net)	418,929,479	365,919,417	196,862,366	183,301,309
Toll manufacturing services revenue	18,531,377	18,436,681	8,178,802	10,900,046
-	437,460,856	384,356,098	205,041,168	194,201,355

# 19- COST OF REVENUE

	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	<b>EGP</b>	EGP	EGP	EGP
		9		8.5
Salaries, social insurance & other benefits	41,694,154	31,330,687	19,339,698	17,613,167
Raw materials	98,742,218	122,548,137	38,819,033	52,939,376
Spare parts and materials	10,548,819	8,719,537	4,477,933	4,078,678
Government fees and medical stamps	4,349,644	2,832,762	2,070,531	2,325,974
Other operating expenses	24,346,214	15,424,845	14,216,621	7,158,771
Energy expenses	19,592,691	9,540,011	8,857,662	6,186,823
Depreciation and amortization (Note 5,7)	23,469,514	13,363,144	12,021,540	7,344,275
Rent	1,897,207	2,896,855	567,968	1,238,242
Maintenance	7,782,048	5,487,410	5,950,068	1,724,934
ivialite lance	232,422,509	212,143,388	106,321,054	100,610,240

# **20- FINANCE INCOME**

	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
	30 June 2020 EGP	30 June 2019 EGP	30 June 2020 EGP	30 June 2019 EGP
Interest from Treasury Bills	34,793,015		17,141,026	=
Interest from time deposits	15,596	25,010	\ <del>\</del>	10,862
meetest nom time asposit	34,808,611	25,010	17,141,026	10,862

# 21- FINANCE EXPENSES

¥	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Debit interests	49,601,882	47,916,680	20,314,038	25,928,438
Unwinding interests of lease liabilities Bank Charges	1,112,719	<del></del>	569,484	120
	1,790,571	2,686,827	815,723	999,822
	52,505,172	50,603,507	21,699,245	26,928,260

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

### 22- INCOME TAXES

	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
45	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Current income tax Deferred income tax	(13,370,610)	(7,234,107)	(5,532,010)	(4,237,468)
	(112,867)	(129,031)	(416,606)	(804,235)
Income tax expense	(13,483,477)	(7,363,138)	(5,948,616)	(5,041,703)

# **DEFERED INCOME TAXES**

	Statement of financial position		Statement of profit or loss	
	30 June 2020	31 December 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Depreciation and amortization	(31,858,358)	(29,762,643)	(2,095,715)	(1,825,706)
Provisions Impairment of trade and notes receivables Write down of inventory Unrealized foreign exchange differences	1,894,411	1,521,885	372,526	99,478
	1,335,367	766,226	569,141	177,287
	2,550,552	1,431,444	1,119,108	1,136,810
	8,105	86,032	(77,927)	283,100
Net deferred income taxes	(26,069,923)	(25,957,056)	(112,867)	(129,031)

# RECONCILIATION OF THE EFFECTIVE INCOME TAX RATE

	Tax Rate	30 June 2020 EGP	Tax Rate	30 June 2019 EGP
Profits before income taxes	=	57,543,381		28,492,646
Income tax based on tax rate Non-deductible expenses	22.50%	12,947,261 536,216	22.50%	6,410,845 952,293
Effective Tax Rate	23.43%	13,483,477	25.84%	7,363,138

# 23- EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated by dividing the profits for the period available for distribution by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	Six-Months Ended		Three-Months Ended	
	30 June 2020 EGP	30 June 2019 EGP	30 June 2020 EGP	30 June 2019 EGP
Basic and diluted, profit for the period Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period  Earnings per share	44,059,904	21,129,508	20,089,226	13,450,448
	768,600,000	768,600,000	768,600,000	768,600,000
	0.0573	0.0275	0.0261	0.0175

<sup>-</sup> There are no shares with diluted effect and hence the basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 24- TAX POSITION

a) Corporate Tax

- The Company's records were inspected till the year 2013 and the dispute was ended and the differences are under settlement.
- Discretionary inspection has been made for the years from 2014 to 2017 and it was disputed. Issuance of decision for the actual reinspection is currently being made.
- No tax inspection took place for the Company's records for the years from 2018 till 2019.

b) Salary Tax

- The Company's records were inspected till the year 2015 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company is preparing for tax inspection for the years 2016 till 2019.

c) Stamp Tax

- The Company's records were inspected till 2013 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company is preparing for tax inspection for the years from 2014 till 2019.

d) VAT Tax

- The Company's records were inspected till the year 2015 and the taxes due were paid.
- The company is preparing for tax inspection for the year 2016 till 2019.

### 25- RELATED PARTIES

For the purpose of these condensed interim separate financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company, if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

# a) Related party transactions

During the period, the following were the significant related party transactions, which were carried out in the normal course of business on terms agreed between the parties:

Company	Nature of party	Nature of transaction	30 June 2020 EGP	30 June 2019 EGP
Rameda for Pharmaceuticals trading	Subsidiary	Rent Purchases	6,000 375,031	3,000 832,905
Ramecare Company	Subsidiary	Rent Purchases	6,000 -	3,000
Ramepharma Company	Subsidiary	Rent Purchases	6,000	3,000 2,988,892
Compass Capital	Related party	Professional fees	:=	2,473,800
Greville Investing Limite	d Related party	Expenses on behalf		(13,466,226)

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ended 30 June 2020

# 25- RELATED PARTIES (continued)

# b) Related party balances

		30 June 2020		31 December 2019	
	Nature of party	Due from	Due to	Due from	Due to
:U		EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Rameda for Pharmaceuticals Trading	Subsidiary	<b>9</b> 0	431,392	ii.	335,384
Ramecare Company	Subsidiary	3,357,193	(# ) <b>(#</b> )	3,217,460	
Ramepharma Company	Subsidiary	16,978,747	(*)	16,632,011	7 <u>4</u>
9		20,335,940	431,392	19,849,471	335,384
				the second second	

## c) Salaries and incentives of key managers

The key manager's compensation during period ended 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019 is as follow:

· •		30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Salaries and incentives		EGP 1	EGP
	957	12,005,095	10,485,571
		12,005,095	10,485,571

# 26- MAJOR EVENTS

Some major global events occurred, which included the Arab Republic of Egypt as well, where an outbreak of COVID19 occurred soon before the end of 2019, and the World Health Organization "WHO" announced that the outbreak of the virus can be described as a global epidemic, and the government has introduced various measures to combat disease outbreaks, including travel restrictions and quarantine, business closures, and other locations, these government responses and their corresponding impacts are still evolving and which are expected to affect the economic climate and that, in turn, could expose the company to various risks, including a significant reduction in Revenues, and evaluation / impairment of assets and other risks.

These events did not negatively affect the financial statements of the company as on 30 June 2020 but may affect the financial statements for future financial periods. If it is difficult to quantify this effect for now, this effect will appear in future financial statements. The magnitude of the impact varies according to the expected extent, the period during which those events are expected to end and their impact.

The company announced that it has commenced the manufacture of Anviziram, which contains the active pharmaceutical ingredient Favipiravir, which is the generic form of the antiviral sold under the brand name Avigan in Japan. The Company has also secured approval from Egyptian Drug Authority to begin manufacturing intravenous "Remedisivir" vials for use in the treatment of patients suffering from coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19).

Avigan" is an antiviral drug developed by Toyama Chemicals, a division of the Japanese conglomerate Fujifilm, and contains the active ingredient Favipiravir. The company's entire production of Favipiravir is being produced under the trade name Anviziram, with capacity focused on the Egyptian market. The company aims to export Anviziram to neighboring countries upon receipt of approval from the Ministry of Health and the Egyptian Drug Authority.

In addition to Anviziram, the company has been granted Egyptian Drug Aurhotity's approval for the manufacture of intravenous Remedisvir, a broad-spectrum antiviral medication which has been used in treatment of covid-19 patients. The company aims to commence production of Remdesivir over the coming period.