

Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC

Separate financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2021
together with independent auditor's report*

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC (the Company), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements.

The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Revenue recognition</i></p> <p>Revenue from sales of copper, molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum was one of the matters of most significance in our audit. We identified this as an area of focus due to the high volume of transactions involving provisionally priced contracts and complex calculations of consideration. Amount of revenue depends on changes in future commodity prices over quotational period, which requires management to exercise judgement in assessing significant provisional price estimates to be made at the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>Information about revenue is disclosed in Notes 6 and 31 to the separate financial statements.</p>	<p>During our audit we performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ We analysed accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition; ▶ We read selected contracts with customers to understand the terms of the transactions; ▶ We tested operating effectiveness of relevant internal controls over the revenue recognition process; ▶ On a sample basis, we compared transaction information in sales invoices to the contract terms and commodity prices; ▶ We received confirmation letters from the customers and compared sale volumes, revenue for the year and yearend balances confirmed by the customers with accounting records; ▶ We recalculated the amount of revenue subject to provisional pricing; ▶ For the sales transactions occurred immediately before and after the yearend, we analysed the period revenue relates to; ▶ We analysed the satisfaction of performance obligations and amount of revenue recognised under sales contracts; ▶ We analysed information about revenue disclosed in Note 5 to the separate financial statements.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Interest-bearing liabilities

The Company has a significant amount of interest-bearing liabilities at 31 December 2021. During the year the Company incurred AMD 16.4 billion in financing and interest costs of which AMD 14.8 billion has been recognised in the separate profit or loss statement and AMD 1.6 billion capitalised to assets under construction. Due to significance of balances of such liabilities and inherent complexity of the terms of bond issuance and loan agreements, this matter was one of the matters of most significance in our audit.

Information about borrowings and related finance costs is disclosed in Notes 12, 25 and 26 to the separate financial statements.

Our procedures included, amongst others:

- ▶ Obtaining confirmations from banks and comparing outstanding balances of liability, accrued expenses, tenure and conditions in the bank confirmations to the data reflected in the accounting systems;
- ▶ Reading the borrowing agreements with the financiers to develop an understanding of the terms associated with the credit facilities;
- ▶ Analysis of the classification of outstanding liability balances as current or noncurrent;
- ▶ Recalculation of interest recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- ▶ Checking mathematical accuracy of capitalised borrowing costs calculation;
- ▶ Analysis of the disclosures in respect of interest bearing liabilities, provided in the separate financial statements.

Provisions for restoration and rehabilitation

The Company is involved in mining, metal refining and primary ferromolybdenum production. Given the nature of its operations, the Company incurs obligations to close, restore and rehabilitate its site. Closure and rehabilitation activities are governed by legislative requirements. Significant estimates over life of mine and reserves are made by the Company in determining its rehabilitation provision.

We identified provisions for restoration and rehabilitation as one of the matters of most significance to our audit due to the uncertainty of scope and timing of such obligations and the limited amount of historical data available.

Information about provisions for restoration and rehabilitation is disclosed in Notes 27 to the separate financial statements.

Our audit procedures in this area included, amongst others:

- ▶ Analysing the estimated cost to restore and rehabilitate the land and expected moment of rehabilitation;
- ▶ Evaluating the economic assumptions used in the calculation, including the discount rate, inflation rate applied to calculate the net present value of the provision;
- ▶ Considered the additional damage that has taken place during the period that requires additional rehabilitation in the future
- ▶ Testing the mathematical accuracy of the models used to calculate provisions;
- ▶ Analysing the adequacy of the disclosures relating to provisions.

Other information included in Company's 2021 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in Company's 2021 Annual Report, other than the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's 2021 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of management for the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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.

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

Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Ksenia Baginian.

Ernst & Young CJSC
Yerevan, Armenia

General Director
Partner (Assurance)



Eric Hayrapetyan

Partner (Assurance)



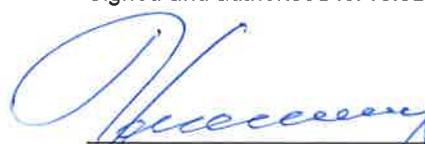
Ksenia Baginian

23 June 2022

Separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021

'000 AMD	Notes	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	219,589,713	217,288,866
Stripping activity asset	15	7,726,290	5,759,233
Inventories	20	21,110,939	16,923,125
Intangible assets		299,685	342,073
Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	16	550,078	705,257
Prepayments for non-current assets	18	5,653,671	5,488,462
Trade and other receivables	21	50	50
Other non-current assets		212,882	212,883
Non-current assets		255,143,308	246,719,949
Inventories	20	25,249,013	19,953,498
Other prepaid taxes		2,254,022	444,627
Input VAT		3,548,122	1,632,803
Deferred VAT		336,076	108,615
Trade and other receivables	21	19,484,130	15,137,600
Prepayments for current assets	18	3,655,904	6,064,215
Loans given		-	311,404
Cash and cash equivalents	22	35,712,098	4,314,382
Deposits at banks	23	18,484,982	-
Other current assets	23	29,769,807	1,290
Current assets		138,494,154	47,968,434
Total assets		393,637,462	294,688,383
Equity			
Share capital	23	54,966,680	54,966,680
Share premium		18,167,106	-
Treasury shares		-	(41,225,060)
Retained earnings		131,729,413	3,241,115
Total equity		204,863,199	16,982,735
Liabilities			
Issued bonds	25	-	26,316,272
Loans and borrowings	26	33,023,964	95,703,069
Provisions	27	3,685,377	3,732,002
Lease liabilities	30	-	228,113
Deferred tax liabilities	13	8,634,048	9,298,801
Other financial liabilities	31	-	18,719,024
Non-current liabilities		45,343,389	153,997,281
Issued bonds	25	26,484,802	2,234,713
Loans and borrowings	26	43,688,959	38,626,628
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	28	-	591,905
Provisions	27	20,545	344,248
Lease liabilities	30	222,289	229,760
Contract liabilities	31	17,015,759	16,903,910
Income tax payable	13	18,770,951	5,944,177
Royalty payables		15,707,343	360,558
Liabilities for shares repurchased	23	-	39,084,742
Trade and other payables	29	17,967,190	19,176,899
Other financial liabilities	31	3,553,036	210,827
Current liabilities		143,430,874	123,708,367
Total liabilities		188,774,263	277,705,648
Total equity and liabilities		393,637,462	294,688,383

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management of the Company on 22 June 2022.


Roman Khudoliy
General Director




Vardan Marutyanyan
Chief Accountant

Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**for the year ended 31 December 2021**

'000 AMD	Notes	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers	5	342,063,978	232,961,617
Cost of sales	6	(124,565,517)	(124,007,958)
Gross profit		217,498,461	108,953,659
Distribution expenses	7	(8,980,181)	(7,144,250)
Administrative expenses	8	(15,395,090)	(13,802,177)
Donations to social programs	9	(5,625,835)	(9,304,936)
Other operating income	10	719,373	455,943
Other operating expenses	10	(62,774,923)	(29,294,400)
Allowance for expected credit loss	19	(2,458,251)	115,331
Operating profit		122,983,554	49,979,170
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	28	(823,883)	(2,807,877)
Loss on investment at fair value through profit or loss	16	(95,965)	(71,902)
Finance income	11	545,054	568,965
Finance costs	11	(14,750,245)	(18,826,101)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)		10,232,169	(19,861,660)
Profit before income tax		118,090,684	8,980,595
Income tax expense	13	(23,106,199)	(7,724,375)
Profit for the year		94,984,485	1,256,220
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		94,984,485	1,256,220

Separate statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2021

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Share capital (Note 24)</i>	<i>Treasury shares (Note 24)</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Share premium (Note 24)</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance at 1 January 2020	54,966,680	(41,225,060)	1,984,895	-	15,726,515
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,256,220	-	1,256,220
As at 31 December 2020	54,966,680	(41,225,060)	3,241,115	-	16,982,735
Balance at 1 January 2021	54,966,680	(41,225,060)	3,241,115	-	16,982,735
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	94,984,485	-	94,984,485
Placement of treasury shares (Note 24)	-	41,225,060	33,913,855	18,167,106	93,306,021
Dividends declared	-	-	(410,042)	-	(410,042)
As at 31 December 2021	54,966,680	-	131,729,413	18,167,106	204,863,199

Separate statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2021

'000 AMD	Notes	2021	2020
Profit before tax		118,090,684	8,980,595
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows</i>			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		19,524,934	17,186,978
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		867,670	210,938
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(39,242)	7,183
Net foreign exchange gain/loss		(10,232,169)	19,861,660
Sales for non-cash consideration		(15,745,389)	(14,045,501)
Provision used during the year		(683,712)	444,804
Write down of inventory		1,251,238	502,931
Loss on investment at fair value through profit or loss		95,965	71,902
Credit loss expense		2,458,251	(115,331)
Unrealised loss on derivative financial instruments		-	171,853
Finance costs		14,750,245	18,826,101
Finance income		(545,054)	(568,965)
Working capital changes			
Decrease/(increase) in inventory		(10,734,568)	(232,495)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		(26,062,804)	(11,667,479)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities		(2,906)	(12,935,550)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		2,414,348	(28,433,885)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(7,606,746)	(10,713,548)
Increase/(decrease) royalty payable		15,346,784	(3,179,657)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		(10,644,554)	(2,618,315)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(591,905)	25,183
Decrease/(increase) in other prepaid taxes		(1,809,393)	(67,318)
Decrease/(increase) in Input VAT		(1,915,319)	393,586
Decrease/(increase) in Deferred VAT		(227,461)	352,690
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		(283,179)	162
Income tax paid		(10,944,178)	(4,793,004)
Net cash flows from operating activities		76,731,540	(22,334,482)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets		(16,304)	4,777
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(21,076,944)	(17,617,466)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		39,242	14,389
Investment in stripping activity assets		(1,967,057)	(448,833)
Dividends received		59,214	-
Placement of deposits at banks		(18,000,000)	-
Proceeds from loans given		2,700	-
Change in other non-current assets		-	(19,433)
Interest received		60,073	34,568
Net cash used in investing activities		(40,899,076)	(18,031,998)
Financing activities			
Repayments of loans and borrowings		(46,634,671)	(16,718,298)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings received		5,410,071	69,983,963
Proceeds from placement of treasury shares		63,820,681	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		(260,399)	(976,041)
Repayment of liabilities for shares repurchased		(14,108,479)	-
Interest paid		(11,192,740)	(12,215,552)
Net cash received from financing activities		(2,965,537)	40,074,072
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		32,866,927	(292,408)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	22	4,314,382	5,429,487
Net foreign exchange difference		(1,469,211)	(822,697)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	22	35,712,098	4,314,382

During 2021 liabilities for shares repurchased in amount of AMD 25,447,875 thousand (2020: AMD 11,151,575 thousand), loans and borrowings in amount of AMD 16,150,810 thousand (2020: AMD 14,303,935 thousand), other financial liabilities in amount of AMD 16,265,346 thousand (2020: AMD 4,797,637 thousand) were offset against trade receivables

1. Background

a) Corporate information

Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC (the "Company") is an Armenian closed joint stock company as defined in the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia. The Company was established as a state-owned enterprise in 1952. It was privatised as a closed joint stock company on 1 January 2005 according to Government decree No. 1677-A dated 9 December 2004.

The Company's registered office and actual location where principal activities are carried is 18 Lernagortzneri street, Kajaran, Syunik region, Republic of Armenia.

The Company's principal activity is mining and the production of copper and molybdenum concentrate. Finished goods are sold in the form of copper concentrate and ferro-molybdenum. The Company's operations are regulated by the License agreements between the Company and the Ministry of Energy and Oil (the "License Agreements"). According to the License Agreements, the Company's operations are licensed until 2041.

During 2019 the Company repurchased its shares held by Cronimet Mining AG (60%) and Plant of Pure Iron OJSC (15%) (99.3% ultimately owned by Cronimet Holding GmbH). As at 31 December 2021 the liabilities for shares repurchased are fully settled.

During 2021 the Company's 60% of shares were sold to Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC by the Company. The payment was received by the Company during the fourth quarter of 2021. Further Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC donated 15% of Company's shares to Government of Republic of Armenia. In November 2021 the Company's 15% of shares were sold to Urbanevent Plus LLC. The payment was received by the Company subsequent to the reporting date.

As at 31 December 2021 the shareholder structure of the Company is as follows: AMP Holding LLC (12.5%), Zangezur Mining LLC (12.5%), Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC (45%), Republic of Armenia (15%), Urbanevent Plus LLC (15%) (the "Shareholders").

Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 35.

b) Armenian business environment

Armenia continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks. The future stability of the Armenian economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

Management believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Company's business in the current circumstances.

The recent outbreak of Coronavirus, a virus causing potentially deadly infections and spreading in various jurisdictions, negatively affected economic conditions regionally and globally, disrupted operations situated in countries exposed to the contagion and affected demand and supply chains. The impact on Company's business was minimal during the reporting period.

The health and safety of our employees and partners is top priority for the Company and Management took measures to minimise the health risks. The full impact of Corona virus outbreak on Company's business is unclear yet and Management is monitoring situation closely.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Overview

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The separate financial statements present the results and financial position of Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC and do not include information about the results and financial position of the Company's subsidiary.

The preparation of separate financial statements is not required by law, and is done for the use of Management and the Board of Directors.

The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. For example, derivative financial instruments have been measured at fair value.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiary companies are companies in which the Company owns more than half of the voting shares, or the Company exercises control over the activities on other grounds.

As at reporting date the subsidiary of the Company is the following:

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Ownership/ voting, %</i>	<i>Principal place of business</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Nature of activities</i>
Ler-Ex LLC	100%	Kapan, Armenia	Republic of Armenia	Mining

In 2018 the Company recognized impairment of the investment in subsidiary in the amount of AMD 4,434,128 thousand.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia is the Armenian Dram ("AMD"), which is the Company companies' functional currency and the currency in which these separate financial statements are presented.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

All financial information is presented in thousands AMD, unless otherwise indicated. The official Central Bank of Armenia (CBA) exchange rates at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 were 480.14 AMD and 522.59 AMD to 1 USD, 542.61 AMD and 641.11 AMD to 1 EUR respectively.

d) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- ▶ Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ▶ Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- ▶ Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Further information about the measuring fair values is included in Note 32.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

a) Use of judgments, estimates and assumptions

In particular, the Company has identified a number of areas where significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described with the associated accounting policy note within the related qualitative and quantitative note as described below. These include:

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

a) Use of judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgments

- ▶ Note 15 “Stripping activity asset”;
- ▶ Note 38 (b) “Recognition of revenue”;
- ▶ Note 38 (g) “Income tax”;
- ▶ Note 38 (b) Principal versus agent considerations;
- ▶ Note 38 (b) Consideration of significant financing component in a contract;
- ▶ Note 38 (p) Company as lessee.

Estimates and assumptions

- ▶ Note 10 “Other expenses” – royalty estimation;
- ▶ Note 3 “Ore reserves” – valuation of mineral reserves that are the basis for future cash flow estimates;
- ▶ Note 38 (j) “Property, plant and equipment” – determination of units of production depreciation calculations;
- ▶ Note 38 (j) “Property, plant and equipment” – useful lives of property, plant and equipment;
- ▶ Note 27 (a) “Provisions”;
- ▶ Note 38 (a) “Recoverability of assets – impairment of non-financial assets”;
- ▶ Note 38 (i) “Inventories”;
- ▶ Note 38 (a) “Financial instruments and risk management” – fair values of financial instruments;
- ▶ Note 38 – Estimating stand-alone selling price (services);
- ▶ Note 21 “Trade and other receivables” – impairment of trade and other receivables.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below or in the related accounting policy note (see list above for references).

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the separate financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Ore reserves and exploitation license

Ore reserves and mineral resource estimates are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company’s mining properties. Such reserves and mineral resource estimates and changes to these may impact the Company’s reported financial position and results, in the following way:

- ▶ The carrying value of property, plant and equipment, stripping activity asset, exploration and evaluation assets, may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- ▶ Depreciation and amortisation charges in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change where such charges are determined using the UOP method, or where the useful life of the related assets change;
- ▶ Capitalised stripping costs recognised in the statement of financial position as either part of property, plant and equipment, other non-current assets or inventory or charged to profit or loss may change due to changes in stripping ratios;
- ▶ Provisions for site restoration and environmental provisions may change where reserve estimate changes affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities;
- ▶ The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

The Company operates under a License which expires in 2041, in accordance with License Agreement No. PV-232 dated 27 November 2012. In preparing these separate financial statements management has assumed that the License will be prolonged beyond 2041. This assumption is based on the provisions of the Mining Code which state that the License can be prolonged based on submitted application. Further, the Company obtained JORC compliant mineral resource estimate report NI43-101 as of October 2015, issued by Golder Associates.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

a) Use of judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Company uses the above estimates in evaluating the timing of site restoration costs, useful lives and impairment of property, plant and equipment, stripping activity asset and exploration and evaluation asset.

b) Liquidity position

As at 31 December 2021 the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by 4,936,720 AMD thousand (2020: AMD 75,739,933 thousand).

The Management have reviewed the Company's budgeted cash flows and related assumptions including appropriate stress testing of risks (being primarily copper demand and prices). As a result, the Management have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company has obtained additional long-term financing in subsequent period. The management believes that liquidity gap will further improve during upcoming periods.

4. Segment information

The Company's principal activity is mining and the production of copper and molybdenum concentrate. Majority of the Company's assets and operations are located in Syunik province, Armenia. The Company has insignificant balances of current and non-current assets outside Armenia, in Ethiopia and Republic off Sudan.

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on the main types of activity and has one reportable operating segment:

- ▶ The segment develops and mines copper and molybdenum concentrate.

The Board of the Company monitors the operating results of the only business unit, for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment General Director is considered to be the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Revenue per type of products and services rendered is presented in Note 5 and the concentration per customers is presented in Note 32. Revenues from sale of concentrates and ferro-molybdenum comprised 98% of total revenue with customers (2020: 97%).

5. Revenue from contracts with customers

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Revenue from sale of copper concentrate	184,340,719	132,812,424
Revenue from sale of ferro-molybdenum	95,236,259	45,541,253
Revenue from the sale of molybdenum concentrate	55,966,743	46,787,491
Revenue from freight/shipping services	5,052,697	7,738,608
Other revenue	1,467,560	81,841
	<u>342,063,978</u>	<u>232,961,617</u>

Revenues from sale of concentrates and ferro-molybdenum:

	2021		2020	
	<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Dry metric tonnes</i>	<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Dry metric tonnes</i>
Copper concentrate	184,340,719	202,540	132,812,424	238,817
Ferro-molybdenum	95,236,259	7,760	45,541,253	7,250
Molybdenum concentrate	55,966,743	7,372	46,787,491	12,498
	<u>335,543,721</u>		<u>225,141,168</u>	

All revenue from copper and molybdenum concentrate and ferro-molybdenum is recognised at a point in time when control transfers (Note 38) and revenue from freight/shipping services is recognised over time as the services are provided.

At 31 December 2021 the Company had outstanding provisionally priced sales of AMD 17,384,462 thousand consisting of 15,458 dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate, 121 dry metric tonnes of ferro-molybdenum (2020: AMD 14,924,549 thousand consisting of 8,747 dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate, 419 dry metric tonnes of ferro-molybdenum and 365 dry metric tonnes of molybdenum concentrate) which had a fair value of approximately AMD 17,481,088 thousand (2020: AMD 15,440,561 thousand).

6. Cost of sales

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Cost of sales of copper, molybdenum concentrate and ferro-molybdenum	122,968,948	123,902,644
Cost of other sales	1,596,569	105,314
	124,565,517	124,007,958

Cost of sales of concentrates and ferro-molybdenum:

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Materials	35,495,362	37,480,406
Wages and salaries	23,255,431	23,507,114
Outsourced services	16,090,613	16,723,123
Tolling costs	15,940,788	13,473,704
Depreciation	14,367,986	14,048,174
Electricity and gas	10,801,166	11,930,227
Transportation	6,551,349	6,374,898
Ecology taxes	207,516	54,793
Other	258,737	310,206
	122,968,948	123,902,645

7. Distribution expenses

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Transportation of copper concentrate	6,450,100	5,307,156
Transportation of molybdenum concentrate	1,252,339	486,513
Packaging, sorting and maintenance	221,495	237,797
Transportation of ferro-molybdenum	-	48,163
Other	1,056,247	1,064,621
	8,980,181	7,144,250

Packaging, sorting and maintenance expenses include indirect payroll expenses in amount of AMD 148,115 thousand (2020: AMD 156,527 thousand) (see Note 13).

8. Administrative expenses

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	7,688,745	6,437,823
Transportation and car maintenance services	3,003,780	2,354,657
Depreciation, amortisation and maintenance expenses	875,336	840,009
Audit, consulting and other professional services	806,291	719,313
Insurance cost and bank charges	683,492	776,822
Business trips, trainings, and representative expenses	423,535	443,740
Geological studies and research	361,340	290,553
Office, utility and communication expenses	173,089	567,292
Rental expenses	152,578	102,244
Hedging commission fee	3,239	226,792
Other	1,223,665	1,042,932
	15,395,090	13,802,177

Transportation and car maintenance service expenses include indirect payroll expenses in amount of AMD 194,892 thousand (2020: AMD 79,605 thousand) (see Note 13). and depreciation expenses in amount of AMD 591,569 thousand (2020: AMD 442,052 thousand) (see Note 15).

9. Donations to social programs

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Donations in cash	5,259,452	7,334,807
Non-cash donations	366,383	570,129
Liabilities recognised for donation	-	1,400,000
	5,625,835	9,304,936

The Company makes contributions to different social programs and institutions involving the community.

10. Other income and other expenses

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Income from rendered services	144,020	–
Gain from inventory sale	16,483	67,602
Rental income	2,580	19,045
Reimbursed WHT / Excise tax	–	36,334
Other income	556,290	332,962
Other income	719,373	455,943

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Royalty expense	39,561,074	23,853,740
Duties and taxes other than on income	11,506,348	203,732
Recognition of payable under streaming arrangement (Note 31)	3,922,020	–
Impairment of prepayments	2,381,643	–
Impairment of property and equipment	858,385	210,220
Wages	812,688	803,917
Write-down of inventories	623,164	502,931
Depreciation	555,915	540,351
Employee benefits other than salary	453,206	393,955
Materials	104,628	49,401
Fines and penalties	23,669	125,630
Lease expenses	–	795,935
Other	1,972,183	1,814,588
Other expenses	62,774,923	29,294,400

11. Finance income and finance costs

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Interest income on deposit	484,982	–
Interest income on bank accounts	47,889	34,568
Interest income from loans	12,183	534,397
Finance income	545,054	568,965
Interest expense on issued bonds, loans and borrowings	(13,829,374)	(16,768,586)
Interest expense on advances received for provisionally priced sales	(582,671)	(1,540,063)
Unwinding of discount on site restoration provision (Note 27)	(313,385)	(282,901)
Interest on finance lease	(24,815)	(220,134)
Other interest expenses	–	(14,417)
Finance costs, recognised in profit or loss	(14,750,245)	(18,826,101)

During 2021 borrowing costs of AMD 1,557,816 thousand (2020: AMD 2,071,542 thousand) were capitalized on construction in progress (see Note 14). The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation in 2021 was 8.75% (2020: 8.32%). The capitalisation rate was estimated as the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that were outstanding as at end of the period.

12. Personnel costs

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	40,157,478	35,804,609
Employee benefits other than salary (Note 10)	453,206	393,955
	40,610,684	36,198,564

Wages and salaries in the amount of AMD 23,255,431 thousand were charged to cost of sales (2020: AMD 23,507,114 thousand), AMD 148,115 thousand to distribution expenses (2020: AMD 156,527 thousand), AMD 7,688,745 thousand to administrative expenses (2020: AMD 6,437,823 thousand), AMD 812,688 thousand to other expenses (2020: AMD 803,917 thousand), AMD 2,651,625 thousand was capitalized on construction in progress (2020: AMD 1,804,854 thousand), AMD 1,768,618 thousand was capitalized on finished goods and inventories (2020: AMD 997,403 thousand), AMD 3,832,256 thousand was capitalized on non-current inventories – ore stockpiles (2020: AMD 2,096,970 thousand).

13. Income tax expense

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Income tax expense	23,770,952	9,390,283
Deferred tax credit – origination and reversal of temporary differences	(664,753)	(1,665,908)
Income tax expense	23,106,199	7,724,375

The Company's applicable tax rate was the income tax rate of 18% in 2021 (2020:18%).

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on the statutory rate with actual is as follows:

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Profit/(loss) before income tax	118,090,684	8,980,595
Statutory tax rate	18%	18%
Income tax expense at applicable tax rate	21,256,323	1,616,507
Non-deductible expenses		
Foreign exchange gain/loss	(2,012,260)	3,575,099
Donations given	1,009,545	1,674,888
Expenses recognized for tax purposes only	(696,139)	-
Tax effect of treasury shares placement	2,545,442	-
Other non-deductible expenses	1,003,288	857,881
	23,106,199	7,724,375

b) Movement in temporary differences during the year

Deferred tax assets and liabilities As at 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprise:

	1 January 2020	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	31 December 2020	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	31 December 2021
Deductible temporary differences					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	71,076	35,467	106,543	(106,543)	-
Trade and other receivables	62,781	37,305	100,086	552,158	652,244
Prepayments for current assets	31,574	28,115	59,689	44,182	103,871
Contract liabilities	245,468	(133,928)	111,540	(93,292)	18,248
Finance lease liabilities	554,074	(471,657)	82,417	(42,405)	40,012
Loans given	50,023	(46,298)	3,725	627,967	631,692
Inventories	(89,078)	652,978	563,900	366,564	930,464
Provision of site restoration	569,437	164,288	733,725	(66,659)	667,066
Deferred tax asset	1,495,355	266,270	1,761,625	1,281,972	3,043,597
Deductible temporary differences					
Property, plant and equipment	(10,706,484)	724,357	(9,982,127)	(760,112)	(10,742,239)
Loans and borrowings	(142,028)	(131,594)	(273,622)	136,692	(136,930)
Trade and other payables	(52,152)	27,320	(24,832)	20,177	(4,655)
Stripping assets	(132,428)	(256,656)	(389,084)	(381,974)	(771,058)
Right of use assets	(543,267)	466,094	(77,173)	54,410	(22,763)
Liabilities for shares repurchased	(883,705)	570,117	(313,588)	313,588	-
Deferred tax liability	(12,460,064)	1,399,638	(11,060,426)	(617,219)	(11,677,645)
Net deferred tax liability	(10,964,709)	1,665,908	(9,298,801)	664,753	(8,634,048)

14. Property, plant and equipment

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Plant and equipment</i>	<i>Mining facilities</i>	<i>Fixtures and fittings</i>	<i>Construction in progress</i>	<i>Right-of-use assets (Note 30)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
At 1 January 2020	73,768,604	212,555,958	-	1,296,808	66,563,629	4,038,285	358,223,284
Additions	150,569	5,497,300	666,902	44,222	13,594,671	-	19,953,664
Disposals	(15,600)	(775,598)	-	(4,567)	(2,122,692)	-	(2,918,457)
Transfers	1,584,459	7,712,539	-	-	(6,134,820)	(3,162,178)	-
At 31 December 2020	75,488,032	224,990,199	666,902	1,336,463	71,900,788	876,107	375,258,491
At 1 January 2021	75,488,032	224,990,199	666,902	1,336,463	71,900,788	876,107	375,258,491
Additions	1,915,003	8,291,047	4,392,252	216,109	11,969,650	-	26,784,061
Disposals	(361,465)	(1,569,393)	-	(5,450)	(2,861,116)	-	(4,797,424)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(856,876)	-	(856,876)
Transfers	1,886,310	8,296,240	-	-	(10,182,550)	-	-
At 31 December 2021	78,927,880	240,008,093	5,059,154	1,547,122	69,969,896	876,107	396,388,252
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2020	(21,412,148)	(118,166,155)	-	(793,928)	-	(1,020,109)	(141,392,340)
Depreciation charge for the year	(2,242,214)	(14,558,746)	-	(120,317)	-	(223,687)	(17,144,963)
Disposals	1,037	562,229	-	4,413	-	-	567,679
Transfer	-	(796,423)	-	-	-	796,423	-
At 31 December 2020	(23,653,325)	(132,959,095)	-	(909,832)	-	(447,373)	(157,969,624)
At 1 January 2021	(23,653,325)	(132,959,095)	-	(909,832)	-	(447,373)	(157,969,625)
Depreciation charge for the year	(2,352,850)	(16,693,410)	-	(117,712)	-	(302,272)	(19,466,244)
Disposals	202,136	434,082	-	1,112	-	-	637,330
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	(25,804,039)	(149,218,423)	-	(1,026,432)	-	(749,645)	(176,798,539)
Net book value							
At 31 December 2020	51,834,707	92,031,104	666,902	426,631	71,900,788	428,734	217,288,866
At 31 December 2021	53,123,841	90,789,670	5,059,154	520,690	69,969,896	126,462	219,589,713

14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation expense in the amount of AMD 14,367,986 thousand (2020: AMD 14,048,174 thousand) was charged to cost of sales, AMD 41,184 to donations to social programs in 2021 (2020: AMD 24,085 thousand), AMD 686,098 thousand (2020: AMD 684,946 thousand) to administrative expenses, AMD 555,915 thousand (2020: AMD 540,351 thousand) to other expenses, AMD 2,761,762 thousand (2020: AMD 1,486,597 thousand) was capitalised on non-current inventories – ore stockpiles, AMD 129,485 thousand (2020: 119,829 thousand) was capitalised on construction in progress, AMD 923,814 thousand (2020: AMD 178,894 thousand) thousand was capitalized on finished goods and inventories.

During 2021 wages and salaries of AMD 2,651,625 thousand were capitalized on construction in progress (2020: AMD 1,804,854 thousand) (see Note 12).

During 2021 borrowing costs of AMD 1,557,816 thousand (2020: AMD 2,071,542 thousand) were capitalized on construction in progress (see Note 11).

During 2021 changes in estimate of site restoration provision of 84,721 AMD thousand (2020: AMD 369,268 thousand) were capitalized on related property, plant and equipment.

At 31 December 2021 property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of AMD 63,352,318 thousand (2020: AMD 51,620,831 thousand) are pledged as security for secured bank loans.

At 31 December 2021 the gross book value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment, which are in use, amounted AMD 40,986,404 thousand (2020: AMD 46,569,915 thousand).

15. Stripping activity asset

In 2014, The Company started intensive stripping activities in Shlorkut site of Kajaran mine from which the extraction of ore is planned in the coming years and capitalized the pre-production stripping costs as stripping activity asset in the amount of AMD 7,726,290 thousand.

During 2021 additional stripping activities were performed in the area, and expenses were capitalized in the amount of AMD 1,967,057 thousand (2020: AMD 448,833 thousand). The area is not yet available for extraction.

16. Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Artsakh HEK OJSC	550,078	705,257
	555,078	705,257

At 31 December 2021 the Company's investment in Artsakh HEK OJSC's equity ("AHEK") was 5.7% (2020: 5.7%).

The shares are listed in Armenia Securities Exchange OJSC. The fair value of investment was determined by using discounted cash flows techniques which is classified as Level 3 in fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 32.

During 2021 the Company didn't recognise dividend income from Artsakh HEK OJSC (2020: AMD 59,214 thousand).

17. Investment in subsidiary

For the purpose of Company's separate financial statements the investment in subsidiary is accounted at cost.

The Company owns 100% shares of Ler-Ex LLC, a company owning a mining right of molybdenum and copper Hankasar deposit near Kajaran, Syunik region, Republic of Armenia.

The Subsidiary was purchased in 2012. Its principal activities up to December 2013 were mining and production of copper and molybdenum concentrates in the area under exploitation license held by the Subsidiary for Hankasar copper and molybdenum closed mine in southern Armenia. Since 2015 the Subsidiary has suspended both the exploitation and exploration works in the area near Hankasar mine.

In 2018 the Management of Ler Ex LLC decided to close the mine and concentrate its operations of providing specialised construction services. As a result of this decision, in 2018 the Company recognized an impairment of its investment in subsidiary in the amount of AMD 4,434,128 thousand.

18. Prepayments

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Prepayments for non-current assets		
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	5,161,696	4,998,819
Other non-current prepayments	491,975	489,643
	5,653,671	5,488,462
Prepayments for current assets		
Prepayments for inventory	2,814,017	5,160,298
Prepayments for services	760,302	386,448
Other	81,585	517,469
	3,655,904	6,064,215
	9,309,575	11,552,677

19. Credit loss expense

During the year ended 31 December 2021 the Company recognized credit losses expense for loans given in amount of AMD 308,704 thousand (2020: income from recovery of allowances for credit losses in amount of AMD 271,523 thousand), for trade receivables – in amount of AMD 2,149,547 thousand (2020: AMD 156,192 thousand).

Loans given are classified at Stage 3 for expected credit loss measurement purposes.

The movement of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables is presented in Note 21.

20. Inventories

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Spare parts (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	9,911,409	10,400,080
Molybdenum concentrate given for processing* (at cost)	5,961,719	1,315,024
Raw materials and consumables (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	4,524,112	5,092,170
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	2,462,335	931,266
Work in progress (at cost)	350,033	420,536
Construction materials (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	237,095	263,882
Other (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	1,802,310	1,530,540
Total current inventories	25,249,013	19,953,498
Non-current inventories – ore stockpiles** (at cost)	21,110,939	16,274,913
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	46,359,952	36,228,410

* The Company has service agreements signed with related parties for processing of molybdenum concentrate to ferro-molybdenum. The ownership during the processing is retained by the Company. The corresponding tolling expense for services received is presented in Note 6.

** Non-current inventories represent lower grade ore that cannot be economically processed at current market prices and are stockpiled with the expectation that it will be processed.

Wages and salaries of AMD 3,832,256 thousand (2020: AMD 2,096,970 thousand) (see Note 10) and depreciation of AMD 2,761,762 thousand (2020: AMD 1,486,597 thousand) are capitalized on the balance of non-current inventories – ore stockpiles (see Note 15).

During 2021 the Company recognised 623,164 AMD thousand (2020: AMD 373,028 thousand) as a write-down expense for inventories carried at net realisable value in other expenses (see Note 10).

21. Trade and other receivables

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing)	7,475,226	6,363,879
Other receivables	1,050,580	2,074,005
Trade and other receivables at amortised cost	8,525,806	8,437,884
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,643,028)	(493,481)
	5,882,778	7,994,403
Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) – at fair value	13,601,402	7,193,247
Total trade and other receivables	19,484,180	15,137,650

Trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) are non-interest-bearing and are generally on terms of up to 1 year.

Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) are non-interest bearing, but as discussed in Note 32, are exposed to future commodity price movements over the quotational period (QP) and, hence, fail the “solely payments of principal and interest” (SPPI) test and are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement. These trade receivables are initially measured at the amount which the Company expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the QP. Approximately 90% of the provisional invoice (based on the provisional price (calculated as the average price in the week prior to delivery for copper and the average price in the month prior to delivery for molybdenum) is received in cash when the goods are loaded onto the ship, which reduces the initial receivable recognised under IFRS 15. The QPs can range between one and two months post shipment and final payment is due between 30-60 days from the end of the QP. Refer Note 32 for details of fair value disclosures.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing):

'000 AMD	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	More than 1 year	Total
31 December 2021						
Expected credit loss rate	2.51%	1.00%	0.10%	0.32%	40.50%	30.90%
Gross carrying amount	409,658	324,696	1,029,477	273,644	6,488,331	8,525,806
Expected credit loss	(10,304)	(3,251)	(1,095)	(865)	(2,627,513)	(2,643,028)
Net carrying amount	399,354	321,445	1,028,382	272,779	3,860,818	5,882,778

'000 AMD	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	More than 1 year	Total
31 December 2020						
Expected credit loss rate	1.18%	2.28%	5.65%	3.96%	52.24%	5.82%
Gross carrying amount	4,061,626	186,967	3,743,711	7,177	438,403	8,437,884
Expected credit loss	(48,513)	(4,269)	(211,408)	(284)	(229,007)	(493,481)
Net carrying amount	4,013,113	182,698	3,532,303	6,893	209,396	7,944,403

The table below shows the credit quality of the Company's trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing):

Trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing)	Stage 1 AMD'000	Stage 2 AMD'000	Stage 3 AMD'000	Total AMD'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2020	29,320	177,710	130,259	337,289
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	52,782	211,692	229,007	493,481
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	734,354	1,303,121	6,488,331	8,525,806

21. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The movement of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables during the year is presented below.

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>AMD'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AMD'000</i>
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2020	29,320	177,710	130,259	337,289
Provision for expected credit losses	<u>23,462</u>	<u>33,982</u>	<u>98,748</u>	<u>156,192</u>
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2020	52,782	211,692	229,007	493,481
Provision for expected credit losses	<u>(39,228)</u>	<u>(209,732)</u>	<u>2,398,506</u>	<u>2,149,547</u>
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2021	<u>13,554</u>	<u>1,960</u>	<u>2,627,513</u>	<u>2,643,028</u>

22. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Bank balances	<u>35,712,098</u>	<u>4,314,382</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>35,712,098</u>	<u>4,314,382</u>

The Company's exposure to currency and interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 32.

23. Deposits at banks

During 2021, The Company placed two term deposits in two Armenian banks with interest rate of 9.5% per annum. The Company initially placed 6 billion AMD in total, which was increased by 12 billion AMD during the year ended 31 December 2021. The repayment date of both deposits is 15 April 2022 with the interest being paid at the end of the term. Subsequent to the reporting date in April 2022 The Company received deposited funds.

24. Capital and reserves**a) Share capital**

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

During 2021 60% of the Company's treasury shares (1,649,003 treasury shares with nominal value of AMD 20 thousand each) were sold to Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC. The payment was received by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2021. Further Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC donated 15% (412,251 treasury shares) of Company's shares to the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

In November 2021 the Company's 15% of shares (412,250 treasury shares with nominal value of AMD 20 thousand each) were sold to Urbanevent Plus LLC. As at 31 December 2021 the total amount of receivable for sold shares comprised AMD 29,485,340 thousand included in other current assets in the separate statement of financial position. The payment was received by the Company subsequent to the reporting date.

The difference between the repurchase price and the placement price of sold treasury shares were recognized as share premium in total amount of AMD 18,167,106 thousand.

b) Dividends

In accordance with Armenian legislation, the Company's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Company's statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, except for restrictions on retained earnings as described below.

At the Shareholders' Meeting in May 2021, the Company declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020, totaling AMD 410,042 thousand on ordinary shares (AMD 597 per share).

25. Issued bonds

During 2019, the Company had issued interest-bearing domestic bonds with nominal value of AMD 2,500,000 thousand and USD 50,000 thousand maturing in 2022. Annual interest rates ranging from 7.5% to 11%.

As at 31 December 2021 the aggregate balance of issued bonds was AMD 26,484,802 thousand (2020: AMD 28,550,985 thousand).

The bonds were issued by the Company for financing liabilities, capital investment projects and improving the current structure of equity financing. The instruments are listed on Armenia Securities Exchange.

26. Loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk, see Note 32.

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	21,515,320	44,440,879
Unsecured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	3,596,404	10,490,744
Secured loans from other organizations	7,912,240	29,935,235
Unsecured loans from other organizations	–	10,836,211
	33,023,964	95,703,069
Current liabilities		
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	15,741,639	6,027,078
Unsecured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	1,441,900	5,894,766
Secured loans from other organizations	15,862,326	12,264,015
Unsecured loans from other organizations	10,643,094	14,440,769
	43,688,959	38,626,628

During 2019, the Company signed credit line agreement with Armenian bank with a maximum limit of USD 18,000 thousand, which expires in 2025. During 2020 the agreement was amended and the limit increased to USD 20,000 thousand. During 2021, the Company signed 2 credit line agreements with an Armenian bank with total maximum limit of USD 10,452 thousand, which expire in 2022.

Secured bank loans include loan agreements signed in 2019 and 2020 with an Armenian bank which mature in 2025. Secured bank loans and overdrafts are from Armenian banks and are secured by bank account balances and property, plant and equipment, lands respectively (see Note 14).

Loans and borrowing include also secured bank revolving overdraft facilities with an Armenian bank with maximum limit of USD 13,000 thousand and unsecured bank revolving overdraft facilities with another Armenian bank with maximum limit of USD 13,400 thousand. As at 31 December 2021 the outstanding balances of both overdrafts are nil (2020: secured bank overdrafts AMD 2,390,029 thousand and unsecured bank overdrafts AMD 5,894,767 thousand respectively). The agreements were amended during 2019, as a result the overdraft agreements were prolonged and mature in December 2025.

At 31 December 2021, the Company had available USD 26,400 thousand (2020: USD 10,567 thousand) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

<i>'000 AMD</i>	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Carrying amount
31 December 2021				
Secured bank loans	USD	7.95%-9%	2025	37,256,959
Secured bank overdrafts	USD	7.5%	2025	–
Unsecured bank overdrafts	USD	9%	2025	–
Secured loans from non-financial organizations	USD	(LIBOR + 5.5%) – (LIBOR + 7%)	2022-2023	23,774,566
Unsecured loans from non-financial organizations	USD	8.5%-9.15%	2022-2025	10,643,094
Unsecured bank line of credit	USD	7.5%	2022-2025	5,038,304
Total interest-bearing liabilities				76,712,923

26. Loans and borrowings (continued)

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Nominal interest rate</i>	<i>Year of maturity</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>
31 December 2020				
Secured bank loans	USD	7.95%-9%	2025	48,077,928
Secured bank overdrafts	USD	8%	2025	2,390,029
Unsecured bank overdrafts	USD	9%	2025	5,894,767
Secured loans from non-financial organizations	USD	(LIBOR + 5.5%) – (LIBOR + 7%)	2022-2023	42,199,250
Unsecured loans from non-financial organizations	USD	8.5%-9.15%	2022-2025	25,276,980
Unsecured bank line of credit	USD	8%	2025	10,490,743
Total interest-bearing liabilities				134,329,697

27. Provisions

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Provision for site restoration</i>	<i>Vacation reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-current	3,732,002	–	3,732,002
Current	42,298	301,950	344,248
Balance at 31 December 2020	3,774,300	301,950	4,076,250
Provision used during the year	(466,484)	–	(466,484)
Changes in estimates	84,721	(301,950)	(217,229)
Unwinding of discount (Note 11)	313,385	–	313,385
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,705,922	–	3,705,922
Non-current	3,685,377	–	3,685,377
Current	20,545	–	20,545

a) Site restoration*Artsvanik tailing dam*

The Company has a constructive obligation to restore contaminated land affected during the use of the tailing dam (Artsvanik dam) for the purpose of mine exploitation and concentrate production. The provision for restoration works of Artsvanik dam constitutes AMD 3,149,539 thousand as at 31 December 2021 (2020: AMD 3,166,536 thousand).

The total amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligation is AMD 7,616,789 thousand (2020: AMD 7,835,291 thousand) considering the effect of average forecasted inflation rate of 4.99% (2020: 5.10%) for Armenia. An annual discount rate of 10.05% (2020: 9.25%) was used to discount restoration costs to be made in 13 years' time. The timing of provision has been taken based on the management estimate on when the Company will realize its restoration obligation in respect of existing tailing dam as at 31 December 2021. The discount rate represents the rate for long term Armenian Government bonds.

The provision increased as compared to the amount recognized for previous period due to changes in estimated volume of restoration works, estimated annual discount rate and inflation rate. Changes to the estimated future costs have been dealt with prospectively by recognizing an adjustment to the site restoration liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates.

Mine closure and waste dumps

During 2013, overall site restoration obligations of Armenian mining companies were clarified and enforced legally by the revised Law *On Mining*. The clarified law introduced a scheme under which the Company is required to make payments to a specified government fund. The calculation of the required payments should be performed according to the formula determined by the Government under a separate legal act. On 11 February 2013 the Government issued a legal act on the method of calculation of payments for a site restoration obligation which needs to be prepared by management and approved by the state authorities.

The volume, timing and costs of restoration works are stipulated in Mine closure plan of the Company. The nature of these restoration activities includes: recultivation of the surface and slopes of the waste dumps, strengthening and recultivation of the open-pit walls, restoration of the drainage system in the area of the dumps, breaking up and covering the roadways connecting the open pit, dumps and plant with a soil and vegetation layer, restoration of all disturbed lands, filling up small borrow pits.

27. Provisions (continued)**a) Site restoration (continued)**

The provision for restoration works related to mine closure and waste dumps constitutes AMD 556,383 thousand as at 31 December 2021 (2020: AMD 607,764 thousand).

The total amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligation is AMD 2,943,820 thousand. An annual discount rate of 10.1% (2020: 9.46%) was used to discount restoration costs to be made in 22 years' time.

The timing of provision has been taken based on the term of existing License Agreement of the Company. The discount rate represents the rate for long term Armenian Government bonds.

28. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

As at 31 December 2020 financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in amount of AMD 591,905 thousand represent the fair value of futures and options on copper with one counterparty.

During 2021 net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprises of realized loss in the amount of AMD 823,883 thousand (2020: realized loss in amount of AMD 2,636,024 thousand and unrealized loss in amount of AMD 171,853 thousand).

The Company's exposure to credit, currency and liquidity risks related to financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are disclosed in Note 32.

29. Trade and other payables

<i>'000 AMD</i>	2021	2020
Current trade and other payables		
Payables for acquisition of inventory and property, plant and equipment	10,392,238	12,165,887
Payables for services received	5,378,350	4,538,236
Dividends declared	410,042	-
Trade payables (subject to provisionally pricing) – fair value	-	99,277
Other payables and accrued expenses	1,786,560	2,373,499
Total trade and other payables	17,967,190	19,176,899

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks related to trade and other payables are disclosed in Note 32.

30. Lease liabilities

The movement in lease liabilities is disclosed below.

<i>'000 AMD</i>	Lease liabilities
As at 31 December 2020	457,874
Accretion of interest	24,815
Payments	(260,400)
As at 31 December 2021	222,289
Current lease liabilities	222,289
Non-current lease liabilities	-

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

31. Contract liabilities, other financial liabilities

Current	2021	2020
Current advances received for provisionally priced sales	16,035,212	16,159,865
Contract liability of freight/shipping revenue	980,547	744,045
Contract liabilities	17,015,759	16,903,910

From time to time, the Company recognises contract liabilities in relation to some metal in concentrate sales which are sold under FCA and CIP Incoterms, whereby a portion of the cash may be received from the customer before the freight/shipping services are provided. The revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was AMD 744,045 thousand (2020: AMD 1,363,710 thousand).

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December 2021 was 980,547 (2020: AMD 744,045 thousand). All the other remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised within one year.

The opening balance of contract liabilities at 1 January 2021 was AMD 744,045 thousand. The movement in contract liabilities from one period to the next depends on the value of deferred revenue relating to freight/shipping services that are still in the process of being provided at period end i.e., because a shipment of copper concentrate subject to CIP Incoterms is still on the way at period end.

Included in non-current advances received for provisionally priced sales are advances of nil (2020: nil) which are subject to set-off against the sales of copper and molybdenum concentrate. These balances bear interest rate of 1 month USD Libor plus 4.95%.

Included in current advances received for provisionally priced sales are advances of AMD 16,035,212 thousand (2020: AMD 16,159,864 thousand) which are subject to set-off against the sales of copper and molybdenum concentrate during 2021. These balances bear interest rate of 1 month USD Libor plus 4.5%-4.95%.

'000 AMD	Advances received for PP sales current	Contract liability for shipping services	Total
Current	16,159,864	744,045	16,903,909
Balance as at 1 January 2021	16,159,864	744,045	16,903,909
Advances received	305,675,495	6,611,401	312,286,896
Advances repayment	(305,160,371)	(6,374,899)	(311,535,270)
Interest accrued on advances	1,697,960	-	1,697,960
Interest repayment	(2,337,736)	-	(2,337,736)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	16,035,212	980,547	17,015,759
Current	16,035,212	980,547	17,015,759

'000 AMD	Advances received for PP sales Non-current	Advances received for PP sales Current	Contract liability for shipping services	Total
Non-current	9,656,580	-	-	9,656,580
Current	-	17,834,876	1,363,710	19,198,586
Balance as at 1 January 2020	9,656,580	17,834,876	1,363,710	28,855,166
Advances received	-	216,576,448	4,867,184	221,443,632
Advances repayment	-	(225,981,047)	(5,486,849)	(231,467,896)
Interest accrued on advances	-	1,540,063	-	1,540,063
Interest repayment	-	(3,467,056)	-	(3,467,056)
Reclass	(9,656,580)	9,656,580	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	-	16,159,864	744,045	16,903,909
Current	-	16,159,864	744,045	16,903,909

31. Contract liabilities, other financial liabilities (continued)

During 2016 and 2017 the Company concluded two copper concentrate offtake streaming contracts with prepayment amounts of USD 25 mln and USD 50 mln respectively. According to these two contract terms the Company was obliged to sell 150,000 and 480,000 wet metric tonnes of concentrate during the years 2017-2031 and 2018-2041 respectively at discounted price. In 2019 the Company terminated the streaming contracts with stream finance providers and concluded contract for mentioned concentrate delivery with other customer. According to termination contract the Company is obliged to repay the stream finance providers USD 30 mln and USD 74 mln for the stream contracts, respectively.

As at 31 December 2019 the Company recognised liability in the aggregate amount of AMD 50,368,603 thousand as Other financial liability in the statement of financial position, which includes penalty of AMD 21,199,155 thousand for termination of streaming contracts. The penalty was recognised by deducting revenue from copper concentrate (Note 5). The balances bear interest of 9.5%.

According to the streaming contracts in case of occurrence of the Market Change Event, specified in the contract, the Company shall have to pay Premium in amount defined in the contract. Due to occurrence Market Change Event as of 31 December 2021, The Company recognized payable for the Premium in amount of AMD 3,922,020 thousand.

As at 31 December 2021 the aggregate amount of other financial liabilities comprised AMD 3,553,036 thousand (31 December 2020: AMD 18,929,850 thousand), which represents the outstanding payable amount of Premium under streaming agreements.

32. Fair values and risk management

a) Fair value measurement procedures

Carrying value versus fair value

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those whose carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value:

'000 AMD	Financial instrument classification	Carrying amount		Fair value	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Financial liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	Amortised cost	76,712,923	134,329,697	76,712,923	134,329,697
Issued bonds	Amortised cost	26,484,802	28,550,985	26,872,252	28,181,572
Liabilities for shares repurchased	Amortised cost	–	39,084,742	–	39,084,742
Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	3,553,036	18,929,850	3,553,036	18,929,850
Financial assets					
Loans given	Amortised cost	–	311,404	–	311,404

Fair value hierarchy

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company have assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, loans given and trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- ▶ Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using discounted cash flow models that use discount rates that reflect the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period.
- ▶ All derivatives and provisionally priced trade receivables are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models that use present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity.

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)

a) Fair value measurement procedures (continued)

'000 AMD	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
31 December 2021				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 16)				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	550,078	550,078
Trade and other receivables				
Derivatives embedded in copper sales contracts	-	94,564	-	94,564
Derivatives embedded in molybdenum sales contracts	-	-	2,086	2,086
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans and borrowings (Note 26)	-	76,712,923	-	76,712,923
Issued bonds (Note 25)	26,872,252	-	-	26,872,252
Other financial liabilities (Note 31)	-	3,553,036	-	3,553,036

'000 AMD	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
31 December 2020				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 16)				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	705,257	705,257
Trade and other receivables				
Derivatives embedded in copper sales contracts	-	(11,558)	-	(11,558)
Derivatives embedded in molybdenum concentrate contracts	-	-	344,574	344,574
Derivatives embedded in molybdenum sales contracts	-	-	182,995	182,995
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 28)				
Commodity futures (copper)	591,905	-	-	591,905
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans given (Note 19)	-	311,404	-	311,404
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans and borrowings (Note 26)	-	134,329,697	-	134,329,697
Issued bonds (Note 25)	28,181,572	-	-	28,181,572
Liabilities for shares repurchased (Note 24)	-	39,084,742	-	39,084,742
Other financial liabilities (Note 31)	-	18,929,850	-	18,929,850

Level 3 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

In 2021 and 2020 the shares of AHEK were not actively traded and their fair value was determined using discounted cash flows techniques.

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)

a) Fair value measurement procedures (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December are as shown below:

		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Input value or range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
2021	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	DCF method	WACC	9%	1% increase in the WACC would result in a decrease in fair value by AMD 107,428 thousand.
2020	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	DCF method	WACC	8%	1% increase in the WACC would result in a decrease in fair value by AMD 138,858 thousand.
2021	Derivatives embedded in molybdenum concentrate sales contracts	Forward pricing model	Molybdenum oxide spot price	44 USD/kg	3.48% decrease in Molybdenum spot price would result in a decrease in fair value by AMD 478,587 thousand.
2020	Derivatives embedded in molybdenum sales contracts	Forward pricing model	Molybdenum oxide spot price	21,83 USD/kg	9.1% decrease in Molybdenum spot price would result in a decrease in fair value by AMD 378,888 thousand.

b) Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise trade and other payables, loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure programme. The Company's principal financial assets, other than derivatives, comprise investments at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables, loans given and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- ▶ Market risk;
- ▶ Liquidity risk;
- ▶ Credit risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these separate financial statements.

Risk management framework

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks: commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, loans given, trade receivables and trade payables.

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices on the mix of mineral products it produces.

The Company's major commodity price exposure is to the prices of copper concentrate and ferro-molybdenum. Forward prices of these commodities at the reporting date affect the fair value of the embedded derivatives in sales contracts.

Commodity price sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact on profit before tax for changes in copper prices on the fair value of derivative financial instruments and provisionally priced sales. The impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit before income tax. Derivative financial instruments have not been designated as hedges and are classified as held-for-trading and are therefore fair valued through profit or loss.

The analysis is based on the assumption that the copper prices move 3.48% with all other variables held constant. Reasonably possible movements in commodity prices were determined based on economic forecasters' expectations.

Increase/(decrease) in copper prices	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2021	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2020
	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD
Increase 3.48% (2020: 9.1%)	574,018	355,866
Decrease 3.48% (2020: 9.1%)	(574,018)	(355,866)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Management does not have a formal policy of determining how much of the Company's exposure should be to fixed or variable rates. However, at the time of raising new loans or borrowings management uses its judgment to decide whether it believes that a fixed or variable rate would be more favorable to the Company over the expected period until maturity.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, based on the last two years' historical rates and economic forecasters' expectations of the Company's profit before tax through the impact on floating rate loans given and interest payables from long-term advances received (with all other variables held constant).

Increase/(decrease) in 1month USD LIBOR rate	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2021	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2020
	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD
Increase 1.25% (2020: 1%)	(6,937)	(16,447)
Decrease 0.25% (2020: 0.25%)	1,387	4,111

Foreign currency sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is USD.

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

Generally, loans and borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Company, primarily USD. This provides an economic hedge without a need to enter into derivatives contracts.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the carrying value of monetary assets and liabilities at reporting date:

Increase/(decrease) in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2021	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2020
	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD	increase/(decrease) '000 AMD
USD		
Increase 5% (2020: 5%)	(3,282,716)	(10,900,889)
Decrease 5% (2020: 5%)	3,282,716	10,900,889
EUR		
Increase 8.5% (2020: 8.5%)	(36,577)	(442)
Decrease 8.5% (2020: 8.5%)	36,577	441

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, bonds and lease contracts. Approximately 75% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2021 (2020: 39%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

Year ended 31 December 2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Total
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	46,730,045	20,772,665	11,800,132	79,302,842
Issued bonds	28,132,394	–	–	28,132,394
Lease liabilities	222,289	–	–	222,289
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17,752,136	215,054	–	17,967,190
Other financial liability	3,553,036	–	–	3,553,036
	96,389,900	20,987,719	11,800,132	129,177,751

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)**b) Financial risk management (continued)**

<i>Year ended</i> 31 December 2020	Overdue	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	41,605,395	62,319,878	45,860,544	-	149,785,817
Issued bonds	-	2,234,713	30,374,284	-	-	32,608,997
Liabilities for shares repurchased	9,395,501	36,872,930	-	-	-	46,268,431
Lease liabilities	-	260,400	238,700	-	-	499,100
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	11,153,781	2,898,596	5,124,522	-	19,176,899
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	591,905	-	-	-	591,905
Other financial liability	-	210,827	8,647,935	6,491,481	3,579,608	18,929,851
	9,395,501	92,929,951	104,479,393	57,476,547	3,579,608	267,861,000

iii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. Credit evaluations are performed on all counterparties other than related parties, requiring credit over a certain amount.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum credit exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

'000 AMD	Carrying amount	
	2021	2020
Bank balances	35,712,098	4,314,282
Trade and other receivables	19,484,180	15,137,650
Deposits at banks	18,484,982	-
Loans given	-	311,404
	73,681,260	19,763,336

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the current economic circumstances.

The revenue from transactions with a single customer amounted to 10% or more of the Company's total revenue was AMD 265,760,566 thousand in 2021 (2020: AMD 195,507,138 thousand). In 2021 none (2020: none) of the Company's revenue from concentrate, ferro-molybdenum and molybdenum concentrate is attributable to sales transactions with related parties. The rest of the revenue from concentrate is attributable to sales transactions with twelve (2020: thirteen) customers.

At 31 December 2021, the Company had two customers (2020: three customers) that each owed the Company more than AMD 1,000,000 thousand each and accounted for approximately 78% (2020: 70%) of all receivables owing.

32. Fair values and risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

'000 AMD	<i>Carrying amount</i>	
	2021	2020
Domestic	2,439,458	4,870,171
Foreign	17,044,722	10,267,479
	19,484,180	15,162,545

'000 AMD	<i>Carrying amount</i>	
	2021	2020
Copper and molybdenum customers	13,601,402	7,193,248
Other products – other customers	5,882,778	7,942,431
	19,484,180	15,137,650

Bank balances

The Company held bank balances of AMD 35,712,098 thousand at 31 December 2021 (2020: AMD 4,314,282 thousand), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. At 31 December 2021 99% of total exposure is held with two B+ rated Armenian banks by Fitch (2020: 99%). The remaining 1% of total exposure at 31 December 2021 is held with top 2 Armenian banks.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, customer type and rating). Where practical, Company uses information from the national and international external rating agencies – Annual Default Studies by Moody's.

c) Capital management

The Company has no formal policy for capital management but management seeks to maintain a sufficient capital base for meeting the Company's operational and strategic needs. This is achieved with efficient cash management, constant monitoring of Company's revenues and profit, and long-term investment plans mainly financed by the Company's operating cash flows, as well as loans and borrowings. With these measures the Company aims for steady profits growth.

d) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

'000 AMD	<i>Liabilities for shares repurchased</i>	<i>Lease liabilities</i>	<i>Issued bonds</i>	<i>Loans and borrowings</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance as at 1 January 2020	43,122,872	3,078,187	26,246,908	82,083,287	154,531,254
Proceeds from issue	-	-	-	69,983,963	69,983,963
Redemption	-	(976,041)	-	(16,718,298)	(17,694,339)
Non-cash transactions	(11,151,575)	-	-	(11,973,959)	(23,125,534)
Foreign currency translation	3,949,164	-	1,957,400	10,005,282	15,911,846
Other	3,164,281	(1,644,273)	346,677	949,422	2,816,107
Balance as at 31 December 2020	39,084,742	457,873	28,550,985	134,329,697	202,423,297
Proceeds from issue	-	-	-	5,410,071	5,410,071
Redemption	(14,108,479)	(260,399)	-	(46,634,671)	(61,003,549)
Non-cash transactions	(25,447,875)	-	-	(14,187,574)	(39,635,449)
Foreign currency translation	(1,449,286)	-	(1,641,690)	(3,561,037)	(6,652,013)
Other	1,920,898	24,815	(424,493)	1,356,437	2,877,657
Balance as at 31 December 2021	-	222,289	26,484,802	76,712,923	103,420,014

The "Other" line includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on liabilities for shares repurchased, lease liabilities, issued bonds and loans and borrowings. The Company classifies interest paid as cash flows from financing activities.

33. Contingencies and commitments

a) Insurance

The insurance industry in Armenia is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Company property or relating to Company operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

b) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in Armenia is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by tax authorities, which have the authority to impose fines and penalties. In the event of a breach of tax legislation, no liabilities for additional taxes, fines or penalties may be imposed by tax authorities once three years have elapsed from the date of the breach.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Armenia that are more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Armenian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these separate financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

c) Environmental contingencies

The Company is subject to various state laws and regulations that govern emissions of air pollutants; discharges of water pollutants; and generation, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes and other toxic materials. The Company has not provided for any potential environmental contingency as the management does not consider any environmental contingent liability to be probable in the foreseeable future. However, environmental legislation in Armenia is in the process of development and potential changes in the legislation and its interpretation may give rise to material liabilities in the future.

34. Operational risks

a) Mines

Mines by their nature are subject to many operational risks and factors that are generally outside of the Company's control and could impact the Company's business, operating results and cash flows. These operational risks and factors include, but are not limited to (i) unanticipated ground and water conditions and adverse claims to water rights, (ii) geological problems, including earthquakes and other natural disasters, (iii) metallurgical and other processing problems, (iv) the occurrence of unusual weather or operating conditions and other force majeure events, (v) lower than expected ore grades or recovery rates, (vi) accidents, (vii) delays in the receipt of or failure to receive necessary government permits, (viii) the results of litigation, including appeals of agency decisions, (ix) uncertainty of exploration and development, (x) delays in transportation, (xi) labour disputes, (xii) inability to obtain satisfactory insurance coverage, (xiii) unavailability of materials and equipment, (xiv) the failure of equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, (xv) unanticipated difficulties consolidating acquired operations and obtaining expected synergies and (xvi) the results of financing efforts and financial market conditions.

b) Copper and molybdenum price volatility

The Company's financial performance is heavily dependent on the price of copper, which is affected by many factors beyond the Company's control. Copper is a commodity traded on the London Metal Exchange (LME), the New York Commodity Exchange (COMEX) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE). The Company's copper is sold at prices based on those quoted on the LME. The price of copper as reported on this exchange is influenced significantly by numerous factors, including (i) the worldwide balance of copper demand and supply, (ii) rates of global economic growth, trends in industrial production and conditions in the housing and automotive industries, all of which correlate with demand for copper, (iii) economic growth and political conditions in China, which has become the largest consumer of refined copper in the world, and other major developing economies, (iv) speculative investment positions in copper and copper futures, (v) the availability and cost of substitute materials and (vi) currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength of the USD. The copper market is volatile and cyclical.

34. Operational risks (continued)

b) Copper and molybdenum price volatility (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2021, LME monthly average closing spot prices ranged from USD 7,964 to USD 9,692 per ton for copper. The LME monthly copper spot price closed at USD 9,941 per ton on 28 February 2022.

The Company's financial performance is also significantly dependent on the price of molybdenum. Molybdenum is characterized by volatile, cyclical prices, even more so than copper. Molybdenum prices are influenced by numerous factors, including (i) the worldwide balance of molybdenum demand and supply, (ii) rates of global economic growth, especially construction and infrastructure activity that requires significant amounts of steel, (iii) the volume of molybdenum produced as a by-product of copper production, (iv) inventory levels, (v) currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength of the USD and (vi) production costs of U.S. and foreign competitors.

Molybdenum demand depends heavily on the global steel industry, which uses the metal as a hardening and corrosion inhibiting agent. Approximately 80 percent of molybdenum production is used in this application. The remainder is used in specialty chemical applications such as catalysts, water treatment agents and lubricants. Approximately 65 percent of global molybdenum production is a by-product of copper mining, which is relatively insensitive to molybdenum prices.

The price of molybdenum was averaging to approximately USD 37,668 per ton during 2021 in comparison with USD 21,290 per ton during 2020. The LME monthly average price of USD 43,538 per ton of molybdenum was registered on 28 February 2022.

Global economics conditions remained uncertain throughout 2019 due to escalated trade tensions and heightened political instability. And this gradual deceleration is expected to continue, despite the volatility created by the advent of COVID-19 in the longer term the trend of the income growth in emerging markets will continue to drive global commodity demand. Longer term demand is expected to remain robust as a result of urbanization, industrialization and electrification of emerging markets.

35. Related parties

a) Control relationships

In accordance with Government Decree No 1677-A dated 9 December 2004 the Company was privatised by the state. The ownership structure of the Company is disclosed in Note 1.

During 2019 the Company repurchased its shares held by Cronimet Mining AG (60%) and Plant of Pure Iron OJSC (15%), the latter continues to remain related party as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

b) Transactions with key management personnel

Board of Directors and key management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in personnel costs (see Note 12):

'000 AMD	2021	2020
Salaries and bonuses		
Short-term employee benefits	1,114,721	1,043,452
	1,114,721	1,043,452

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

The Company's related party transactions are disclosed below. The changes in the structure of shareholders is presented in Note 1.

i. Revenues

'000 AMD	Transaction value 2021	Outstanding balance 2021
Sale of inventory		
Subsidiary	10,696	1,822
Services provided		
Other related parties	800	145,080
Subsidiary	300	150
	11,796	147,052

35. Related parties (continued)**b) Transactions with key management personnel (continued)**

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Transaction value 2020</i>	<i>Outstanding balance 2020</i>
Sale of inventory		
Subsidiary	8,599	1,822
Services provided		
Other related parties	800	1,830,080
Subsidiary	300	150
Other income		
Other related parties	1,584	-
	<u>11,283</u>	<u>1,832,052</u>

ii. Expenses

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Transaction value 2021</i>	<i>Outstanding balance 2021</i>
Purchase of materials		
Shareholders	3,042	-
Subsidiary	14,127	-
Other related parties	3,156	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Shareholders	-	(30,000)
Subsidiary	1,158,981	(434,479)
Services received		
Shareholder	7,303,156	(184,010)
Other related parties	7,386,535	(727,583)
Subsidiary	3,800	-
Donations provided		
Other related parties	2,365,850	-
	<u>18,238,647</u>	<u>(1,376,072)</u>

<i>'000 AMD</i>	<i>Transaction value 2020</i>	<i>Outstanding balance 2020</i>
Purchase of materials		
Shareholders	5,852	(562,503)
Subsidiary	19,409	(23,291)
Entities under common control	1,436	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Shareholders	-	(30,000)
Subsidiary	947,937	(435,312)
Services received		
Other related parties	6,452,384	(5,889,996)
Donations provided		
Other related parties	4,538,175	-
	<u>11,963,252</u>	<u>(6,752,080)</u>

35. Related parties (continued)

b) Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

All outstanding balances with related parties are to be settled in cash within six months of the reporting date. None of the balances are secured. Long-term liabilities towards previous shareholders are disclosed in Note 23.

Services received from the entities under common control mainly include geological studies and research performed by non-related parties sub-contracted by the related parties.

Other related parties include entities under significant influence of the Board of Directors.

36. Events after the reporting period

As a result of the war in Ukraine, many leading countries and economic unions have announced severe economic sanctions on Russia, including Russian banks, other entities and individuals. Since the start of the war, there has been a significant depreciation of the Russian Ruble against foreign currencies, as well as significant loss of value on the securities markets in Russia and of Russian companies listed in other markets. The situation is still unfolding, but it has already resulted in a humanitarian crisis and huge economic losses in Ukraine, Russia and the rest of the world. Ukraine and Russia are important trade partners of Armenia. It is expected that the war will have a negative impact on the Armenian economy. As the war is still waging, it is impossible to reliably assess the impact this may have on the Company's business as there is uncertainty over the magnitude of the impact on the economy in general. The Company's management is monitoring the economic situation in the current environment. The Company considers the war in Ukraine to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

In January 2022 the Company entered into a bank overdraft agreement with Armenian bank and received a loan in amount of USD 21,900 thousand with maturity date in 2023.

Subsequent to the reporting date receivable from Urbanevent Plus LLC for sold shares was fully settled.

37. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements that the Company reasonably expects will have an impact on its disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date, are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Of the other standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, as these are not expected to impact the Company, they have not been listed.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after the date of first application, the Company will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity'.

The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these separate financial statements.

a) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ▶ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Interest received is recognised as part of finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), cash and cash equivalents, and loans given. Refer below to 'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' for a discussion of trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing).

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, e.g., derivative instruments, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, e.g., debt or equity instruments, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value, i.e., where they fail the SPPI test.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that do not pass the SPPI test are required to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on Equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

As IFRS 9 now has the SPPI test for financial assets, the requirements relating to the separation of embedded derivatives is no longer needed for financial assets. An embedded derivative will often make a financial asset fail the SPPI test thereby requiring the instrument to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in its entirety. This is applicable to the Company's trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing). These receivables relate to sales contracts where the selling price is determined after delivery to the customer, based on the market price at the relevant QP stipulated in the contract. This exposure to the commodity price causes such trade receivables to fail the SPPI test. As a result, these receivables are measured at fair value through profit or loss from the date of recognition of the corresponding sale, with subsequent movements being recognised adjustment to revenue in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's separate statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- ▶ Disclosure of significant assumptions (Note 32);
- ▶ Trade and other receivables (Note 21);
- ▶ Loans given (Note 19).

The Company recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables due in less than 12 months, the Company applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs, as permitted by IFRS 9. Therefore, the Company tracks changes in credit risk and calculates ECLs based on sectoral PD per Moody's.

For any other financial assets carried at amortised cost (which are due in more than 12 months), the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 1 year past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Refer Note 32 and Note 21 for further discussion on impairment assessments of financial assets.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Loans and borrowings, Issued bonds and trade and other payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. For more information, refer to Note 26 and Note 29.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the associated obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the separate statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the separate statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, but exclude any restricted cash. Restricted cash is not available for use by the Company and therefore is not considered highly liquid – for example, cash set aside to cover site restoration obligations.

For the purpose of the separate statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward commodity contracts, to hedge its commodity price risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is principally engaged in the business of producing copper/molibdenym concentrate and in some instances, provides freight/shipping services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. The Company does not have any contract assets as performance and a right to consideration occurs within a short period of time and all rights to consideration are unconditional.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. From time to time, the Company recognises contract liabilities in relation to some metal in concentrate sales which are sold under CIP Incoterms, whereby a portion of the cash may be received from the customer before the freight/shipping services are provided. See Note 32 for further details of contract liabilities.

Copper/molybdenum in concentrate (metal in concentrate) sales

The majority of the Company's sales of metal in concentrate allow for price adjustments based on the market price at the end of the relevant QP stipulated in the contract. These are referred to as provisional pricing arrangements and are such that the selling price for metal in concentrate is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after shipment to the customer. Adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the end of the QP. The period between provisional invoicing and the end of the QP can be between one and three months.

Revenue is recognised when control passes to the customer, which occurs at a point in time when the metal in concentrate is physically transferred onto a vessel, train, conveyor or other delivery mechanism. The revenue is measured at the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the QP, i.e., the forward price, and a corresponding trade receivable is recognised. For those arrangements subject to CIP shipping terms, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the separate freight/shipping services provided.

For these provisional pricing arrangements, any future changes that occur over the QP are embedded within the provisionally priced trade receivables and are, therefore, within the scope of IFRS 9 and not within the scope of IFRS 15. Given the exposure to the commodity price, these provisionally priced trade receivables will fail the cash flow characteristics test within IFRS 9 and will be required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss up from initial recognition and until the date of settlement. These subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income each period and presented as revenue adjustment.

Changes in fair value over, and until the end of, the QP, are estimated by reference to updated forward market prices for gold and copper as well as taking into account relevant other fair value considerations as set out in IFRS 13, including interest rate and credit risk adjustments.

Freight/shipping services

As noted above, a proportion of the Company's metal in concentrate sales are sold under CIP Incoterms, whereby the Company is responsible for providing freight/shipping services (as principal) after the date that the Company transfers control of the metal in concentrate to its customers. The Company, therefore, has separate performance obligations for freight/shipping services which are provided solely to facilitate sale of the commodities it produces.

Other Incoterms commonly used by the Company are CPT, FCA, where the Company has no responsibility for freight or insurance once control of the products has passed at the loading port in Yerevan, and Delivered at Place (DAP) where control of the goods passes when the product is delivered to the agreed destination. For arrangements which have these Incoterms, the only performance obligations are the provision of the product at the point where control passes.

For CIP arrangements, the transaction price (as determined above) is allocated to the metal in concentrate and freight/shipping services using the relative stand-alone selling price method. Under these arrangements, a portion of consideration may be received from the customer in cash at, or around, the date of shipment under a provisional invoice. Therefore, some of the upfront consideration that relates to the freight/shipping services yet to be provided, is deferred. It is then recognised as revenue upon completion of the Company's performance obligation. The costs associated with these freight/shipping services are also recognised upon completion of the Company's performance obligation.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Payment of the freight/shipping costs may occur in advance of the services being provided (and is therefore recognised as a contract liability). The final portion is paid once the services have been completed. The period of time between receipt of these upfront amounts and the satisfaction of the freight/shipping services is usually up to four months. Given the quantum of these amounts and the short time frame between receipt of cash and satisfaction of the performance obligation, the Company has applied the practical expedient to not adjust the promised consideration for the effects of a significant financing component as the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue contracts because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

In some arrangements subject to CIP Incoterms, the Company is responsible for providing freight/shipping services. While the Company does not actually provide nor operate the vessels, trucks or trains, the Company has determined that it is principal in these arrangements because it has concluded it controls the specified services before they are provided to the customer. This is on the basis that the Company obtains control of a right to freight/shipping services after entering into the contract with the customer, but before those services are provided to the customer. The terms of the Company's contract with the service provider give the Company the ability to direct the service provider to provide the specified services on the Company's behalf.

In addition, the Company has concluded that the following indicators provide evidence that it controls the freight/shipping services before they are provided to the customer:

- The Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide freight/shipping services. Although the Company has hired a service provider to perform the services promised to the customer, it is the Company itself that is responsible for ensuring that the services are performed and are acceptable to the customer (i.e., the Company is responsible for fulfilment of the promise in the contract, regardless of whether the Company performs the services itself or engages a third-party service provider to perform the services).
- The Company has discretion in setting the price for the services to the customer as this is negotiated directly with the customer.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of freight/shipping services

The Company concluded that revenue for freight/shipping services is to be recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the freight/shipping services that the Company has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Company's performance as it performs. The Company determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress of the freight/shipping services because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort (i.e., time elapsed) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of the time elapsed relative to the total expected time to complete the service.

Stripping activity services

The Company provides stripping activity services to a customer. The Company recognises revenue from services at the point in time when the customer receives the benefits provided to at the customer's location. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

c) Donations to social programs

To the extent that the Company's contributions to social programs benefit the community at large and are not restricted to the Company's employees, they are recognised as Donations to social programs in profit or loss as incurred.

d) Finance income and costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- ▶ Interest income;
- ▶ Interest expense;
- ▶ Unwinding of discount on provision for site restoration and provision for termination benefits;
- ▶ Net fair value gains/losses on financial instruments through profit and loss.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Finance income and costs (continued)

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

Gain/losses on financial instruments through profit or loss are realized only when cash settlement is made.

e) Foreign currency

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transaction. Foreign currency differences arising in retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

f) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

i. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

g) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- ▶ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent, investor or venturer and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ▶ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances arises. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it occurred during the measurement period or if outside the measurement period, it is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Judgement is required to determine which arrangements are considered to be a tax on income as opposed to an operating cost. Judgement is also required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, require the Company to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and site restoration costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions). To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

h) Royalties

In addition to corporate income taxes, the Company's separate financial statements also include, and recognize as taxes on income, other types of taxes on net income.

Royalties, resource rent taxes and revenue-based taxes are accounted for under IAS 12 when they have the characteristics of an income tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable income – rather than physical quantities produced or as a percentage of revenue – after adjustment for temporary differences. For such arrangements, current and deferred income tax is provided on the same basis as described above for other forms of taxation. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements and other types of taxes that do not satisfy these criteria are recognised as current provisions and included in other expenses.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Royalties (continued)

Royalties are calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Royalties are recognised in profit or loss annually based on the combination of the revenues and taxable income adjusted as per the guidelines and requirements in the applicable laws and regulations. Royalties consist of two components: royalty calculated at 4% of revenue and royalty calculated as 12.5% of taxable income adjusted as per the guidelines and requirements in the applicable laws and regulations.

Management believes that royalty expense does not represent an income tax as the total revenue factor (a gross measure) is significant in determining the amount of royalty payable. Royalties are treated as other operating expenses.

i) Inventories

Copper and molybdenum in concentrate, metal in circuit and ore stockpiles are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated future sales price of the product the entity expects to realise when the product is processed and sold, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Where the time value of money is material, these future prices and costs to complete are discounted.

If the ore stockpile is not expected to be processed in 12 months after the reporting date, it is included in non-current assets and the net realisable value is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis. Cost is determined by using the weighted-average method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting materials into finished goods, based on the normal production capacity. The allocation of costs between joint products is based on the relative sales value of each product at the completion of production. Separately identifiable costs of conversion of each metal are specifically allocated.

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The costs of materials and supplies are based on the first-in first-out principle, and include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

j) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

For assets used in the production line, depreciation is charged based on the units of production method using the total estimated productivity and the actual extracted and treated ore. For all other assets, depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	<i>Units of production method</i>	<i>Straight-line method</i>
Buildings		
Mine related workshop buildings and constructions	Average capacity from 182 to 303 million tons	
Other buildings		10 to 100 years
Plant and equipment		
Mine related plant and equipment	Average capacity from 18 to 352 million tons	
Other plant and equipment		2 to 100 years
Fixtures and fittings		2 to 70 years
Mining facilities		25 years

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

k) Stripping (waste removal) costs

As a part of its mining operations, the Company incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred in the development phase of a mine, before the production phase commences (development stripping), are capitalised as part of the cost of constructing the mine and subsequently amortised over its useful life using a units of production (UOP) method. The capitalization of development stripping costs ceases when the mine/component is commissioned and ready for use as intended by management.

Stripping activities undertaken during the production phase of a surface mine (production stripping) are accounted for as set out below. After the commencement of production, further development of the mine may require a phase of unusually high stripping that is similar in nature to development phase stripping. The cost of such stripping is accounted for in the same way as development stripping (as outlined above).

Production stripping is generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories. Where the benefits are realised in the form of improved access to ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a non-current asset, referred to as a 'stripping activity asset', if the following criteria are met:

- ▶ Future economic benefits (being improved access to the ore body) are probable;
- ▶ The component of the ore body for which access will be improved can be accurately identified;
- ▶ The costs associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

If any of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to profit or loss as operating costs as they are incurred.

In identifying components of the ore body, the Company works closely with the mining operations personnel for each mining operation to analyse each of the mine plans. Generally, a component will be a subset of the total ore body, and a mine may have several components. The mine plans, and therefore the identification of components, can vary between mines for a number of reasons. These include, but are not limited to: the type of commodity, the geological characteristics of the ore body, the geographical location, and/or financial considerations. Given the nature of the Company's operations, components are generally either major pushbacks or phases and they generally form part of a larger investment decision which requires board approval.

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of ore, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. If incidental operations are occurring at the same time as the production stripping activity, but are not necessary for the production stripping activity to continue as planned, these costs are not included in the cost of the stripping activity asset.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Stripping (waste removal) costs (continued)

If the costs of the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the ore body and is used as a benchmark to identify the extent to which the additional activity of creating a future benefit has taken place.

The Company uses the expected volume of waste extracted compared with the actual volume for a given volume of ore production of each component.

The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or an enhancement of, an existing asset, being the mine asset, and is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. This forms part of the total investment in the relevant cash generating unit(s), which is reviewed for impairment if events or changes of circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated using the UOP method over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. The stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

Significant judgement is required to distinguish between development stripping and production stripping and to distinguish between the production stripping that relates to the extraction of inventory and that which relates to the creation of a stripping activity asset.

Once the Company has identified its production stripping for each surface mining operation, it identifies the separate components of the ore bodies for each of its mining operations. An identifiable component is a specific volume of the ore body that is made more accessible by the stripping activity. Significant judgement is required to identify and define these components, and also to determine the expected volumes (e.g., in tonnes) of waste to be stripped and ore to be mined in each of these components. These assessments are undertaken for each individual mining operation based on the information available in the mine plan. The mine plans and, therefore, the identification of components, will vary between mines for a number of reasons. These include, but are not limited to, the type of commodity, the geological characteristics of the ore body, the geographical location and/or financial considerations.

l) Intangible assets

Software

Software that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- ▶ Software 10 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

m) Exploration and evaluation assets

i. Pre-licence costs

Pre-licence costs relate to costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area. Such costs may include the acquisition of exploration data and the associated costs of analysing that data. These costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

ii. *Exploration and evaluation expenditure*

Exploration and evaluation (E&E) activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- ▶ Researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- ▶ Gathering exploration data through geophysical studies;
- ▶ Exploratory drilling and sampling;
- ▶ Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- ▶ Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- ▶ Conducting market and finance studies.

License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged to profit or loss as incurred, unless the Company concludes that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realised. These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

In evaluating whether the expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are used. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed. E&E expenditure incurred on licenses where a resource has not yet been established is expensed as incurred until sufficient evaluation has occurred in order to establish that the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs expensed during this phase are included in 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

E&E assets acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value, including resources and exploration potential that is considered to represent value beyond proven and probable reserves. Similarly, the costs associated with acquiring an E&E asset (that does not represent a business) are also capitalised. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Once commercial reserves are found, E&E assets are tested for impairment and transferred to 'Mine facilities' which is a sub-category of 'Property, plant and equipment'. No amortisation is charged during the E&E phase.

iii. *Impairment of E&E assets*

E&E assets should be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Under IFRS 6 one or more of the following facts and circumstances could indicate that an impairment test is required. The list is not intended to be exhaustive:

- ▶ The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- ▶ Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- ▶ Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- ▶ Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the E&E asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The application of the Company's accounting policy for E&E expenditure requires judgement to determine whether future economic benefits are likely from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

In addition to applying judgement to determine whether future economic benefits are likely to arise from the Company's E&E assets or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves, the Company has to apply a number of estimates and assumptions. The estimates directly impact when the Company defers E&E expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events and circumstances, particularly, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount is written off to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period when the new information becomes available.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset (or CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's FVLCD and its VIU.

If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset/CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In calculating VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU. In determining FVLCD, recent market transactions (where available) are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts. The estimated cash flows are based on expected future production, metal selling prices, operating costs and forecast capital expenditure, and cash flows beyond ten years are based on life-of-mine plans. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Significant estimates and assumptions

Impairment assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, closure and rehabilitation costs, exploration potential, reserves and operating performance (which includes production and sales volumes). These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs.

o) Provisions

i. Site restoration provision

Site restoration costs will be incurred by the Company either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of, the Company's facilities and mine properties. The Company assesses its site restoration provision at each reporting date. The Company recognises a site restoration provision where it has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The nature of these restoration activities includes: closing mine, waste sites, tailings dams and related constructions and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development/construction of the mine. Costs related to restoration of waste dams and mine closure are provided for at their net present values and recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the estimated timing of site restoration or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognising an adjustment to the site restoration liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates, if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16, otherwise the change is recognised in profit or loss.

Any reduction in the site restoration liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the site restoration liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Company considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Provisions (continued)

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of finance costs. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

p) Leases

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Plant and machinery 3 to 15 years;
- Motor vehicles and other equipment 3 to 5 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises 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 the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

38. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

q) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the separate statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset is current when it is either:

- ▶ Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ Expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being executed or used to settle a liability at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when either:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ▶ It is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the period.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.