

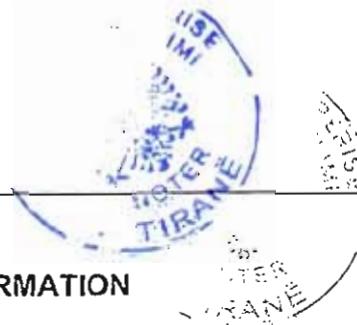
ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	i
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	3
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	4
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	5
1. CORPORATE INFORMATION	6
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	6
3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS.	17
4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	18
5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS	20
6. SALES-OF-PRODUCTS	21
7. OTHER REVENUES	21
8. COST OF SALES	22
9. OTHER INCOME	22
10. OTHER EXPENSES	23
11. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES	23
12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	23
13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	24
14. FINANCE COSTS	24
15. INCOME TAX	24
16. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT	26
17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	27
18. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	27
19. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY	28
20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	28
21. INVENTORIES	28
22. TRADE RECEIVABLES	29
23. OTHER RECEIVABLES	30
24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	30
25. SHARE CAPITAL	30
26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN	30
27. BORROWINGS	31
28. TRADE PAYABLES	33
29. OTHER PAYABLES	33
30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	34
31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	37
32. FAIR VALUES	39
33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	40
34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	40
35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD	41

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ANTEA Cement Sha is an investment with the highest standards applied in terms of construction and operation in Albania and a total value exceeding 200 million Euro. The company is controlled by ALVACIM LTD, which has 100% shareholding in the Company. The Company's ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A. (hereinafter referred as TITAN Group)

Antea Cement was awarded the right for land usage and mining exploitation by the Albanian Government for 99 years. The plant was constructed by CBMI Construction Co, a Chinese construction company, under the supervision of TITAN Group which implemented the highest safety standards applicable, the project was completed on time, within the forecasted budget and with zero accidents.

ANTEA Cement has an annual production capacity of 1.4 million ton of cement and 3.300 ton of clinker per day. The plant is located at "Boka e Kuqe", Borizane which is 50 km away from Tirana, capital city of Albania.

The Company has two fully owned (100%) subsidiaries as follows:

ALBA CEMENTO shpk

Alba Cemento Shpk owns and operates a cement terminal operating in Tirana. Such terminal is made available to Antea Cement and provides logistic services to the later. The company prepares and submits its financial statements in according to respective legislation in Albania. All revenues generated by the company are generated from the logistic services provided to Antea Cement.

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Italy

The main activity of the subsidiary is trading cement exported from Antea Cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy. The company sells the cement exported from Albania to the Italian Market and its main revenues are derived from this activity.

The below information is provided in compliance with the provisions of and requirements of the law on Accounting and Financial reporting No 25/2018 Dated 10.05.2018.

Beside the information provided in this document the company prepares and publishes in its website an Integrate Annual Report which provides more detailed information about its integrated operations.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Antea Cement is one of the major cement producers in Albania, with a plant, able to complete the entire technological process of transformation from raw materials to the final product. The Company through the technology installed in its plant, can produce both Clinker and Cement.

Clinker is a semi-product produced by the Company which can further be utilized by Antea Cement in the cement production, or it can be sold to other companies for production of cement, whereas the final product is cement of different types.

The company sells its product in the domestic market as well as exports it in the international market.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

Antea Cement

2020 was characterized by a stable and solid performance for Antea Cement (hereinafter referred as "Antea" or the "Company". The company successfully addressed the challenges of cement demand both in the domestic and export markets and capitalized its result on such demand. At the same time, ANTEA remained focused on the enduring objective of balanced, responsible, and sustainable long-term growth, embracing change as an organization, and innovating at an accelerated pace. Below are shown some of the key financial indicators by comparing the current reporting period to the previous reporting period.

At a glance below you may find some of the main Economic Indicators of the company.

Financial Performance Highlights		Stand Alone	
Amounts in 000 ALL		2020	2019
Sales of Products		6,975,484	6,208,860
Operating Profit		1,775,528	893,693
EBITDA		2,715,937	1,821,052
Profit before tax		1,043,796	583,214
Net profit after interests, taxes		849,080	474,835

During 2020 company's revenues from sales of products were increased by **ALL 766,624 thousand** or **12%**. Out of **ALL 6,975,484 thousand** of revenues from Sales of Product **66%** is derived from sales in Domestic Market and **34%** from sales in Export Markets. Main markets where company is exporting are in the neighboring countries and in the Mediterranean Region.

Operating Profit increased by **ALL 881,835 thousand** vs prior year or **99%**, thus contributing to an increase of the Company's EBITDA vs prior year by **ALL 894,885 thousand** as also indicated in the Note 33 to the Financial Statements.

Profit Before Tax For the year amounted to **ALL 1,043,796 thousand** which was higher than previous year by **ALL 460,582 thousand**, mainly affected by the increased volumes in both domestic and export markets, this combined with the improved production costs. More details are provided in the notes to the financial statements.

The above operation results coupled with the movement in the company's working capital led to a Net Cash Flow from Operating activities in the amount of **ALL 2,132,930 thousand** which was **ALL 727,448 thousand** higher compared to prior year. The company utilized these resources to invest in new capex in the Amount of **ALL 155,751 thousand** and have Net Cash Flow used in repaying borrowings in the amount of **ALL 1,835,858 thousand** during the period. The company closed the financial year in a satisfactory and stable liquidity position.

In terms of technical performance, the operation of the production line during 2020 followed the demand pattern for the company's product while focusing on optimization of stocks and working capital through the year. The production line has been performing at very high reliability levels ensuring proper delivery of products, both to domestic and export markets especially during periods of high demand, adequately capturing all the opportunities available.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

In terms of Health and Safety the company has ensured that all the guidelines in place by the TITAN are followed by implementing best practices to further develop the overall performance. Therefore, trainings are important and effective, as it will educate the employees on proper workplace procedures, practices, and behavior to prevent possible injuries and illness or contamination from improper hygiene. Every year the company has a proper HS schedule for trainings in order to raise awareness and communicate HS updated practices to employees. In 2020 our employees including sub-contractors had 1,266 hours of trainings in only Health and Safety topics/issues. Despite the difficult year regarding the pandemic situation, HS performance has been rigid in implementing new Covid-19 rules and wakeful to manage and isolate possible cases affected with Covid-19 between employees and sub-contractors.

In the beginning of 2020, ANTEA has been in coordination with the local authorities to extend its contribution and support to the local community being affected from the earthquake that hit Albania on November 2019. In addition, the company has been in the forefront to collaborate and support on services, logistics, offering warm food for the affected families and helping the local authorities with emergency needs as per their requests.

Furthermore, ANTEA has donated cement for various municipalities in Albania to help them in their civil projects on deteriorated and rehabilitations of roads, restorations/constructions of local houses and schools. Nevertheless, ANTEA continues to engage in promoting CSR standards and best practices in the country, by organizing conferences and meetings with Institutions, Universities, Organizations and NGOs and leading the CSR approach by boosting SDGs.

The environmental performance of ANTEA is monitored and reviewed throughout the entire year. The review addresses accordingly and timely all the material issues of our operations. Since the beginning of its operation, ANTEA has been exerting its activity in accordance with ISO 14001 environmental management system certified by independent third party. The certification covers the quality and the adequacy of all applicable systems enforced to control and reduce air emissions, quarry rehabilitation and landscape aspects, groundwater, wells and wastewater aspects, liquid and solid waste, natural resources & energy consumption, noise, and other environmental aspects. In this respect, the company is fully compliant with the applicable laws and legislations. ANTEA constantly is improving the environmental performance, focusing the efforts on tackling climate change, using natural resources responsibly, improving our energy efficiency and contributing to the circular economy. Nonetheless, in 2020 the company decided to invest in thermal destruction of waste streams (Oil Based Muds, Water Based Muds and Wastewater) that were generated from a drilling process by the oil exploration companies.

To facilitate the handling process was constructed a new installation by using the best available technology and as a result we have managed the treating of these wastes in a safe and environmentally way as well as by respecting all the requirements by legislation in force. ANTEA has been highly appreciated by the relevant authorities which according to them will create a new perspective for solving the problem of pollution of exploration and exploitation activities in the areas where are operating the oil companies.

People are central to everything we do. The Human resources are the asset that drives the company performance and efficiency. For our company, the priority is to ensure a strong Employer – Employee relation based on mutual trust and consistency in our corporate values and principles. We are offering a comprehensive, decent working environment respecting the health & safety conditions and human rights.



REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Antea Cement demonstrates its commitment towards promotions and enhancement of good accountability process, manifested through open and direct communication with our employees and decision-making processes. The Company has a successful implementation of the Social Accountability 8000:2014 Standard (SA8000:2014) by developing, maintaining, and applying social practices in the workplace, offering equal opportunities, values diversity that contributes to effectiveness and making big efforts on recruiting qualified candidates, by not permitting any form of discrimination related to gender, races, nationality, religion, and family. Required mechanisms are kept in place to ensure compliance to these requirements.

In 2020, the headcount of ANTEA at the end of the year reached 189 people. During 2020 the Employee Benefit Expenses amounted to **ALL 402,384 thousand** as explained in the Note 13 to the financial Statements.

We are committed to a higher standard of people development. Although 2020 was a very difficult year, we managed to successfully withstand the situation created by Covid-19 by informing and organizing working environment so as to have safe working conditions. We responded immediately by reorganizing the work in the plant and enhancing the remotely work. We reorganized the way of delivering training by increasing the usage of e-learning modules and on-line platforms. The total training hours for 2020 were 2017.89.

Business risks

The major financial liabilities of the Company include interest bearing loans, other liabilities, and trade payables. The primary target of these financial instruments is that financing of the activity of the Company to be secured. The Company possesses financial assets, such as trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, which origin derives from the activity of the Company. The major risks, that occur from the financial instruments of the Company are interest bearing risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The policy applied by the Management of the Company, for management of all these risks is summarized in **Note 31** of the Financial Statements.

a) Research and Development activity of the Company

The Company did not perform any activity, related with research and development in 2020.

b) Disclosure for acquisition of own shares

The Company owns no shares of the Company and had no such transactions in 2020.

c) Branches of the Company

The Company has two fully owned subsidiaries as explained above. There are no other branches or subsidiaries apart of those.

d) Policies and Objective of managing financial risk, Exposure of the company towards Financial Risks & Risk Quantifications

Policies and Objectives for managing financial risks as well as the respective quantifications are included in the **notes 4** and **note 31** to the Financial Statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

e) Objectives of the Company for 2021

The company is set to achieve the following objectives for 2021:

- Increase effectiveness of industrial performance.
- Continue serving its customers in the domestic and export markets as well as be able to satisfy any additional demand in the markets.
- Sustain the current financial results and seek areas at potential growth and on the same time contain fixed costs.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

a) Corporate Governance

The Company is constituted as a joint stock company in compliance with the Commercial Law of the Republic of Albania and has a two-tier system of governance which is as follows:

- The supervisory council
- The Administrator/General Manager

The supervisory board as at 31st Dec 2020 is comprised as follows:

- Chairman of the supervisory council, Mr. Ioannis Paniaras
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Fokion Tasoulas
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Christos Panagopoulos
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Loukas Petkidis
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr Grigorios Dikaios

The supervisory council members are appointed from the shareholders General Assembly. The members of the supervisory board bring on board a valuable experience of different areas comprising expertise on industrial, commercial, and financial areas.

The Supervisory Boards appoint the administrator/ General manager of the company. The General Manager of the company is Mr. Mario Bracci.

b) Managing risks and opportunities

ANTEA Cement has in place an Integrated Management System (IMS) which is comprised of three management systems and one standard being:

- OHSAS 18001 for Occupational Health and Safety
- ISO 14001 for Environment
- ISO 9001 for Quality
- SA 8000:2014 for Social Accountability

The management team of ANTEA Cement assesses the social, environmental, managerial, and financial risks that the company can face in the framework of the challenges that are coming from the country, the region and further. The company manages the risks through:

- Internal audits and Systems to keep in consistency with Management Systems requirements in place.
- Creation of various committees in the company to address various challenges and issues.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

At ANTEA Cement, the following Boards and Committees are created to address various challenges and issues:

Quality Board:

The company's management is involved in the Quality System through the Quality Board. The responsibilities of the Quality Board are the following:

- Establishing the Company's Quality Policy
- Adopting the Quality System's documents
- Conducting the internal quality audits
- Conducting reviews of the Quality System
- Setting quality targets

Environment Board:

It is responsible to identify the environmental aspects, to determine the emergency situations and the need for preparation of emergency plans, to review on annual basis the Environmental Management System etc.

Health & Safety Central Committee:

ANTEA H&S Central Committee provides strategic and tactical guidance for the improvement of initiatives regarding safety and health at ANTEA plant. It establishes effective business processes to promote the full implementation of the TITAN's Group Health & Safety Policy. The Central Committee's Members must demonstrate visible leadership, personal commitment, active support, actions' accountability, and timely follow-through for all safety programs.

The Social Accountability Board:

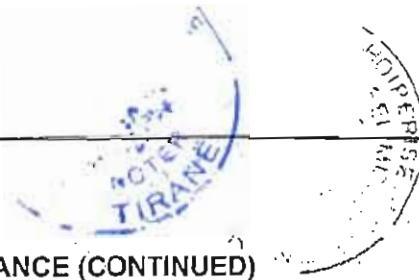
The Plant has also appointed a Social Accountability Board responsible to identify the social accountability issues, determine the required preventive or corrective actions, and review on annual basis the Social Accountability Management System etc.

The Company has been extensively trained in the most sensitive areas at Anti-bribery, Anti-corruption and Sanctions and has widely incorporated in its contractual relations with suppliers, customers, and partners relevant provisions to avoid illegal implications. Moreover, a conflict-of-interest policy has been adopted and a committee responsible for clearing cases of possible conflict of interest has been established with the attendance of Company's top management.

Following up with the latest changes in the local legislation, the Company has elected and formalized the Responsible Unit in accordance with the Albanian Law on Whistleblowing which has carried a series of trainings and has distributed the necessary materials to the employees aiming at making them aware of their rights and obligations in the event a corruption case comes to their attention.

Nonetheless some more action has followed in 2020 as we extend the impact with our employees by introducing the:

- Ethic Point platform
- The TITAN Employee Assistance Program (EAP), part of TITAN "Health and Wellbeing" that aims to further support the health & wellbeing of TITAN employees and family members, wherever and whenever needed.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

c) ANTEA Values

ANTEAS's values stem directly from the principles, beliefs, and vision from its establishment back in 2006. They are the core elements in compliance with TITAN's culture and family spirit, providing the foundations of the Group's operations and growth. ANTEA Cement Sha is committed to create value for its employees, the local community, its suppliers, and clients through strengthening the core values, applying ethical business practices having an open and continuous communication with all stakeholders and addressing their most material issues in a timely and proper manner. Although the environment where the Company operates has its own challenges, Antea strive to be a responsible company through identifying the impact on the society and taking action to create value for its stakeholders by minimizing the adverse effects while increasing welfare and wellbeing of its employees, local communities, and business partners. Below are presented the Company values:

- *Integrity*: Ethical business practices; Transparency; Open communication
- *Know-how*: Enhancement of knowledge base; Proficiency in every function; Excellence in core competencies
- *Value to the customer*: Anticipation of customer needs; Innovative solutions; High quality of products and services
- *Delivering results*: Shareholder value; Clear objectives; High standards
- *Continuous improvement*: Learning organization; Willingness to change; Rise to challenges.
- *Corporate Social Responsibility*: Safety first; Sustainable development; Stakeholder engagement

Operating in the same line with Titan Group aiming to grow as a multiregional, vertically integrated cement producer, combining entrepreneurial spirit and operational excellence with respect to its people, society and the environment, ANTEA follows the Titan objectives translated into four strategic priorities:

Geographic diversification: Expansion of the Company's business relations through acquisitions and greenfield developments into attractive new markets

Vertical integration: Extension of the Company into other product areas in the cement value chain
Continuous competitive improvement: Implementation of new efficiencies to reduce costs and to compete more effectively.

Focus on human capital and Corporate Social Responsibility: Development of employees and continuous improvement of the Company's good relationships with all internal and external stakeholders.

d) Internal controls and risk management systems regarding financial reporting

The key elements of the system of internal controls utilized to avoid errors in the preparation of the financial statements and to provide reliable financial information are the following:

- The assurance mechanism regarding the integrity of the Company's financial statements consists of a combination of the embedded risk management processes, the applied financial control activities, the relevant information technology utilized, and the financial information prepared, communicated and monitored. The company prepares and reviews monthly financial and non-financial data which is reviewed by the company's management on a periodical basis.
- The company utilizes a full package SAP solution for monitoring its operational and bookkeeping transactions. Such software solution provides for the most secure and advanced way of recording and reporting all the company's activities in an accurate and correct way.
- The Company engaged external auditors to review the mid-year financial statements of the Company and audit the full-year financial statements of the aforementioned.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

All the above ensure that the financial statements of the company provide reliable and accurate information.

PAYMENTS MADE TO GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

The below report is prepared in compliance with article 21 of the Law on Accounting and Financial Statements No 25/2018 Dated 10.05.2018.

The table below indicates the payments made to the authorities for the indicated type of taxes or categories.

Amounts are in 000'ALL

Payment type	2020	2019
• Production Rights	-	-
• Payment of Taxes as per the Applicable Tax Legislation		
- Corporate income tax	199,263	168,464
- VAT	201,523	-
- Social and health insurance	58,421	55,263
- Personal income tax	30,068	31,408
- Carbon & Excise Tax	282,177	265,329
- Local Taxes and Tariffs to Local Authorities	34,807	21,554
• Royalties	49,741	48,478
• Dividends	-	-
• Payments for Subscriptions, Research and Production	-	-
• Tax and Tariffs and other payments linked with Licenses and Concessions	-	-
• Payments for Infrastructure Improvements.	-	-
TOTAL	856,000	590,496

The above amounts represent the actual cash payments made by the company during the calendar year ending 31 December 2020.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of ANTEA CEMENT SH.A. (the "Company") as at 31 December 2020, and the Company's separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

What we have audited

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Business activity report, the Management's report and the Payments to governmental Institutions report (but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.
Rr. Ibrahim Rugova, Sky Tower 9/1, Tirana, Albania
T: +355 (4) 2242 254, F: +355 (4) 2242 639, www.pwc.com/al

Registered with the National Registration Centre on 11 August 2019 and with Tax Identification Number NUIS 192014010J

PD



If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

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

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

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

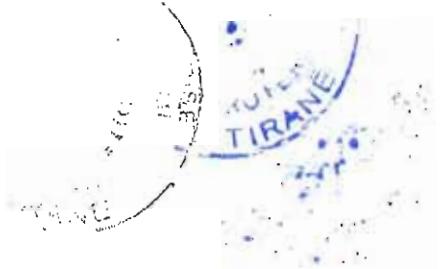
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 scepticism 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.

P.D

pwc



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

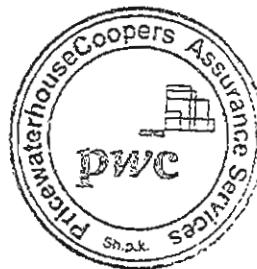
PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

Statutory Auditor

Jonid Lamllari

5 March 2021
Tirana, Albania



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Sales of products	6	6,975,484	6,208,860
Other revenue	7	510,490	459,690
Revenue		7,485,974	6,668,550
Cost-of-sales	8	(5,047,732)	(5,219,041)
Gross profit		2,438,242	1,449,509
Other income	9	69,970	86,242
Other expenses	10	(72,287)	(45,077)
Selling and marketing expenses	11	(69,794)	(68,170)
Administrative expenses	12	(590,603)	(528,811)
Operating profit before interest and taxes		1,775,528	893,693
Income from dividends		9,802	-
Net finance costs	14	(741,534)	(310,479)
Profit before tax		1,043,796	583,214
Income tax expense	15	(194,716)	(108,379)
Profit for the year		849,080	474,835
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		849,080	474,835

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	16	16,914,357	17,644,486
Right-of-use assets	18	127,327	130,769
Intangible assets	17	58,111	77,233
Investment in subsidiaries	19	829,931	829,931
Other non-current assets	20	9,537	9,537
Total non-current assets		17,939,263	18,691,956
Current assets			
Inventories	21	1,491,641	1,544,075
Trade receivables	22	348,590	149,596
Other receivables	23	101,652	50,960
Receivables from related parties	30B	229,386	200,572
Cash and cash equivalents	24	814,873	769,028
Total current assets		2,986,142	2,714,231
TOTAL ASSETS		20,925,405	21,406,187
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	25	10,686,510	10,686,510
Share-based options	26	1,826	-
Accumulated deficit		(3,127,619)	(3,976,699)
Total equity		7,560,717	6,709,811
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27A	9,485,406	12,031,461
Lease liabilities	18	109,085	98,168
Deferred tax liabilities	15	1,154,065	1,179,201
Total non-current liabilities		10,748,556	13,308,830
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	28	870,470	598,384
Other payables	29	112,149	129,224
Income tax payable		70,988	30,399
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27B	1,278,413	388,742
Lease liabilities	18	22,257	32,872
Payables to related parties	30D	261,855	207,925
Total current liabilities		2,616,132	1,387,546
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,925,405	21,406,187

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the company on 28 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by

Mario Bracci

Chief Executive Officer

Adrian Qirjako

Finance Director

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share Based Options	Accumulated deficit	Total
As at 1 January 2019	10,686,510	-	(4,451,534)	6,234,976
Net profit for the year			474,835	474,835
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	474,835	474,835
As at 31 December 2019	10,686,510	-	(3,976,699)	6,709,811
Net profit for the year	-	-	849,080	849,080
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	849,080	849,080
Share Based Options	-	1,826	-	1,826
As at 31 December 2020	10,686,510	1,826	(3,127,619)	7,560,717

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Profit before tax		1,043,796	583,213
Cash flows from operating activities			
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	16/18	916,484	903,516
Amortization	17	23,925	23,843
Movement in credit loss allowance	22	(9,564)	(23,224)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	3,785	13,275
Movements in other provisions	29	53,820	26,785
Income from dividends		(9,802)	-
Interest income	14	(10)	(56)
Interest expense	14	592,403	437,578
Share-based payments	26	1,826	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	14	137,477	(140,833)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		2,754,140	1,824,097
Decrease in inventories	21	52,434	70,937
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	22,23	(245,320)	262,252
Decrease in trade and other payables	28,29	(104,433)	(377,710)
Changes in working capital			
Interest paid		(323,901)	(374,150)
Interest received		10	56
Net Cash flows from operating activities		2,132,930	1,405,482
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from Sales of property, plant, and equipment			-
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	16	(154,543)	(245,413)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	17	(1,208)	-
Income from dividends		9,802	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(145,949)	(245,413)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of borrowings		11,121,317	882,008
Repayment of borrowings		(12,957,175)	(1,936,116)
Principal elements of lease payments		(37,738)	(30,471)
Payment of Fees		(57,699)	(3,762)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(1,931,295)	(1,088,341)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		55,686	71,728
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	24	769,028	710,832
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(9,841)	(13,532)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24	814,873	769,028

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Antea Cement Sh. A hereinafter referred as the ("the Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Albania with the registered address at Kashar, Katundi i ri, AutostradaTirane-Durres km 7, PO BOX 1746, Tirana, Albania. The Company's main activity is production and trade of cement, bulk and packed in bags.

The Company is controlled by ALVACIM Ltd, registered in Cyprus, which has 100% shareholding in the Company. (31 December 2019; Alvacim Ltd had 100% shareholding).

The Company's ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. The Company maintains its accounting records and publishes its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Law no. 25/2018 dated May 05, 2018 "On Accounting and Financial Statements".

The number of employees As at 31 December 2020 is 189; (31 December 2019: 192).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

a. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements "financial statements" have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is Albania lek ("ALL") being also the functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000 ALL) except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The Company has two fully owned (100%) subsidiaries, Albacemento Sh.p.k. established and operating in Albania and Cementi Antea SRL established and operating in Italy.

The Company produces and publishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS in which the Company includes its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from www.anteacement.com. In the consolidated financial statements, subsidiary undertakings – which are those companies in which the group, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations – have been fully consolidated.

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in Albanian Lek ("ALL"), unless otherwise stated. Except as indicated, financial information presented in ALL has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any impairment loss. The transaction costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the investment. The transaction costs are the costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment such a professional fee for legal services, transfer taxes and other acquisition related costs.

Initial cost of the investments comprises also the contingent consideration. The subsequent remeasurement of the contingent consideration classified as financial liability is adjusted against the costs of the investment.

The investments are tested for impairment whenever there are indicators that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable. If the recoverable amount of an investment (the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use) is less than it is carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of an investment is derecognized on disposal. The difference between the fair value of the sale proceeds and the disposed share of the carrying amount of the investment is recognized in profit or loss as gain or loss on disposal. The same applies if the disposal result in a step down from subsidiary to joint venture or an associate measured at cost.

c. Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the national currency of the Republic of Albania, Albanian Lek (ALL).

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the official exchange rate of Bank of Albania at the respective end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency at year-end official exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss as finance income or costs.

Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, discounts and after eliminating sales within the Company. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Sales of goods.

Sales are recognized when control of the good has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the goods, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d. Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Sales of goods (continued)

Revenue from the sales with discounts is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability (included in trade and other payables) is recognized for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 120 days, which is consistent with market practice.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

If the Company provides any additional services to the customer after control over goods has passed, revenue from such services is considered to be a separate performance obligation and is recognized over the time of the service rendering.

Rendering of services

The Company provides services under fixed-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each separate performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognized in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced for transportation costs as a separate performance obligation.

Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Revenue relates to time deposits and is recognized as interest accrues. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income.

e. Leases

From 1 January 2020, leases are recognized as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and interest, which is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Company presents ROU assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in the account "property, plant and equipment", the same line item as it presents underlying assets of the same nature that it owns. ROU assets that meet the definition of investment property are presented with investment property.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Leases (Continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the commencement date at the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. It is discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and condition.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is re-measured when there is a modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and if the Company changes its assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments).
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lessee will exercise that option.

The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. When ROU asset meets the definition of investment property is initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at fair value, in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

The initial measurement of the ROU asset is comprised by:

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

For short term leases and leases of low value assets, the Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities. It recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For leases that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company chose not to separate them, except for terminals in which non-lease components is separated from lease components.

Lessors

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Operating leases of PPE are recognized according to their nature in the statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Taxes

Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge of 15% (2019: 15%) comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognized, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

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

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient future taxable profit available against which the deductions can be utilized.

The Company controls the reversal of temporary differences relating to taxes chargeable on dividends from subsidiaries or on gains upon their disposal. The Company does not recognize deferred tax liabilities on such temporary differences except to the extent that management expects the temporary differences to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest, and taxes other than on income are recognized based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period. Adjustments for uncertain income tax positions are recorded within the income tax charge.

Value added tax

Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of receivables from customers or (b) delivery of goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases is recognized in the statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and liability. Where provision has been made for the ECL of receivables, the impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT. Based on the tax legislation, following fulfillment of certain criteria VAT can be recovered/offset, as a result such amounts have been taken into account for the impairment loss calculation.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalized and the replaced part is retired. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Infrastructure intervention that increases the useful life of property, plant, and equipment, improve operations or cost optimization are capitalized into the cost of land and building and depreciated over the useful life of such category.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

Land Improvements	10 to 40 years
Buildings	10 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 40 years
Vehicles	5 to 15 years
Furniture and Fittings, and Electronic Equipment	2 to 10 years

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Spare parts are recognized as part of Property plant and equipment if the follow criteria are met: the spare parts are expected to be used for more than one period, their cost can be measured reliably, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and the unit value of the qualifying strategic spare part equals and exceeds the equivalent of Euro 50 thousand.

h. Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalized computer software, licenses, and works in progress.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

	<u>Useful lives in years</u>
Computer software	5-10 years
Licenses	10 years

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

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h. Intangible assets (continued)

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

i. 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 are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs for all eligible assets where construction commenced on or after 1 January 2009.

j. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost ("AC") and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), resulting in an immediate accounting loss. The Company does not have any FVTPL or FVTOCI financial assets at the reporting date.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Classification and subsequent measurement – business model.

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Company's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows"), or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment,

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed.

The Company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, and short-term loans.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the income statement in finance costs.

Financial assets – reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Company did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Write-off.

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- 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.

Impairment of financial assets – credit loss allowance for ECL

The Company assesses the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC. The Company measures ECL and recognizes net impairment losses on financial and contract assets at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future conditions.

Credit loss allowance is recognized using a simplified approach at lifetime ECL. The ECL is recognized through an allowance account to write down the receivables' net carrying amount to the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the interest rates.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL; this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g., short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans, and borrowings.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method ('EIR') amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch-up method, with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

k. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

l. Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw material, direct labor, other direct costs, and related production overheads (based on the normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Inventories (continued)

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials:

- Purchase cost on an average cost basis

Finished goods and work in progress:

- Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognized in other comprehensive income, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

m. Impairment on non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long - term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

n. Cash and short-term deposits

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are several similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

p. Share capital.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity. Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note. The statutory accounting reports of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

q. Trade payables

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

r. Employee benefits

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

s. Share-based compensation benefits

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to members of senior management via Group share schemes that cover several subsidiaries. Currently, the Group has the following schemes: 1) the share options plans (2014 and 2017) and 2) the long-term incentive plan introduced in 2020, which concerns share awards and link to the disclosure note 26.

A Group share-based payment transaction is classified from the perspective of each reporting company, rather than by making a single classification determination that is applicable to all group companies. The Antea Cement sha participates in the 2020 long-term incentive plan, which is classified as cash-settled in the financial statements of the Group, but it is classified as equity-settled in the Antea Cement Sha separate financial statements, as the Antea Cement Sha has no obligation to settle the award. Consequently, it recognizes the fair value of the awards as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in equity.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

s. Share-based compensation benefits (Continued)

The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards granted, which is based on the parent's share price on grant date. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which the specified service conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Antea Cement sha revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the specified vesting conditions and forfeiture rate. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

t. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been reclassified where appropriate, to conform to changes in presentation in the current period. Such reclassifications, however, have not resulted in significant changes of the content and format of the financial information as presented in the financial statements.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS.

I. Estimates and assumptions.

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

II. Impairment of receivables

Management maintains an allowance for doubtful receivables to account for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments.

Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination methodology, models, and data inputs. The Company assesses individually all court cases and receivables due more than 365 days. The expected credit loss is the product of the exposure of default, loss given default and probability of default. WACC of 6.7% is used for discounting.

All other trade receivables are assessed collectively by using a simplified approach at lifetime ECL. Loss ratios per categories are calculated based on a provisioning matrix which considers exposure at default, historical default rates, customer credit worthiness and changes in customer payment terms.

III. Useful lives of property plant and equipment, and intangible assets

Accounting for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets involves the use of estimates for determining the expected useful lives of these assets and their residual values. The determination of the useful lives of the assets is based on management's judgment. Further details are provided in Notes 2 (g), (h), 16 and 17.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

IV. Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Company's domicile. As the Company assesses the probability for a litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognized.

V. Environmental restoration costs - Provisions for Forestation

The Company is required to perform restoration works consisting in re-forestation on quarries and processing sites on yearly basis based on a specific schedule. These works are fulfilled each year and the respective costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Company.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas at estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 15 – Income tax expense.
- Note 22 – Accounts receivable.
- Note 29 – Provisions.
- Note 34 – Commitments and contingencies.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

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 financial statements and in note 31.

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

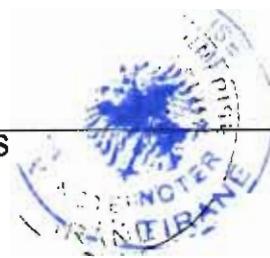
The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions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

The principal financial instruments of the Company consist of cash on hand and at banks, loan from related party, trade accounts receivable and payable, other receivables and liabilities.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk

Due to the large volume and diversity of the Company's customer base, concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable from customers are limited. The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is stated at the amount considered necessary to cover potential risks in the collection of accounts receivable balances.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company generates significant cash flows from operating activities such that it believes that its liquidity risk is not significant.

(iii) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company faces interest rate cash flow risk related to its loans which are at a variable rate. Management has not entered into any derivatives to hedge this risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has significant exposure toward foreign currencies. The Company has long-term and short-term borrowings denominated in Euro.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates might have an impact on profit. Please refer to the respective sensitivity analysis in note 31 a and 31 b.

(iv) Capital management.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the EBITDA which is earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. Details on how EBITDA is calculated is presented in note 32.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to financial risk management and capital management during the year.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2021.

The following amended standards became effective for the Company from 1 January 2020 but did not have any material impact on the Company.

- Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (issued on 29 March 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of a business – Amendments to IFRS 3 (issued on 22 October 2018 and effective for acquisitions from the beginning of annual reporting period that starts on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of materiality – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 (issued on 31 October 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)
- Interest rate benchmark reform – phase 1 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (issued on 26 September 2019 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted. The Company is in the process of determining the impact that these amendments might have on its accounts when adopted.

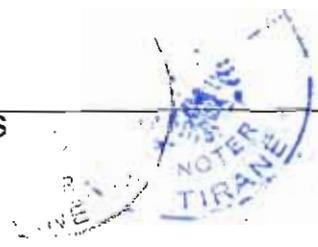
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 23 January 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework – narrow scope amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 (issued on 14 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendments to IFRS 16 (issued on 28 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 15 July 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform – phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (issued on 27 August 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – The Company has performed a preliminary analysis and has determined that the above standards and pronouncements are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's accounts and results of operations.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



6. SALES OF PRODUCTS

The sales reflected in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows in terms of domestic and foreign markets as well as per type of product.

	2020	2019
Cement products	6,915,687	6,233,471
Clinker	269,845	105,907
Imported cement	65,247	114,165
Discounts	(275,295)	(244,683)
Total	6,975,484	6,208,860

The sales of products are analyzed as follows in terms of domestic and foreign market, as well as per type of product.

	2020	2019
Sales		
Domestic market	4,856,136	4,330,345
Foreign market	2,394,643	2,123,198
Discounts	(275,295)	(244,683)
Total	6,975,484	6,208,860
<i>Domestic market</i>		
Income from own cement	4,608,653	4,198,559
Income from Clinker	227,135	100,962
Income from imported cement	20,348	30,824
Discounts	(273,019)	(244,683)
Total	4,583,117	4,085,662
<i>Foreign market</i>		
Income from own Cement	2,307,034	2,034,912
Income from Clinker	42,710	4,945
Income from Imported Cement	44,899	83,341
Discounts	(2,276)	-
Total	2,392,367	2,123,198

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. For domestic sales, the control is transferred at the moment that goods are made available (Ex-works) and when taken in charge by a carrier (CPT). For export sales, the control is transferred at the moment that goods are loaded in the vessel and ready for shipment.

Contracts with customers do not contain a significant financing component as the payment terms are on market commercial terms. The adoption of IFRS 15 has not impacted the Company regarding revenue recognition for both sales and other revenues illustrated in the following note.

7. OTHER REVENUES

The other revenues in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Revenue from freight	364,289	452,019
Revenues from materials sold	28,643	7,671
Revenues from services	117,558	-
Total	510,490	459,690

Revenues from sold materials in the amount of ALL 28,643 thousand on 31 December 2020 includes sales of solid fuels in the amount of ALL 24,719, sales of Raw Materials and other Consumables in the amount of ALL 3,924 thousand. During 2019, revenues from sold materials in the amount of ALL 7,671 thousand includes sales of Raw Materials and other Consumables.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

8. COST OF SALES

The Cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Variable Costs	3,504,409	3,840,510
Distribution expenses	688,842	764,370
Kiln fuel	1,053,222	1,225,884
Electricity	639,614	730,393
Raw materials & additives	507,010	490,030
Refractory	63,719	53,763
Fuel and oil	8,082	9,327
Royalty	50,513	48,274
Packing expenses	380,546	387,839
Cost of imported cement	78,746	119,614
Cost of materials sold	27,300	6,463
Other Items of variable cost	6,815	4,553
Fixed Costs	1,543,323	1,378,531
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	259,167	264,929
Repair and maintenance – spare parts	109,490	123,049
Services from third parties	215,658	185,718
Rent expenses	313	310
Plant utilities	18,255	13,166
Other fixed cost	36,476	41,633
Depreciation charges	804,978	803,241
Depreciation of right of use assets	15,118	11,183
Inventory variation	83,868	(64,698)
Total	5,047,732	5,219,041

Distribution Expenses are further detailed as follows for year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Distribution expenses related to domestic sales	249,181	197,074
Distribution expenses related to exports sales	217,733	282,658
Distribution expenses related to overseas transportation	221,928	284,638
Total	688,842	764,370

9. OTHER INCOME

Other income in the statement of comprehensive income is analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Excise reimbursement	49,361	50,819
Reversal of Impairment for Trade Receivables	9,564	23,224
Reversal of other provisions	-	258
Other Operating Income	11,045	11,941
Total	69,970	86,242

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

10. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Net book value of disposed assets/sold assets	3,785	13,275
Other provisions	53,820	27,043
Losses of inventory	1,502	1,471
Other expenses	13,180	3,288
Total	72,287	45,077

2020: Included in Other provision, the amount of ALL 5,053 thousand relates to provision for other current assets (note 23), the amount of ALL 45,123 thousand relates to provision for inventories (note 21) and the amount of ALL 3,644 thousand relates to additional personnel costs (Note 29).

2019: Included in Other provision, the amount of ALL 23,224 thousand relates to provision for other non-current assets (note 20), the amount of ALL 2,128 thousand relates to provision for inventories (note 21) and the amount of ALL 1,692 thousand relates to additional personnel costs (Note 29).

11. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

The selling and marketing expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	51,335	41,402
Utilities	9,721	13,245
Depreciation of right of use assets	3,728	3,297
Other expenses	5,010	10,226
Total	69,794	68,170

12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Consultancy fees	219,070	148,674
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	91,882	91,313
Supplies	75,798	79,716
Depreciation	72,314	67,344
Depreciation of right of use assets	20,346	18,451
Insurance and taxes	35,461	34,430
Repairs and maintenance	7,400	5,620
Utilities	4,352	6,010
Travel-entertainment	1,174	5,135
Audit Fees	4,930	3,747
Amortization	23,925	23,843
Other Expenses	33,951	44,528
Total	590,603	528,811

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

The employee benefits included under cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses are summarized further as follows:

	2020	2019
Gross salaries	313,770	303,286
Other related expenses	88,614	94,358
Total	402,384	397,644
<i>Allocated to:</i>		
Cost of sales (note 8)	259,167	264,929
Selling and marketing expenses (note 11)	51,335	41,402
Administrative expenses (note 12)	91,882	91,313
Total	402,384	397,644

14. FINANCE COSTS

Net finance costs for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are detailed as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest expense	(592,393)	(437,522)
Foreign exchange losses, net	(137,477)	140,833
Other financial expenses	(6,920)	(8,792)
Interest expenses-Leases	(4,744)	(4,998)
Total finance cost, net	(741,534)	(310,479)

15. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense comprises of:

	2020	2019
Current income tax charge	(219,852)	(121,193)
Deferred income tax	25,136	12,814
Income tax expense for the year	(194,716)	(108,379)

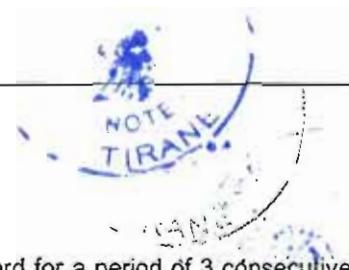
A reconciliation of Current Income Tax Charge for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is provided as follows.

	2020	2019
Accounting profit before income tax	1,043,796	583,214
<i>Add Back:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	273,626	167,661
Tax Depreciation	167,625	80,558
<i>Less:</i>		
Dividend Income	(9,802)	-
Non-Taxable Income	(9,565)	(23,482)
Taxable Profit	1,465,680	807,951
Taxable Profits	1,465,680	807,951
Current income tax charge at 15%	219,852	121,193

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



15. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

As per the Albanian Tax legislation the tax losses can be carried forward for a period of 3 consecutive years. There are no tax losses carried forward as of 31 December 2020 (none as at 31 December 2019).

Below are analyzed deferred taxes by type of temporary differences.

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

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Comprehensive Income	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets				
Right of Use Assets	1,251	726	525	726
Other provisions	1,914	1,661	253	(39)
Impairment of Receivables	64,574	65,360	(786)	(131)
	67,739	67,747	(8)	556
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation/amortization	(1,221,804)	(1,246,948)	25,144	12,258
	(1,221,804)	(1246,948)	25,144	12,258
Deferred tax (net)	(1,154,065)	(1,179,201)	25,136	12,814

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

16. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Land and improvements			Plant and machinery			Furniture and Fittings		Electronic Equipment		Assets under construction		Total	
	Buildings	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	23,592	27,912	4,348	-	202,608	11,561	351,413	25,061,241		
As of 31 December 2018	<u>2,883,127</u>	<u>1,724,785</u>	<u>19,847,804</u>	<u>16,737</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>216,930</u>	<u>(223,219)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245,413</u>		
Additions	-	14,268	34,011	168,770	(3,179)	-	-	4,348	1,822	(70)	(10,718)	(13,967)		
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
As at 31 December 2019	<u>2,897,395</u>	<u>1,758,981</u>	<u>20,030,132</u>	<u>23,592</u>	<u>32,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>215,921</u>	<u>334,406</u>	<u>3,664</u>	<u>150,500</u>	<u>154,543</u>	<u>25,292,687</u>	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transfers	-	6,356	55,604	122,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
As at 31 December 2020	<u>2,903,751</u>	<u>1,814,585</u>	<u>20,152,781</u>	<u>23,592</u>	<u>32,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>219,782</u>	<u>292,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,439,706</u>	
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As of 31 December 2018	<u>535,159</u>	<u>350,185</u>	<u>5,681,663</u>	<u>21,583</u>	<u>25,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>164,163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,778,308</u>	
Charge for the year	-	68,460	45,180	733,007	624	-	-	616	22,698	-	-	-	870,585	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(622)	-	-	-	(70)	-	-	-	(692)	
As of 31 December 2019	<u>603,619</u>	<u>395,365</u>	<u>6,414,048</u>	<u>22,212</u>	<u>26,166</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,648,201</u>	
Charge for the year	-	69,138	48,021	742,949	624	1,343	-	15,217	-	-	-	-	877,292	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	-	-	-	-	(144)	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,525,349	
As at 31 December 2020	<u>672,757</u>	<u>443,386</u>	<u>7,156,997</u>	<u>22,836</u>	<u>27,509</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As of 31 December 2019	<u>2,293,776</u>	<u>1,363,616</u>	<u>13,616,084</u>	<u>1,380</u>	<u>6,094</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,130</u>	<u>334,406</u>	<u>17,644,486</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
As at 31 December 2020	<u>2,230,994</u>	<u>1,371,199</u>	<u>12,995,784</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>5,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,918</u>	<u>292,576</u>	<u>16,914,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

Included in "Assets under constructions" there are strategic spare parts amounting to ALL 260,297 thousand (2019; ALL 307,365 thousand).

No Property Plant and equipment have been pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2020, (2019; none)

NOTE
TIRANE

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	Computer software	Licenses	Total
Cost:			
As of 31 December, 2018	141,093	8,295	149,388
Additions	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2019	141,093	8,295	149,388
Additions	1,208	-	1,208
Transfers	3,595	-	3,595
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2020	145,896	8,295	154,191
Accumulated Amortization:			
As of 31 December, 2018	47,512	800	48,312
Amortization charge for the year	23,060	783	23,843
As at 31 December, 2019	70,572	1,583	72,155
Amortization charge for the year	23,143	782	23,925
As 31 December, 2020	93,715	2,365	96,080
Net book value:			
At 31 December, 2019	70,521	6,712	77,233
At 31 December, 2020	52,181	5,930	58,111

No intangible assets have been pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2020 (2019: none).

18. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right of Use Assets	Properties	Vehicles	Total
Carrying amount on 1 January 2019	120,042	24,072	144,114
Additions	12,488	7,098	19,586
Depreciation Charge	(23,223)	(9,708)	(32,931)
Carrying amount on 31 December 2019	109,307	21,462	130,769
Carrying amount on 1 January 2020	109,307	21,462	130,769
Additions	9,497	26,798	36,295
Disposals	-	(545)	(545)
Depreciation Charge	(27,821)	(11,371)	(39,192)
Carrying amount on 31 December 2020	90,983	36,344	127,327

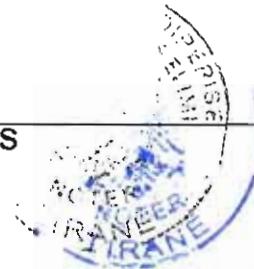
Additions to the right of use assets during the 2020 financial year were ALL 36,295 thousand.
(2019; ALL 19,586 thousand).

Lease Liabilities	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current	22,257	32,872
Non-Current	109,085	98,168
Total	131,342	131,040

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



19. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ALBA CEMENTO SH.P. K	756,766	756,766
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	(526,180)	(526,180)
CEMENTI ANTEA SRL	599,345	599,345
Total	829,931	829,931

ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company. ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k owns and operates a cement terminal in Tirana, providing logistical services to Antea.

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Italy is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company. Its main activity is trading the company's cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy.

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Other Non-current Assets	32,761	32,761
Provisions	(23,224)	(23,224)
	9,537	9,537

Movements in the provisions for other non-current assets are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance at 1 January	23,224	-
Provision booked during the year (Note 3.5)	-	23,224
Balance as at 31 December	23,224	23,224

Other Non-Current Assets are assets, obtained by the company through the bailiff execution and enforcement procedure for non-performing customers which were part of these procedures.

The company expects to dispose/sell of the assets in the foreseeable future. As at 31 December 2020 non-current assets recognized based on the bailiff enforcement procedure were ALL 32,761 thousand. In addition, the company has recognized a provision in the amount of ALL 23,224 thousand.

21. INVENTORIES

The inventories in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Raw materials	327,290	303,761
Spare parts	798,535	798,845
Packing materials	52,771	64,356
Semi-finished goods	114,968	156,819
Finished goods	54,739	96,756
Goods for resale	15,370	21,255
Other materials	106,806	104,411
Goods in transit	69,592	-
Provision for inventories	(48,430)	(2,128)
Total	1,491,641	1,544,075

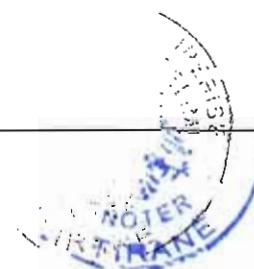
Movements in the provisions for inventory are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance on 1 January	2,128	-
Provision booked during the year (Note 3.5)	46,302	2,128
Balance as at 31 December	48,430	2,128

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



22. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	890,236	700,806
Less: Credit Loss Allowance	(541,646)	(551,210)
Trade Receivables Net	348,590	149,596

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-120- credit terms.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables provisioning matrix.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful receivables are illustrated below. The new model has not impacted the provision for impairment of the Company as the provisioning matrix was not substantially different:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance on 1 January	551,210	574,434
Reversal of Impairment	(9,565)	(23,224)
Balance as of 31 December	541,645	551,210

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables is determined according to provision matrix presented in the table below.

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
In % of gross value	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
Trade receivables						
- current	11.0%	98,842	(10,843)	8.2%	31,316	(2,574)
- less than 30 days overdue	3.0%	119,787	(3,618)	3.2%	64,885	(2,050)
- 31 to 60 days overdue	1.9%	39,652	(768)	2.4%	27,842	(661)
- 61 to 90 days overdue	4.4%	42,598	(1,860)	5.9%	7,526	(441)
- 91 to 180 days overdue	5.3%	28,095	(1,484)	7.3%	5,195	(378)
- 181 to 360 days overdue	74.4%	4,320	(3,215)	73.1%	5,093	(3,723)
- over 360 days overdue	93.3%	556,942	(519,857)	96.9%	558,949	(541,382)
Total trade receivables (gross carrying amount)		890,236			700,806	
Credit loss allowance			(541,646)			(551,210)
Total trade receivables from contracts with customers (carrying amount)			348,590			149,596

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

23. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deferred Expenses	37,804	20,279
Sundry debtors	23,492	16,505
Other Taxes Receivable	21,413	2,609
VAT receivables	12,447	-
Prepayments for supplies	11,549	11,567
Provision for other current assets	(5,053)	-
Total	101,652	50,960

Deferred expenses represent consumables and/or prepaid expenses, which are deferred for a period and are expensed based on their respective consumption rate.

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand in domestic currency	64	50
Cash on hand in foreign currency	105	376
Cash at bank in domestic currency	106,771	160,669
Cash at bank in foreign currency	707,933	607,933
Total	814,873	769,028

25. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized, issued, and fully paid	Number of shares	% Holding	Face Value in ALL'000	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
				Number of shares	% Holding	Face Value in ALL'000	Number of shares	% Holding	Face Value in ALL'000
ALVACIM Ltd – ordinary shares of ALL 2,000 each	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510			
Total	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510			

On 19 December 2019 following the conclusion of the relevant agreement, Alvacim Ltd acquired from IFC the 20% shareholding of IFC in the company thus becoming 100% shareholder of the company. The respective changes were registered with the Share Register Center on 24th of December 2019 and with the National Business Center on 26th of December 2019.

26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

On 13 May 2019, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Titan Cement International S.A. (TCI) approved a new long-term incentive plan. One year after, on 14 May 2020, the Annual General Meeting of TCI included it in the Remuneration Policy.

Participants of the plan are the executive members of the Board of Directors of TCI, the executives of TCI, as well as executives, in other companies of Titan Cement Group. The awards may also be granted selectively to a limited number of employees who stand out on a continuous basis for their outstanding performance and high potential for development.

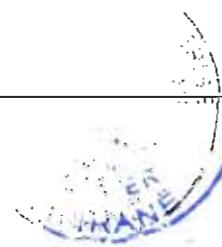
Under the plan, participants are granted awards for nil consideration in the form of a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares in April (or later) of each year. The awards have no dividend or voting rights.

The number of the shadow shares granted to each participant is determined by the award amount and the value of the shadow share. The value of the shadow share is equal to the average TCI share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last seven trading days of March of the grant year.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN (CONTINUED)

The vesting period of the awards is as follows:

- a) 50% at the completion of a three-year period and
- b) 50% at the completion of a four-year period

The awards vest at the designated dates, provided that the participants are still working in TCI or in any other employer company of the Group or are still serving as an executive Director in the Board of Directors of TCI.

Upon vesting, participants may select to receive their vested awards in TCI shares, or in contributions to a fund, or in cash. The parent of the Group (Titan Cement International S.A.) has the obligation to settle the awards. Thus, Antea Cement accounts for the plan as an equity-settled transaction by recognizing in equity the fair value of the services it receives from the participants.

On 31 December 2020, the number of the awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 6,370.

The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 14.5.2020, €10.82 in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 1,826 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

Movements in the number of awards are as follows:

Balance on 31 December 2019	
Granted	6,370
Exercised	-
Not vested	-
Cancelled	-
Balance on 31 December 2020	6,370

Awards outstanding at the end of the year have the following terms:

Exercise price nil	2020 LTIP
Expiration Date	
2023	3,185
2024	3,185
Total	6,370

27. BORROWINGS

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS

The Company long - term loans as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Raiffeisen Bank	1,523,424	283,500
Alpha Bank	337,569	567,829
Deferred disbursement fee	(24,125)	(2,171)
Total	9,485,406	12,031,461

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximate their fair values since all borrowings are priced at market rates. More detailed information on the borrowings from related parties / shareholders are disclosed in note 30.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



27. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Further information on the Company's long-term loans is as follows:

RAIFFEISEN BANK ALBANIA

On 9th of April 2019 the company agreed a Term Loan facility with Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) amounting to ALL 441,000 thousand with maturity up to 2023. The new credit facility is secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company Sa. This loan has been used to refinance the existing bank debt of the company at the time of disbursement. As at 31 December 2020 the loan has been fully utilized.

On 11th of February 2020 the company agreed a new Term Loan facility with Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) amounting to the ALL equivalent of 17 Million Euro, with maturity up to 2024. Out of the available facility the company utilized the amount of ALL equivalent of 16 Million Euro or ALL 1,968,900 thousand. The amount disbursed was utilized to refinance part of the shareholder debt of the company. The new credit facility is secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company SA and Titan Cement International SA.

As at 31 December 2020 outstanding principal amounts to ALL 1,993,982 thousand of which ALL 1,523,424 thousand Long Term and ALL 470,558 thousand short term. (31 December 2019: ALL 409,500 thousand of which ALL 283,500 thousand Long Term and ALL 126,000 thousand Short Term)

During the year, the company has re-paid the amount of ALL 384,418 thousand for the outstanding facilities as per the agreed schedules. (2019: ALL 362,048 thousand)

On 28th January 2019 the company agreed with Raiffeisen Bank Albania to extend the maturity of the existing revolving loan facility for another 2 years until February 2021. As at 31 December 2020 the facility is not utilized and the available un-utilized amount as at 31 December 2020 is ALL 276,000 thousand (31 December 2019 the line was un-utilized and available to the company)

On 19th of April 2019 the company agreed with Raiffeisen Bank Albania a new credit facility amounting to Euro 1,3 Million with maturity up to February 2021 to be utilized exclusively for the issuance of Bank Guarantee and/or Letter of Credits. The facility has been secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company Sa. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the line was not utilized and fully available.

ALPHA BANK ALBANIA

On 7th of March 2019 the company agreed with Alpha Bank to extend the amount of the term loan up to ALL 899,300 thousand. The new agreed maturity of the facility is up to 2023. The additional credit has been used to refinance the existing bank debt of the company at the time of disbursement. The loan was fully utilized.

As at 31 December 2020 outstanding principal amounts to ALL 567,829 thousand of which ALL 337,569 thousand Long Term and ALL 230,260 thousand short term. (31 December 2019: ALL 798,090 thousand of which ALL 567,829 thousand Long Term and ALL 230,261 thousand Short Term)

During the year, the company has re-paid the amount of ALL 230,260 thousand to Alpha Bank for the outstanding term loan facilities. (2019: ALL 101,211 thousand)

On 7th of March 2019 the company agreed with Alpha Bank to extend the maturity of the existing revolving loan facility for another 3 years from the signing date. As of 31 December 2020, the Revolving line with Alpha Bank in the amount of ALL 558,680 thousand is un-utilized and available to the company (31 December 2019 the limit is un-utilized and available to the company)

Both facilities are secured by a Corporate Guarantee from Titan Cement Company S.A.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



27. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The maturities of the long-term loans are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
After one year but not more than two years	1,208,802	11,480,998
After two year but not more than five years	8,276,604	550,463
More than five years	-	-
Total	9,485,406	12,031,461

B) SHORT - TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings and short-term portions of long-term borrowings are disclosed as follows.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<i>Borrowings from shareholders / related parties</i>		
Titan Global Finance plc Principal	494,800	-
Alvacim Accrued Interest	-	30,168
Titan Global Finance plc Accrued Interest	74,237	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>569,037</i>	<i>30,168</i>
<i>Borrowings from Financial Institutions</i>		
Raiffeisen Bank	470,558	126,000
Alpha Bank Term Loan	230,260	230,261
Accrued Interest on Borrowings	12,280	4,177
Deferred disbursement fee	(3,722)	(1,864)
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>709,376</i>	<i>358,574</i>
Total	1,278,413	388,742

Further information on the borrowings from related parties / shareholders are disclosed in note 30.

28. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing liabilities with domestic and foreign suppliers and are normally settled on a period ranging from 30 days to 90 days.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade creditors third parties	840,703	592,524
Accruals for supplies	29,767	5,860
Total	870,470	598,384

29. OTHER PAYABLES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Customer prepayments	42,426	81,708
Other taxes	35,206	13,467
Other Provisions	21,425	17,780
Social security	4,677	4,702
Other Payables	4,391	-
Payroll taxes	2,668	2,318
Due to Employees	1,356	1,764
VAT Payable	-	7,485
Total	112,149	129,224

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

29. OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

Other provisions relate to provisions for unused days of vacation, additional personnel costs as well as other operational items. The movements in the provisions are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance as at 1 January	17,780	16,346
Provision for un-used days of vacations (Note 10) / (Note 9)	1,685	(258)
Provision for additional personnel costs (Note 10)	1,960	1,692
Balance as at 31 December	21,425	17,780

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is controlled by Alvacim Ltd which is in turn a fully owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International S.A. The Company considers as related parties all the group companies that are controlled by Titan Cement International S.A.

The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial year.

A) Sales of goods and services

	2020	2019
TCK Montenegro - (Sales of Cement)	688,321	829,049
Cementi Antea srl - (Sales of Cement)	437,223	347,827
Sharrcem - (Sales of Clinker)	40,866	4,945
Sharrcem - (Other sales)	8,399	10,479
Cement Plus (Sales of Cement)	60,090	29,629
Cementarnica Usje	2,077	-
Cementara Kosjeric (Sales of Clinker)	1,844	-
Albacemento Shpk - (Materials)	154	331
Titan Cement Company	132	2,394
Total	1,239,106	1,224,654

The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for sales of cement, (2020: The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for sales of cement).

B) Receivables from related parties

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cementi Antea SRL	170,753	74,436
Sharrcem	41,181	5,202
TCK Montenegro	17,309	120,929
Titan Cement Company Sa	132	-
Cement Plus for Building Materials	11	5
Total	229,386	200,572

The major receivable is due from TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for cement sold and Sharrcem for Clinker sold.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

C) Purchases of goods and services

	2020	2019
Titan Cement Company S.A – Goods	12,945	19,533
Titan Cement Company S.A - Services	428,494	408,052
Albacemento Shpk – Services	22,277	22,143
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje	13,566	13,105
Cementi Antea SRL	138	-
Zlatna Panega Cement	1,931	3,709
Total	479,351	466,542

The major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for various services and goods (2019: Major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for various services and goods).

D) Payables to related parties

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Titan Cement Company S.A	171,967	119,181
Albacemento	79,807	71,986
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje	7,453	13,054
Zlatna Panega Cement	2,490	3,704
Cementi Antea SRL	138	-
Total	261,855	207,925

E) Loans from related parties/shareholders

Long-term Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Total	7,648,538	11,182,303

During 2008, the Company entered into several loan agreements with its shareholders for a total amount of Euro 84 million (the "Loan") to finance the construction of a green field cement factory in Boka Kuqe Borizane. There are no undrawn loan amounts at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, respectively.

The parent company provided a loan amounting to Euro 50.4 million in accordance with the Loan Agreement dated 20 November 2008. The loan bears interest of Euribor + a Margin. Interest payment dates are 15 March and 15 September of each year. The loan is repayable in 12 equal annual instalments on 15 March in each year commencing on the date falling five (5) years after the first disbursement of the loan and after the agreed conditions for repayment have been fulfilled. The further relations between the Company and the lender are subject to the respective Facility Agreements. Following the acquisition of the EBRD's Share in the company, effective on 20th of January 2015, Alvacim Ltd novated the shareholder loan provided by EBRD under the same terms and conditions. Following the acquisition of the IFC shares in the company, effective on 17th of December 2019 based on the Novation Agreement agreed between the parties Alvacim Ltd novated the loan of the Company with IFC in the amount of Euro 18,539 thousand under the same terms and conditions.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

E) Loans from related parties/shareholders (Continued)

During 2020 the company has repaid its shareholder (Alvacim Ltd) loan principal in the amount of Euro 19,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 2,313,630 thousand, which partly was refinanced from the loan received from Raiffeisen Bank and partly from the company's own cash.

On 10 April 2020, the company signed and executed a Term Loan Agreement with Titan Global Finance plc (a Titan Cement Group, company) to refinance the remaining outstanding shareholder debt for Euro 72,831 thousand. The Term Loan has a maturity of 5 years. The refinancing of the above amount was executed between 14th and 15th of April 2020.

Further on 10 April 2020, the company signed and executed a Revolving Credit Facility Agreement with Titan Global Finance plc (a Titan Cement Group, Company) in the amount of Euro 10 Million to be utilized for corporate General Purposes. The facility has a maturity up to 30 January 2022. To date the facility has not been utilized and it is available to the company.

During 2020 the company has repaid TGF loan principal in the amount of Euro 7,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 867,680 thousand and the respective interests and related fees in the amount of Euro 1,767 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 219,363 thousand.

Short-term Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd accrued interest	-	30,168
Titan Global Finance plc	494,800	-
Titan Global Finance plc Accrued interest	74,237	-
Total	569,037	30,168

Interest Expense

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd	204,855	310,941
IFC (International Finance Corporation)	-	59,901
Titan Global Finance plc	287,936	-
Total	492,791	370,842

Except for short-term employee benefits to key management personnel amounting to ALL 48,226 thousand (2019: ALL 45,563 thousand), no other compensations to key management were given by the Company.

Nature of relationship with related parties

The Company has entered these transactions with the above related parties at mutually agreed terms.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company has not made any allowance for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2019: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans and short-term loans, and cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's investment and operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations risk management is carried out under policies approved by the management committee.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

a) Interest risk

The Company's exposure to the risk for changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with a floating interest rate. At 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil) no interest rate swaps were agreed, which makes 100% of the Company's borrowings to be at a variable rate of interest.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Fixed rate interest		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Variable rate interest	10,763,819	12,420,203
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	10,763,819	12,420,203

The Company's Income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes on market interest rates, nevertheless the effect that a change in interest rates on the company's Long-Term Debt might have on the Company results is shown as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Increase/Decrease in Basis/Point	Effect on Profit Before Tax	Increase/Decrease in Basis/Point	Effect on Profit Before Tax
EUR	20	15,297	20	22,365
ALL	100	18,369	100	8,492
EUR	(20)	(15,297)	(20)	(22,365)
ALL	(100)	(18,369)	(100)	(8,492)

b) Foreign exchange risk

The Company enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies related to the sales of its products and purchase of fixed assets and purchases of trade goods from related parties. The Company does not use any financial instrument to hedge against these risks, since no such instruments are in common use in the Republic of Albania. Therefore, the Company is potentially exposed to market risk related to possible foreign currency fluctuations.

<i>In thousands</i> ALL	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net balance sheet position
Albanian Lek	202,324	(3,322,294)	(3,119,970)
Euro	1,251,943	(8,883,564)	(7,631,621)
USD	40,234	(4,765)	35,469
Total 2020	1,494,501	(12,210,623)	(10,716,122)

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

In thousands of ALL	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net balance sheet position
Albanian Lek	206,681	(1,634,252)	(1,427,571)
Euro	940,476	(11,878,158)	(10,937,682)
USD	22,999	(4,765)	18,234
Total 2019	1,170,156	(13,517,175)	(12,347,019)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2020	2019	2019	2018
EUR/ALL	123.74	123.02	123.70	121.77

The company's main exposure is toward the Euro as such a change of +/- 5% in exchange rate of Euro to ALL at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit /(loss) by ALL 381,581 thousand (2019 – ALL 546,884 thousand).

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Year ended 31 December 2020

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	10,606,818	-	10,606,818
Short-term borrowings	-	400,894	1,185,304	-	-	1,586,198
Trade Payables, other payables, and Lease Liabilities , etc.	-	1,053,607	284,112	61,523	47,562	1,446,804

Year ended 31 December 2019

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	12,058,547	-	12,058,547
Short-term borrowings	-	70,867	457,293	-	-	528,160
Trade Payables, other payables, and Lease Liabilities , etc.	-	758,007	240,797	50,606	47,562	1,096,972

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one customer. In addition, to reduce this risk the Company has required as collateral bank guarantees and deposits. Recognizable risks are accounted for by adequate provisions on receivables.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowing receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade and other receivables (Note 22, 23)	450,242	200,556
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 24)	814,873	769,028
Total	1,265,115	969,584

32. FAIR VALUES

The fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings also approximate their carrying value due to variable interest rate on the loans.

Set out as a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

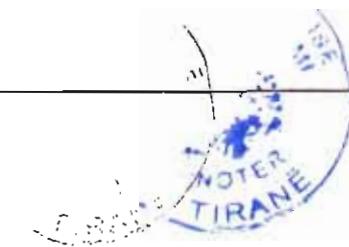
Financial assets	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and Banks	814,873	769,028	814,873	769,028
Trade receivables	348,590	149,596	348,590	149,596
Related Parties	229,386	200,572	229,386	200,572
Other receivables	101,652	50,960	101,652	50,960
Total	1,494,501	1,170,156	1,494,501	1,170,156

Financial Liabilities	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade accounts payable	870,470	598,384	870,470	598,384
Related parties	261,855	207,925	261,855	207,925
Bank loan/short-term loans	1,278,413	388,742	1,278,413	388,742
Lease Liability	131,342	131,040	131,342	131,040
Other payables	112,149	129,224	112,149	129,224
Income tax payable	70,988	30,399	70,988	30,399
Long-term debts	9,485,406	12,031,461	9,485,406	12,031,461
Total	12,210,623	13,517,175	12,210,623	13,517,175

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)



32. FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amounts of such receivables/borrowings, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Management has estimated that the fair value of the Company financial assets and liabilities approximates its carrying value and no valuation techniques are applied in order to determine the fair value of Company's financial instruments. Such estimates would fall under Level 3 hierarchy since there are no significant observable inputs involved.

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, following shareholders' approval. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2018 and the current year 2019.

The Company monitors its economic performance using profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and impairment (EBITDA). EBITDA for the years ending 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Operating profit before interest, taxes, and impairment	1,775,528	893,693
Depreciation and amortization expense	940,409	927,359
EBITDA	2,715,937	1,821,052

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The structure and management of debt capital is determined at TITAN Group level.

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A) TAXATION

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest, and taxes other than on income are recognized based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

B) LITIGATIONS

The company is involved in different litigations in course of its business activities. The material litigation the company is involved is as follows:

At 31 December 2020, the Company was involved in litigation proceedings as a defendant with a third-party raising claim in relation to the costs of an entry road utilized by the Company, constructed in 2010. The case was lodged in front of the District Court of Kruja which ruled to partially accept the claim. The total amount of liabilities to be paid by the Company amounted to ALL 68,000 thousand. The company appealed the decision in front of the Tirana Appeal Court which during 2017 dismissed the Judgement of the Kruja District Court and ruled for a new trial in the Kruja District Court. Against this judgement the Company filed an appeal to Supreme Court. Based on its own estimates and both external legal advice, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of this claim and accordingly no provision has been booked in these financial statements.

35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Covid-19 developments

During 2020 considering the global pandemic, the company took precautionary measures to keep its people healthy, to ensure that the workplace was safe and to preserve good liquidity levels to support its operations. For 2020 the impact of Covid-19 to the Company's performance resulted to be minor. The Company's operational and financial performance in 2020 surpassed that of 2019. In 2021, there is still some uncertainty around the evolution of the pandemic and consequently the impact it may have to the Company. The company continues to monitor the situation, and the relevant uncertainties have been estimated and incorporated into its budgets by considering macroeconomic expectations, stimulus initiatives and vaccine developments. The company continues to make its best efforts in keeping its people healthy, ensuring the workplace is safe and preserving ample liquidity to support its operations.

No other significant events have been identified after the balance sheet date that may require adjustment or disclosure in the financial information.



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

RAPORTI I AUDITUESIT TË PAVARUR DHE
PASQYRAT FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE MË DHE
PËR VITIN E MBYLLUR MË 31 DHJETOR 2020

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



Përbajtja

INFORMACION I PERGJITHSHEM	i
OPINIONI I AUDITUESIT TË PAVARUR	1
PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E FITIM HUMBJES DHE E TË ARDHURAVE TË TJERA GJITHËPËRFSHIRËSE	2
PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E POZICIONIT FINANCIAR.....	3
PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E NDRYSHIMEVE NË KAPITAL.....	4
PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E FLUKSEVE MONETARE	5
1. INFORMACION I PËRGJITHSHËM	6
2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL	6
3. GJYKIME TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL, VLERËSIMET DHE SUPOZIMET	18
4. MANAXHIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR.....	19
5. ADAPTIMIT I INTERPRETIMEVE DHE STANDARTEVE TË REJA OSE TË RISHIKUARA	20
6. TË ARDHURA NGA SHITJET E PRODUKTIT	21
7. TË ARDHURA TË TJERA NGA SHITJET	21
8. KOSTO E SHITJEVE	22
9. TË ARDHURA TË TJERA	22
10. SHPENZIME TË TJERA	23
11. SHPENZIME SHITJE DHE MARKETINGU.....	23
12. SHPENZIME ADMINISTRATIVE.....	23
13. SHPENZIME PERSONELI.....	24
14. SHPENZIMET FINANCIARE, NETO	24
15. TATIMI MBI FITIMIN	24
16. AKTIVET AFATGJATA MATERIALE	26
17. AKTIVET AFATGJATA JO-MATERIALE	27
18. AKTIVE ME TE DREJTE PERDORIMI	27
19. INVESTIMET NË FILIALE	28
20. AKTIVE TE TJERA AFAT-GJATA	28
21. INVENTARI	28
22. LLOGARI TË ARKËTUESHME	29
23. TË TJERA TË ARKËTUESHME	30
24. MJETE MONETARE DHE EKUIVALENTË TË TYRE	30
25. KAPITALI I NENSHKRUAR DHE I PAGUAR	30
26. PLANI STIMULUES AFATGJATE	30
27. HUAMARRJET	31
28. LLOGARI TË PAGUESHME	33
29. TË TJERA TË PAGUESHME	33
30. TRANSAKSIONE ME PALET E LIDHURA	34
31. ADMINISTRIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR, OBJEKTIVAT DHE POLITIKAT	37
32. VLERA E DREJTË	39
33. MANAXHIMI I KAPITALIT	40
34. ANGAZHIME DHE DETYRIME TË KUSHTEZUARA	40
35. NGJARJE PAS DATËS SË RAPORTIMIT	41

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

INFORMACION I PERGJITHSHEM

INFORMACION I SHOQËRISË

ANTEA Cement Sh.A. është një investim me standarde më të larta të zbatuara përsa i përket ndërtimit të fabrikës së saj dhe ushtrimit të veprimtarisë së saj në Shqipëri, me një vlerë totale investimi që tejkalon shumën prej 200 milion euro. Shoqëria kontrollohet nga ALVACIM LTD, e cila zoteron 100% aksionet e Shoqërisë. Shoqeria Mëmë e Shoqërisë është TITAN Cement International S.A. (në vijim referuar si Grupi TITAN).

Qeveria Shqiptare i akordoi ANTEA Cement të drejtën për përdorimin e tokës dhe shfrytëzimin e karrierave respektive, për 99-vjet. Fabrika u ndërtua nga CBMI Construction Co., një Shoqëri Kinezë, e cila ushtron veprimtarinë në fushën e ndërtimit me mbikëqyrjen nga ana e Grupit TITAN, i cili ka zbatuar standarde më të larta të sigurisë, projekti është zbatuar në kohë, brenda buxhetit të parashikuar, si dhe me zero aksidente.

ANTEA Cement ka një kapacitet prodhimi prej 1.4 milion ton çimento në vit dhe 3.300 ton klinker në ditë. Fabrika ndodhet në Boka e Kuqe, Borizanë, Krujë, e cila është 50 km larg nga Tirana, kryeqyteti i Shqipërisë.

Shoqëria ka dy filiale, në pronësi të plotë (100%), si më poshtë:

ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k.

ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k. ka në pronësi dhe operon një terminal për çimento në Tiranë. Ky terminal i është vënë në dispozicion ANTEA Cement dhe i siguron kësaj të fundit shërbime logistike. Shoqëria përgatit dhe dorëzon pasqyrat e saj financiare, në përpunje me legjislacionin përkatës në Shqipëri. Të gjitha të ardhurat që Shoqëria gjeneron vijnë si pasojë e ofrimit të shërbimeve logistike karshi ANTEA Cement.

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Itali

Aktiviteti kryesor i filialit është tregtimi i çimentos së eksportuar nga ANTEA Cement, përmes një terminali të marrë me qira në Ortona, Itali. Shoqëria shet çimenton e eksportuar nga Shqipëria në tregun Italian dhe të ardhurat e saj kryesore burojnë nga kjo veprimtari.

Informacioni i mëposhtëm jepet në përpunje me parashikimet dhe kërkesat e ligjit "Për Kontabilitetin dhe Raportimin Financiar" Nr. 25/2018, datë 10.05.2018.

Përveç informacionit të dhënë në këtë dokument, Shoqëria përgatit dhe publikon në faqen e saj të internetit një Raport Vjetor të Integruar, i cili jep informacione më të hollësishme mbi veprimtaritë e saj të integruara.

PËRSHKRIMI I BIZNESIT

ANTEA Cement është një nga prodhuesit kryesorë të çimentos në Shqipëri, e cila operon me një fabrikë që është në gjendje të mbulojë të gjithë procesin teknologjik të shndërrimit nga lëndë të parë në produktin përfundimtar. Përmes teknologjisë së vendosur në fabrikën e saj, Shoqëria mund të prodhojë si klinker ashtu dhe çimento.

Klinkeri është një gjysëm - produkt që prodhohet nga Shoqëria, i cili mund të përdoret më tej nga ANTEA Cement për prodhimin e çimentos, ose mund të shitet tek Shoqëritë e tjera për prodhimin e çimentos, ndërsa produkti përfundimtar është çimento e llojeve të ndryshme.

Shoqëria shet produktin e saj në tregun e brendshëm, si dhe e eksporton atë në tregun ndërkombëtar.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

RAPORTI MBI ECURINË E VEPRIMTARISË SË SHOQËRISË

ANTEA Cement

Vitit 2020 është karakterizuar nga një ecuri e qëndrueshme dhe në rritje për ANTEA Cement (në vijim referuar si "ANTEA" ose "Shoqëria"). Shoqëria i është përgjigjur me sukses sfidave të lidhura me kërkesën për çimento, si në tregjet vendase ashtu edhe në ato të eksportit dhe ka arritur ta kapitalizojë këtë kërkesë në rezultatin e saj.

Në të njejtën kohë, ANTEA është e përqëndruar në objektivin e vet afatgjatë për të patur një rritje të balancuar, të përgjegjshme dhe të qëndrueshme, si një organizatë që ka në qëllimin e vet si ndryshimin ashtu dhe inovacionin me një ritëm të lartë. Më poshtë jepen disa nga treguesit kryesorë financiarë, duke krahasuar periudhën aktuale të raportimit me periudhën e meparshme të raportimit.

Treguesit Financiar të performancës	ANTEA Cement	
Shumat në 000 LEKE	2020	2019
Të ardhura nga shitjet e produktit	6,975,484	6,208,860
Fitimi operativ para interesave dhe taksave	1,775,528	893,693
EBITDA (fitimet para interesave, taksave, amortizimit dhe zhvlerësimit)	2,715,937	1,821,052
Fitimi para tatimit	1,043,796	583,214
Fitimi neto për vitin	849,080	474,835

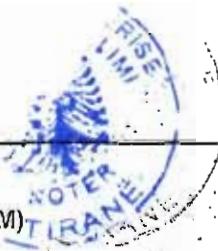
Gjatë vitit 2020, të ardhurat e Shoqërisë nga shitjet e produkteve u rritën me 766,624 mijë lekë ose 12%. Nga 6,975,484 mijë lekë të ardhura nga shitjet e produktit, 66% rrjedhin nga shitjet në tregun e brendshëm dhe 34% nga shitjet në tregjet e eksportit. Tregjet kryesore ku Shoqëria eksporton janë në vendet fqinje dhe vendet në rajonin e Mesdheut.

Fitimi operativ u rrit me 881,835 mijë lekë ose 99% ne krahasim me vitin e shkuar, duke kontribuar në këtë mënyrë në rritjen e EBITDA të Shoqërisë, kundrejt vitit të kaluar, me 894,885 mijë lekë, sikurse jepet edhe në Shënimin 33 të Pasqyrave Financiare.

Fitimi përpara tatimit, për vitin arriti në shumën 1,043,796 mijë lekë, që ishte më i lartë sesa në vitin e kaluar me 460,582 mijë lekë, e ndikuar kryesisht nga rritja e volumeve si ne tregun lokal edhe ne tregun e eksporteve, e kombinuar kjo me permiresimin e kostove te prodhimit. Më shumë detaje jepen në shënimet e pasqyrave financiare.

Rezultatet e mësipërme të veprimtarisë, të shoqëruara me lëvizjen në kapitalin qarkullues të Shoqërisë, sollën një Flukset neto të mjeteve monetare të gjeneruara nga aktivitetet operative, në shumën 2,132,930 mijë lekë, e cila ishte 727,448 mijë lekë më shumë në krahasim me një vit më parë. Shoqëria i ka përdorur këto burime për të investuar në blerje te aktiveve afatgjata materiale, në shumën 155,751 mijë lekë dhe gjithashtu ka përdorur fluksin neto të parasë në shlyerjen e huamarrjeve në shumën 1,835,858 mijë lekë, gjatë periudhës. Shoqëria e mbylli vitin financier në një gjendje të kënaqshme dhe të qëndrueshme likuiditeti.

Për sa i përket performancës teknike, funksionimi i linjës së prodhimit gjatë vitit 2020 ka vijuar të ndjekë nivelin e kërkesës për produktin e Shoqërisë, duke u përqendruar ndërkokë në optimizimin e inventarëve dhe kapitalit qarkullues gjatë vitit. Linja e prodhimit ka funksionuar në nivele shumë të larta besueshmërie, duke siguruar lëvrimin në kohë të produkteve, si në tregjet e brendshme ashtu edhe në tregjet e eksporteve, veçanërisht gjatë periudhave kur ka patur kërkesë të lartë, duke mundësuar shfrytëzimin e të gjitha oportuniteteve në treg.

**RAPORTI MBI ECURINË E VEPRIMTARISË SË SHOQËRISË (VAŽHDIM)**

Për sa i përket Shëndetit dhe Sigurisë, Shoqeria ka siguruar që të gjitha udhëzimet e vendosura nga Grupi TITAN të ndiqen duke zbatuar praktikat më të mira për të zhvilluar më tej performancën e përgjithshme. Prandaj, trajnimet janë të rëndësishme dhe efektive, pasi ato edukojnë punonjësit për procedurat, praktikat dhe sjelljen e duhuar në vendin e punës për të parandaluar dëmtime të mundshme dhe sëmundje ose ndotje nga higjiena e papërshtatshme. Çdo vit Shoqeria ka një program te pershtatshem per sigurine dhe shendetin në mënyrë që të rrisë ndërgjegjësimin dhe të komunikojë praktikat e azhurnuara të sigurise dhe shendetit te punonjësit. Në vitin 2020 punonjësit tanë, duke përfshirë nënkontraktuesit, kishin 1,266 orë trajnime vetëm në temat / çështjet e Shëndetit dhe Sigurisë. Përkundër vilit të vështirë në lidhje me situatën pandemike, performanca e sigurise dhe shendetit ka qenë shume skrupoloze në zbatimin e rregullave të reja te Covid-19 për të menaxhuar dhe izoluar rastet e mundshme të prekura/dyshuara me Covid-19-midis-punonjësve-dhe-nën-kontraktorëve.

Në fillim të vilit 2020, ANTEA ka qenë në koordinim me autoritelet lokale për të dhene kontributin dhe ndihmen e vete per komunitetin lokal te prekur nga tërmetit që goditi Shqipërinë në Nëntor 2019. Për më tepër, shoqeria ka bashkëpunuar dhe mbështetur në shërbimet, logistike, duke ofruar ushqim të ngrohtë për familjet e prekura dhe duke ndihmuar autoritetet lokale per nevoja emergjente sipas kërkesave të tyre.

Gjithashtu, ANTEA ka dhuruar çimento për disa bashki të ndryshme në Shqipëri, për t'i ndihmuar ata në projektit e tyre civile lidhur me rrugët e prishura dhe rehabilitimin e tyre, restaurimet / ndërtimet e shtëpive dhe shkollave lokale. Per me teper, ANTEA vazhdon të angazhohet në promovimin e standardeve dhe praktikave më të mira në vend mbi PSK-në, duke organizuar konferanca dhe takime me institucione, universitete, organizata dhe OJQ, si dhe duke udhëhequr qasjen mbi PSK-në dhe Objektivat e Zhvillimit te Qendrueshem.

Performanca mjedisore e ANTEA-s monitorohet dhe rishikohet gjatë gjithë vitit. Rishikimi trajton në përputhje me rrethanat dhe në kohë të gjitha çështjet materiale të veprimtarive tona. Që prej fillimit të funksionimit, ANTEA ka ushtruar aktivitetin e saj në përputhje me sistemin e menaxhimit mjedisor ISO 14001, të certifikuar nga një palë e tretë e pavarur. Çertifikimi mbulon cilësinë dhe përshtatshmërinë e të gjitha sistemeve të aplikueshme, të cilat zbatohen për të kontrolluar dhe reduktuar emetimet në ajër, rehabilitimin e karrierave dhe aspektet mbi peisazhin, aspektet mbi burimet nëntokësore, puset dhe ujërat e zeza, mbetjet e lëngshme dhe të ngurla, burimet natyrore dhe konsumin e energjisë, zhurmën e aspekte të tjera mjedisore. Shoqëria është plotësish në përputhje me ligjet dhe legjislacionin në fuqi, në këtë drejtim. ANTEA vazhdimi përmirëson performancën mjedisore, duke i përqendruar përpjekjet në ndikimin reth ndryshimeve klimaterike, perdorimin me perjegjesi te burimeve natyrore, duke përmirësuar efikasitetin tonë të energjisë, si dhe duke kontribuar në ekonominë qarkulluese. Per me teper, në vitin 2020 shoqeria vendosi të investojë në asgjesimin termik të mbetjeve (si psh Balta nga shpimet per naftë dhe hidrokarbure, etj) që krijohen si pasoj e proceseve te shpimit nga shoqerite e kërkimit të naftës dhe hidrokarbureve.

Për të lehtësuar procesin e trajtimit u ndërtua një instalim i ri, duke përdorur teknologjinë më të mirë në dispozicion dhe si rezultat shoqeria ka arritur trajtimin e këtyre mbetjeve në një mënyrë të sigurt per mjedisin si dhe duke respektuar të gjitha kërkësat e legjislacionit në fuqi. ANTEA është vlerësuar makismalisht nga autoritetet përkatësse per keto investime, sipas të cilave, keto investime krijojnë një perspektivë të re për zgjidhjen e problemeve te trajtimit te ketyre materjaleve qe krijohen nga aktivitetet e kërkimit dhe shfrytëzimit në zonat ku operojnë keto shoqeri.

Punonjësit janë pika thelbësore, lidhur me gjithçka që ne bëjmë. Burimet njerëzore janë aseti që drejton performancën dhe efikasitetin e Shoqërisë. Shoqëria jonë ka si përparësi të sigurojë një marrëdhënie të fortë punëdhënës – punonjës, bazuar në besimin dhe konsistencën e ndërsjellë në vlerat dhe parimet e korporatave. Ne ofrojmë një mëdis pune gjithëpërfshirës dhe të denjë, duke respektuar kushtet e shëndetit dhe sigurisë dhe të drejtat e njeriut.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

RAPORTI MBI ECURINË E VEPRIMTARISË SË SHOQËRISË (VAZHDIM)

Antea Cement demonstron përkushtimin e saj drejt promovimeve dhe përmirësimit të procesit të mire të pergjegjesise, të manifestuar përmes komunikimit të hapur dhe të drejtpërdrejtë me punorjësit tanë dhe proceset e vendimmarries. Shoqeria ka një zbatim të suksesshëm të Standardit të Përgjegjshmërisë Sociale 8000: 2014 (SA8000: 2014) duke zhvilluar, mirëmbajtur dhe zbatuar praktika sociale në vendin e punës, duke ofruar mundësi të barabarta, shumëlojshmëri vlerash që kontribuojnë në efektivitet dhe duke bërë përpjekje të mëdha për rekrutimin e kandidatëve të kualifikuar, duke mos lejuar asnjë formë diskriminimi në lidhje me gjininë, racat, kombësinë, fenë dhe familjen. Mekanizmat e kërkuar mbahen në vend për të siguruar pajtueshmërinë me këto kërkesa.

Me 31 dhjetor 2020, numri i punonjësve të ANTEA Cement ishte 189. Gjatë vitit 2020 shpenzimet per përfitimet e punonjësve arritën ne shumën 402,384 mijë lekë, sikurse shpjegohet në Shënimin 13 të Pasqyrave Financiare.

Ne jemi të përkushtuar për një standard më të lartë të zhvillimit të njerëzve. Megjithëse viti 2020 ishte një vit shumë i vështirë, ne arritëm ta përballojmë me sukses situatën e krijuar nga Covid19 duke informuar dhe duke organizuar mjedisin e punës në mënyrë që të kemi kushte të sigurta ne mjedisin e punës. Ne u përgjigjëm menjëherë duke riorganizuar punën në zyra dhe duke nxitur punën në distancë. Ne ri-organizuam mënyrën e ofrimit të trajnimeve duke rritur përdorimin e moduleve të trajnimeve online dhe platformave on-line. Orët totale të trajnimit për vitin 2020 ishin 2018

a) Rreziqet e biznesit

Detyrimet kryesore financiare të Shoqërisë përfshijnë hua që mbartin interes, detyrime të tjera dhe detyrime tregtare. Synimi kryesor i këtyre instrumenteve financiarë është që të sigurohet financimi i veprimtarisë së Shoqërisë. Shoqëria zotëron aktive financiare, siç janë të arkëtueshmet tregtare dhe arkëtime të tjera, para dhe ekivalëntë të parasë, të cilat burojnë nga veprimtaria e Shoqërisë. Rreziqet kryesore, që vijnë nga instrumentat financiarë të Shoqërisë janë Rreziku i normave të interesit, Rreziku i kursit të këmbimit, Rreziku i Likuiditetit, Rreziku i kreditit. Politikat e zbatuara nga niveli drejtues i Shoqërisë, për administrimin e të gjithë këtyre risqeve, janë të përbledhura në Shënimin 31, të Pasqyrave Financiare.

b) Aktiviteti i kërkimit dhe zhvillimit të Shoqërisë

Gjatë vitit 2020, Shoqëria nuk ka kryer asnjë aktivitet në lidhje me kërkimin dhe zhvillimin.

c) Blerja e aksioneve të veta

Shoqëria nuk zotëron aksione të Shoqërisë dhe nuk ka pasur transaksione të tilla në vitin 2020.

d) Degët e Shoqërisë

Shoqëria ka dy shoqëri bijë të zotëruara në 100% siç u shpjegua më lart. Përveç këtyre dy shoqërive, shoqëria nuk ka degë apo filiale të tjera.

e) Politikat dhe objektivi i administrimit të riskut financiar, ekspozimi i Shoqërisë ndaj risqeve financiare & sasive të riskut

Politikat dhe Objektivat për administrimin e rreziqeve financiare, si dhe sasitë përkatëse, përfshihen në shënimet 4 dhe 31, të Pasqyrave Financiare.

f) OBJEKTIVAT E SHOQËRISË PËR VITIN 2021

Shoqëria ka si synim të arrijë objektivat e mëposhtme, për vitin 2021

- Rritjen e efektivitetit të performancës industriale;
- Vazhdimin e shërbimit të klientëve të vet me produktet e veta si në tregjet e brendshme ashtu dhe në ato të eksportit, si dhe të qenit e gatshme për të plotësuar çdo lloj kërkese që mund të paraqilet në tregjet që Shoqëria operon.
- Vijimin e rezultateve aktuale financiare dhe identifikimin e fushave të tjera që mund të kontribuojnë në rritjen e rezultateve të veta ashtu si dhe mirëmenaxhimin e kostove fiks.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



RAPORTI I DREJTIMIT TE BRENDSHEM

a) Qeverisja e Korporatës

Shoqëria është krijuar si një Shoqëri Aksionere, në përputhje me Ligjin Tregtar të Republikës së Shqipërisë dhe ka një sistem qeverisje me dy nivele, i cili është si më poshtë:

- Këshilli Mbikqyrës
- Administratori / Drejtori i Përgjithshëm

Me datën 31 dhjetor 2020, Këshilli Mbikqyrës përbëhej si më poshtë:

- Z. Ioannis Paniaras, Kryetar i Këshillit Mbikqyrës
- Z. Fokion Tasoulas, Anëtar i Këshillit Mbikqyrës
- Z. Christos Panagopoulos, Anëtar i Këshillit Mbikqyrës,
- Z. Loukas Petkidis, Anëtar i Këshillit Mbikqyrës
- Z. Grigorios Dikaios, Anëtar i Këshillit Mbikqyrës

Anëtarët e Këshillit Mbikqyrës emërohen nga Asambleja e Përgjithshme e Aksionerëve. Anëtarët e Këshillit Mbikqyrës sjellin në bord një përvojë të vlefshme nga fusha të ndryshme, që përfshijnë ekspertizë në fushat industriale, tregtare, si dhe ato financiare.

Këshilli Mbikqyrës emëron Administratorin / Drejtorin e Përgjithshëm të Shoqërisë.

Drejtori i Përgjithshëm i Shoqërisë është Z. Mario Bracci.

b) Menaxhimi i risqeve dhe mundësive

ANTEA Cement zbaton një Sistem Menaxhimi të Integruar (SMI), i cili përbëhet nga tre sisteme menaxhimi dhe një standart, konkretisht:

- OHSAS 18001 për Shëndetin dhe Sigurinë në Punë
- ISO 14001 për Mjedisin
- ISO 9001 për Cilësinë
- SA 8000:2014 për Përgjegjësinë Sociale

Ekipi i menaxhimit i ANTEA Cement vlerëson rreziqet sociale, mjedisore, drejtuese dhe financiare, me të cilat Shoqëria mund të përballet në kuadrin e sfidave të vendit, rajonit dhe më tej. Shoqëria administron rreziqet përmes:

- Kontolleve dhe sistemeve të brendshme, në përputhje me kërkesat e Sistemeve të Menaxhimit;
- Krijimit të komiteteve të ndryshme në Shoqëri, për të adresuar sfida dhe çështje të ndryshme.

Pranë ANTEA Cement janë krijuar Komitetet e mëposhtme, për të trajtuar sfida dhe çështje të ndryshme:

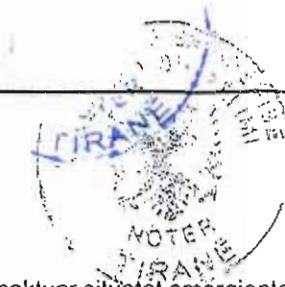
Komitetti i Cilësisë:

Niveli drejtues i Shoqërisë është i përfshirë në Sistemin e Cilësisë përmes Komitetit të Cilësisë.

Këto janë përgjegjësitë e Komitetit të Cilësisë:

- Vendosja e Politikave të Cilësisë, të Shoqërisë;
- Miratimi i dokumenteve të sistemit të cilësisë;
- Kryerja e kontolleve të brendshme të cilësisë;
- Kryerja e rishikimeve të sistemit të cilësisë;
- Vendosja e objektivave të cilësisë;

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



RAPORTI I DREJTIMIT TE BRENDSHEM (VAZHDIM)

Komiteti i Mjedisit:

Bordi i Mjedisit është përgjegjës për të identifikuar aspektet mjedisore, përcaktuar situatat emërgjente dhe nevojnë për përgatitjen e planeve të emergjencës dhe rishikuar në bazë vjetore Sistemin e Menaxhimit të Mjedisit, etj.

Komiteti Qendror i Shëndetit dhe Sigurisë:

Komiteti Qendror i Shëndetit dhe Sigurisë i ANTEA-s ofron udhëzime strategjike dhe taktike përmirësimin e nismave në lidhje me sigurinë dhe shëndetin në Fabrikën ANTEA. Ai krijon procese efektive të biznesit për të promovuar zbatimin e plotë të Politikave të Shëndetit dhe Sigurisë së Grupit TITAN. Anëtarët e Komitetit Qendror duhet të tregojnë udhëheqje të dukshme, përkushtim personal, mbështetje aktive, përgjegjshmëri të veprimeve dhe ndjekje në kohë të të gjitha programeve të sigurisë.

Komiteti i Përgjegjshmërisë Sociale:

Fabrika ka caktuar gjithashtu një Bord të Përgjegjshmërisë Sociale, i cili është përgjegjës për të identifikuar çështjet e përgjegjshmërisë sociale, përcaktuar veprimet e këruara parandaluese ose korriguese dhe rishikuar në bazë vjetore sistemin e menaxhimit të përgjegjësisë sociale etj.

Shoqëria është trajnuar gjerësisht në fushat më delikate si, lufta kundër mitmarries, korruptionit, si edhe sanksionet dhe ka përfshirë gjerësisht në marrëdhëniet e saj kontraktuale me furnizuesit, klientët dhe partnerët dispozita përkatëse për të shmangur implikimet e paligjshme. Per me teper, është miratuar një politikë e konfliktit të interesit dhe është krijuar një Komitet përgjegjës për ndjekjen e rasteve të konfliktit të mundshëm të interesit, me pjesëmarrjen e nivelit të lartë drejtues të Shoqërisë.

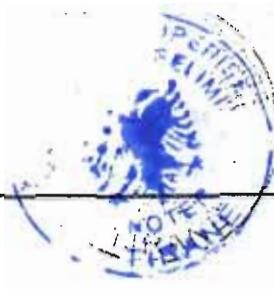
Në vijim të ndryshimeve të fundit në legjislacionin e brendshëm, Shoqëria ka zgjedhur dhe formalizuar Njësinë Përgjegjëse, në përputhje me Legjislacionin Shqiptar për Informatorët. Kjo Njësi ka zhvilluar disa trajnime dhe ka shpërndarë materialet e nevojshme për punonjësit, me qëllim ndërgjegjësimin e tyre për të drejtat dhe detyrimet e tyre në rast se vihen në dijeni për një rast korrupsioni.

Per me teper disa nga iniciativat e shtuara në vitin 2020 me qellim zgjerimin ndikimin mbi punonjësit tanë jane si me poshte:

- Platforma e etikes-

- Programi i Ndihmës së Punonjësve të TITAN (PNP), pjesë e Grupit TITAN programi per "Shëndet dhe Mirëqenie" synon të mbështesë më tej shëndetin dhe mirëqenien e punonjësve të Grupit TITAN dhe anëtarëve të familjes, kudo dhe kurdo që të jetë e nevojshme.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



RAPORTI I DREJTIMIT TE BRENDSHEM (VAZHDIM)

c) Vlerat e ANTEA-s

Vlerat e ANTEA-s burojnë drejtpërdrejti nga parimet, besimet dhe vizioni, që prej krijimit të saj në vitin 2006. Ato janë elementet thelbësorë, në përputhje me kulturën dhe shpirtin e familjes së TITAN, duke siguruar themelit e veprimtarive dhe zhvillimit të Grupit. ANTEA Cement Sh.A. është e angazhuar të krijojë vlera për punonjësit e saj, komunitetin lokal, furnizuesit dhe klientët e saj, përmes forcimit të vlerave thelbësore, duke aplikuar praktikat etike të biznesit, duke pasur një komunikim të hapur dhe të vazhdueshëm me të gjitha palët e interesuara dhe trajtuar çështjet e tyre më materiale, në kohë dhe në mënyrën e duhur. Megjithëse mjedisi ku Shoqëria ushtron aktivitetin ka sfidat e veta, ANTEA përpipet të jetë një Shoqëri përgjegjëse, përmes identifikimit të ndikimit në shoqëri dhe ndërmarrjes së veprimeve për krijimin e vlerës për palët e saj të interesuara, duke minimizuar efektet e kundërta, duke rritur ndërkohë mirëqenien e punonjësve të saj, komunitetet vendase dhe partnerët e biznesit. Më poshtë janë paraqitur vlerat e Shoqërisë:

- *Integriteti:* Praktikat etike të biznesit; transparenca; komunikimi i hapur
- *Njohuria:* Përmirësimi i bazës së njohurive; aftësi në çdo funksion; përsosmëri në kompetencat thelbësore
- *Vlera për klientin:* Parashikimi i nevojave të klientit; zgjidhje inovative; cilësi e lartë e produkteve dhe shërbimeve
- *Dorëzimi i rezultateve:* Vlera e aksionerit; objektivat e qarta; standarde të larta
- *Përmirësim i vazhdueshëm:* Organizimi i të mësuarit; gatishmëria për të ndryshuar; sfidat
- *Përgjegjësia Sociale e Korporatave:* Siguria në plan të parë; zhvillimi i qëndrueshëm; angazhimi i palëve të interesit

Duke vepruar në të njëjtën linjë me Grupin TITAN, që synon të rritet si një prodhues çimento multi-rajonal, prodhues çimento i integruar vertikalish, duke kombinuar shpirtin sipërmarrës dhe përsosmërinë operacionale në lidhje me punonjësit, shoqërinë dhe mjedisin e saj, ANTEA zbaton objektivat e TITAN, të përkthyerë në katër përparësi strategjike:

Shumëlojshmëria gjeografike: Zgjerimi i marrëdhënieve të biznesit të Shoqërisë, përmes blerjeve dhe zhvillimeve në fushën e mjedisit, në tregjet e reja tërheqëse;

Integrimi vertical: Zgjerimi i Shoqërisë në zona të tjera të produkteve, në zinxhirin e vlerës së materialit çimento;

Përmirësim i vazhdueshëm konkurruesh: Implementimi i efikasitetit të ri për të ulur kostot dhe konkurruar në mënyrë më efektive;

Përqëndrimi në kapitalin njerëzor dhe Përgjegjësinë Sociale të Korporatës: Zhvillimi i punonjësve dhe përmirësimi i vazhdueshëm i marrëdhënieve të mira të Shoqërisë me të gjithë aktorët e brendshëm dhe të jashtëm.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

RAPORTI I DREJTIMIT TE BRENDSHEM (VAZHDIM)

- d) Kontrollet e brendshme dhe sistemet e menaxhimit të rishkut, në lidhje me raportimin financiar

Këto janë elementët kryesorë të sistemit të kontrolleve të brendshëm, të përdorura për të shëmangur gabimet në përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare dhe për të siguruar një informacion të besueshëm financiar:

- Mekanizmi i sigurimit në lidhje me integritetin e pasqyrave financiare të Shoqërisë, përbëhet nga një kombinim i proceseve të vendosura të administrimit të rishkut, aktivitetve të zbatuara lidhur me kontrollin financiar, teknologjisë se informacionit të përdorur për informacionin dhe informacionit financiar të përgatitur, komunikuar dhe monitoruar. Shoqëria përgatit dhe rishikon në baza mujore të dhëna financiare dhe jo-financiare, të eilat-analizohen-nga-niveli-drejtues i Shoqërisë, në mënyrë periodike.
- Shoqëria përdor një paketë të plotë software SAP, për të monitoruar veprimet e saj operacionale dhe të kontabilitetit. Kjo zgjidhje softuerësh ofron mënyrën më të sigurt dhe të përparuar të regjistrimit dhe raportimit të të gjitha aktiviteteve të Shoqërisë, në mënyrë të saktë dhe korakte.
- Shoqëria ka angazhuar auditorë të jashtëm, që të rishkojnë pasqyrat financiare të gjashtë-mujorit dhe të auditojnë pasqyrat financiare vjetore.

Të gjitha sa më sipër sigurojnë që pasqyrat financiare të Shoqërisë japid informacion të besueshëm dhe të saktë.

RAPORTIMI I PAGESAVE QË U BËHEN INSTITUCIONEVE SHTETËRORE

Raporti i mëposhtëm është përgatitur në përputhje me nenin 21 të Ligjit për Kontabilitetin dhe Pasqyrat Financiare Nr. 25/2018, datë 10.05.2018.

Tabela e mëposhtme tregon pagesat e kryera tek autoritetet shtetërore, sipas llojit të treguar të taksave ose kategorive.

Shumat janë të prezantuara në 000'LEKE

Lloji i pagesës	2020	2019
• Të drejtat e prodhimit		
◦ Pagesa e taksave sipas Legjislacionit të Aplikueshëm p		
- Tatimi mbi fitimin	199,263	168,464
- TVSH	201,523	-
- Sigurimet shoqërore dhe shëndetësore	58,421	55,263
- Taksa mbi të ardhurat personale	30,068	31,408
- Taksa e karbonit dhe e akcizës	282,177	265,329
- Taksat dhe tarifat lokale për autoritetet lokale	34,807	21,554
• Renta Minerare	49,741	48,478
• Dividendët	-	-
• Pagesat për abonime, kërkim dhe prodhim	-	-
• Taksat dhe tarifat dhe pagesa të tjera që lidhen me licencat dhe koncesionet	-	-
• Pagesat për përmirësimet e infrastrukturës.	-	-
TOTAL	856,000	590,496

** Shumat e mësipërme paraqesin pagesat aktuale te bera nga shoqëria gjate vitit kalendarik qe eshte mbyllur me 31 dhjetor 2020.



Rapor i Auditit të Pavarur

Drejtar aksionarit të ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.:

Opinioni ynë

Sipas opinionit tonë, pasqyrat financiare individuale paraqesin në mënyrë të drejtë, në të gjitha aspektet materiale, pozicionin financiar individual të ANTEA CEMENT SH.A. ("Shoqëria") më 31 dhjetor 2020, si dhe performancën e saj financiare individuale dhe flukset monetare individuale për vitin e mbyllur në këtë datë, në përpunje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Raportimit Financiar.

Ne kemi audituar

Pasqyrat financiare individuale të Shoqërisë përfshijnë:

- pasqyrën individuale të fitimit ose humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse për vitin e mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2020;
- pasqyrën individuale të pozicionit financiar më 31 dhjetor 2020;
- pasqyrën individuale të ndryshimeve në kapital për vitin e mbyllur më atë datë;
- pasqyrën individuale të flukseve monetare për vitin e mbyllur më atë datë; dhe
- shënimet shpjeguese të pasqyrave financiare individuale, të cilat përfshijnë politikat e rëndësishme kontabёl dhe informacione të tjera shpjeguese.

Baza për opinionin

Ne kemi kryer auditimin tonë në përpunje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit (SNA). Përgjegjësitet tona sipas këtyre standardeve përshkruhen më tej në seksionin Përgjegjësitet e auditit të përpunjeve financiare të raportit tonë.

Ne besojmë se evidenca e auditimit që kemi marrë është e mjaftueshme dhe e përshtatshme për të siguruar një bazë për opinionin tonë.

Pavarësia

Ne jemi të pavarur nga Shoqëria në përpunje me Kodin e Etikës për Profesionin e Kontabilistikës (që përfshin edhe Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Pavarësisë) të Bordit të Standardeve Ndërkombëtare të Etikës për Kontabilistët ("kodi i BSNEK"). Ne kemi përbushur përgjegjësitet e tjera etike në përpunje me kodin e BSNEK-së.

Informacione të tjera

Drejtuesit janë përgjegjës për përgatitjen e informacioneve të tjera. Informacionet e tjera përfshijnë Raportin e urisë së veprimtarisë, Raportin e drejtimit të brendshëm dhe Raportin për pagesat ndaj institucioneve qeveritare (por nuk përfshijnë pasqyrat financiare individuale dhe raportin tonë të auditimit).

Opinioni ynë për pasqyrat financiare individuale nuk përfshin informacionet e tjera që nuk shprehim asnjë formë sigurie në lidhje me to.

Në lidhje me auditimin tonë të pasqyrave financiare individuale, përgjegjësia jonë është të lexojmë informacionet e tjera të identifikuara më sipër dhe, gjatë këtij procesi, të vlerësojmë nëse informacionet e tjera nuk pajtohen në mënyrë të rëndësishme me pasqyrat financiare individuale apo

Kjo version e raportit tonë është përfshira i versionit original i te përgatitur me përfundim Anglisht, vjetore, më te gjithë me që përfshihet që përfshihet i cili është parashikuar më e vërtetë originali. Mëqithetë, më lidhje me çështjet e interesanteve të informacionit, lëndoret shkruhet apo opozohen, veçanërisht që informacionet tonë më qëndrojnë. Dëshmojë përfshihet që kjo version është përfshikuar.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.
Rr. Ibrahim Rugova, Sky Tower 9/1, Tiranë, Shqipëri
T: +355 (4) 2242 254, F: +355 (4) 2242 639, www.pwc.com/al

Registruar ne Qendrën e Regjistrimit të Bizneseve më 14 gusht 2019 dhe me Numër Tatimor/Identifikimi NUIS 1020140161

P.D.



me kuptueshmërinë që ne kemi mbledhur gjatë audilimit, ose nëse informacionet e tjera përbajnjë anomali të rëndësishme.

Nëse, bazuar në punën e kryer, arrijmë në përfundimin se në to gjenden anomali të rëndësishme, ne jemi të detyruar të raportojmë këtë çështje. Ne nuk kemi diçka për të raportuar në lidhje me këtë çështje.

Përgjegjësitë e drejtimit dñe të personave të ngarkuara me qeverisjen në lidhje me pasqyrat financiare individuale

Drejtimi është përgjegjës për përgatitjen dhe paraqitjen e drejtë të pasqyrave financiare individuale në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Raportimit Financiar, dhe për kontrolllet e brendshme, të cilat drejtimi i gjykon të nevojshme për përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare individuale pa anomali materiale, qofshin ato për shkak të mashtimit apo pasaktësive.

Në përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare individuale, drejtimi është përgjegjës për të vlerësuar aftësinë e Shoqërisë për të kryer veprimtarinë në vijimësi, duke vënë në dispozicion informacione për çështjet që kanë të bëjnë me vijueshmërinë e aktivitetit, nëse është e zbatueshme, përvèç rasteve kur drejtimi synon ta likuidojë Shoqërinë apo të ndërpresë aktivitetin, ose nëse nuk ka alternativë tjetër reale përvèç sa më sipër.

Personal e ngarkuar me qeverisjen janë përgjegjës për mbikëqyrjen e procesit të raportimit financiar të Shoqërisë.

Përgjegjësitë e audituesit për auditimin e pasqyrave financiare individuale

Objektivat tona janë të arrijmë siguri të arsyeshme që pasqyrat financiare individuale në tërësi, nuk përbajnjë anomali materiale, qofshin ato për shkak të mashtimit apo të pasaktësive, dhe të lëshojmë një raport auditimi, duke përfshirë opinionin tonë. Siguria e arsyeshme është një siguri e nivelit të lartë, por nuk jep garanci që një auditim i kryer sipas SNA-ve do të identifikojë gjithmonë, në rast se ekziston, një anomali materiale. Anomalitë mund të vijnë si rezultat i mashtimit apo pasaktësive dhe konsiderohen materiale nëse, individualisht apo të marra së bashku, ekziston një pritshmëri e arsyeshme që të kenë ndikim në vendimet ekonomike të marra nga përdoruesit në bazë të këtyre pasqyrave financiare individuale.

Si pjesë e një auditimi në përpulhje me SNA-të, ne ushrojmë gjykim profesional dhe ruajmë skepticitëm profesional gjatë gjithë procesit të auditimit. Për më tepër, ne:

- Identifikojmë dhe vlerësojmë rrezikun e anomalisë materiale në pasqyrat financiare individuale, si rezultat i mashtimit apo pasaktësise, hartojmë dhe kryejmë procedura auditimi që i përgjigjen këtyre rreziqueve, si dhe sigurojmë të dhëna të mjaftueshme dhe të përshtatshme të auditimit, në mënyrë që të shërbejnë si bazë për opinionin tonë. Rreziku për të mos identifikuar një anomali materiale si rezultat i mashtimit është më i lartë sesa një anomali si rezultat i pasaktësise, për shkak se mashtimi mund të përfshijë një marrëveshje të fshehtë, falsifikim, mosverrim të qëllimshëm, shtrembërim, ose anashkalim të kontrollit të brendshëm.
- Sigurojmë kuptueshmëri të kontrolleve të brendshme që mund të jenë të nevojshme për hartimin e procedurave të auditimit që u përshtaten rrethanave, por jo për qëllime të shprehjes së një opinioni mbi efikasitetin e kontrolleve të brendshme të Shoqërisë.
- Vlerësojmë përshtatshmërinë e politikave kontabël të përdorura dhe arsyeshmërinë e çmuarjeve kontabël, si edhe shënimet shpjeguese të përgatitura nga drejtimi.
- Arrijmë në një përfundim në lidhje me përshtatshmërinë e parimit kontabël të vijimësisë së veprimitarë të përdorur nga drejtimi dhe, bazuar në evidencën e siguruar të auditimit, nëse ka një pasiguri materiale në lidhje me ngjarje apo kushte që mund të ngjallin dyshime të rëndësishme në lidhje me aftësinë e Shoqërisë për të vijuar veprimtarinë. Në rast se arrijmë në përfundimin që ekziston një pasiguri materiale, jemi të detyruar që të lë rheqim vëmendjen në raportin tonë të audituesit në lidhje me shënimet shpjeguese të pasqyrave financiare individuale ose, në rast se shënimet shpjeguese nuk janë të përshtatshme, të modifikojmë opinionin tonë. Përfundimet tona janë të bazuara në evidencën e audilimit të siguruar deri në datën e raportit tonë të audituesit.



pwc

Pavarësisht kësaj, ngjarje apo kushte në të ardhmen, mund të shkaktojnë ndërprerjen e vijimësisë së veprimtarisë së Shoqërisë.

- Vlerësojmë paraqitjen e përgjithshme, strukturën dhe përbajtjen e pasqyrave financiare individuale, duke përfshirë shënimet shpjeguese dhe nëse pasqyrat financiare individuale paraqesin veprimet dhe ngjarjet në mënyrë të atillë që sigurohet paraqitja e drejtë.
- Ne-komunikojmë-me personat-e ngarkuar-me qeverisjen, ndërmjet-të-tjerash, në-lidhje-me-qëllimin-dhe afatet e planifikuarat të auditimit si dhe gjetjet e rëndësishme të konstatuara nga audituesi, përfshirë mangësitë e rëndësishme në sistemin e kontrolleve të brendshme që identifikojmë gjatë auditimit tonë.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

Auditues Ligjor
Jonid Lamlari

5 mars 2021
Tiranë, Shqipëri



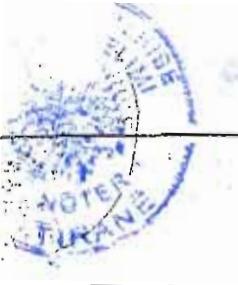
ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E FITIM HUMBJES DHE E TE ARDHURAVE TE TJERA
GJITHEPERFSHIRËSE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

<i>Shënimë</i>	Viti i mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2020	Viti i mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2019
Të ardhura nga shitjet e produktit	6	6,975,484
Të ardhura të tjera	7	510,490
Të ardhurat		7,485,974
Kosto e shitjeve	8	(5,047,732)
Fitimi bruto		2,438,242
 Të ardhura të tjera	9	86,242
Shpenzime të tjera	10	(72,287)
Shpenzime shitje dhe marketingu	11	(69,794)
Shpenzime administrative	12	(590,603)
 Fitimi operativ para interesave dhe taksave		1,775,528
Te ardhura nga dividenti (Shpenzime) financiare neto	14	9,802 (741,534)
 Fitimi para tatimit		1,043,796
Tatimi mbi fitimin	15	(194,716)
 Fitimi neto për vitin		849,080
 Të ardhura të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse		-
 Totali i të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse pas tatimit mbi fitimin		849,080
		474,835

Shenimet shpjeguese në faqet 6 deri 41 janë pjesë përbërëse e pasqyrave financiare.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E POZICIONIT FINANCIAR
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

	Shënime	31 Dhjetor 2020	31 Dhjetor 2019
AKTIVET			
Aktive afatgjata			
Aktivet afatgjata materiale	16	16,914,357	17,644,486
Aktive me të drejtë perdonimi	18	127,327	130,769
Aktivet afatgjata jomateriale	17	58,111	77,233
Investime në filiale	19	829,931	829,931
Të tjera aktive afatgjata	20	9,537	9,537
Totali Aktiveve Afatgjata		17,939,263	18,691,956
Aktive afatshkurtra			
Inventari	21	1,491,641	1,544,075
Llogari të arkëtueshme	22	348,590	149,596
Të tjera të arkëtueshme	23	101,652	50,960
Të arkëtueshme nga palët e lidhura	30b	229,386	200,572
Mjete monetare dhe ekivalente të tyre	24	814,873	769,028
Totali Aktiveve Afatshkurtra		2,986,142	2,714,231
TOTALI I AKTIVEVE		20,925,405	21,406,187
KAPITALI DHE DETYRIMET			
Kapitali dhe rezervat			
Kapitali aksionar	25	10,686,510	10,686,510
Opsonet e Aksioneve	26	1,826	-
Humbje të akumuluara		(3,127,619)	(3,976,699)
Totali Kapitalit dhe Rezervave		7,560,717	6,709,811
Detyrimet afatgjata			
Kredi dhe huamarrje me interes	27a	9,485,406	12,031,461
Detyrime per Qera	18	109,085	98,168
Detyrime tatumore të shlyra	15	1,154,065	1,179,201
Totali Detyrimeve Afatgjata		10,748,556	13,308,830
Detyrimet afatshkurtra			
Llogari të pagueshme tregtare	28	870,470	598,384
Të tjera të pagueshme	29	112,149	129,224
Tatim Fitimi i pagueshëm		70,988	30,399
Kredi dhe huamarrje me interes	27b	1,278,413	388,742
Detyrime per Qera	18	22,257	32,872
Detyrime ndaj palëve të lidhura	30d	261,855	207,925
Totali Detyrimeve Afatshkurtra		2,616,132	1,387,546
TOTAL I KAPITALIT DHE DETYRIMEVE		20,925,405	21,406,187

Këto pasqyra financiare individuale janë miratuar nga drejtimi i shoqërisë më 28 Janar 2021 dhe janë firmosur nga:

Mario Bracci

Drejtor i Përgjithshëm



Adrian Qirjako

Drejtor i Financës

Shenimet shpjeguese ne faqet 6 deri 41 janë pjesë perberëse e pasqyrave financiare.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E NDRYSHIMEVE NË KAPITAL
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

	Kapital akcionar	Opcionet E Aksioneve	Humbjet e akumuluara	Totali
Më 1 janar 2019	10,686,510	-	(4,451,534)	6,234,976
Fitimi neto për vitin	-	-	474,835	474,835
Të ardhura të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse	-	-	-	-
Të ardhura totale gjithëpërfshirëse për vitin	-	-	474,835	474,835
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	10,686,510	-	(3,976,699)	6,709,811
Fitimi neto për vitin	-	-	849,080	849,080
Të ardhura të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse	-	-	-	-
Të ardhura totale gjithëpërfshirëse për vitin	-	-	849,080	849,080
Opsonet e Aksioneve	-	1,826	-	1,826
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	10,686,510	1,826	(3,127,619)	7,560,717

Shenimet shpjeguese në faqet 6 deri 41 janë pjesë përbërëse e pasqyrave financiare.

Antea Cement Sh.A.



PASQYRA INDIVIDUALE E FLUKSEVE MONETARE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

	<i>Shënimë</i>	Viti i mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2020	Viti i mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2019
Fitimi para tatimit		1,043,796	583,213
Flukset e mjeteve monetare nga aktivitetet operative Korrigjuar për:			
Amortizimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale	16/18	916,484	903,516
Amortizim i aktiveve jomateriale	17	23,925	23,843
Provigionë	22	(9,564)	(23,224)
(Fitim)/humbje nga nxjerra jashtë përdorimit të aktiveve afatgjata materiale dhe jo materiale	10	3,785	13,275
Ndryshime në provisionet e tjera	28	53,820	26,785
Te ardhura nga dividenti		(9,802)	-
Të ardhura nga interesi	14	(10)	(56)
Shpenzime për interesë	14	592,403	437,578
Opsionet ne Aksione	26	1,826	-
(Fitim) nga kurset e këmbimit	14	137,477	(140,833)
Fitimi operativ para ndryshimeve të kapitalit qarkullues		2,754,140	1,824,097
Ndryshime në kapitalin qarkullues			
Rënje në inventarë	21	52,434	70,937
(Rritje) / Rënje në llogaritë e arkëtueshme dhe në llogaritë e tjera të arkëtueshme	22,23	(245,320)	262,252
(Rënje) në llogaritë e pagueshme dhe në llogaritë e tjera të pagueshme	27,28	(104,433)	(377,710)
Interesa të paguara		(323,901)	(374,150)
Interesa të arkëtuara		10	56
Flukset neto të mjeteve monetare të gjeneruara nga aktivitetet operative		2,132,930	1,405,482
Flukset e mjeteve monetare nga aktivitetet investuese			
Blerje e aktiveve afatgjata materiale	16	(154,543)	(245,413)
Blerje e aktiveve afatgjata jomateriale	17	(1,208)	-
Te ardhura nga dividenti		9,802	
Flukset neto të mjeteve monetare të përdorur në aktivitetet investuese		(145,949)	(245,413)
Flukset e mjeteve monetare nga aktivitetet financuese			
Fonde të marra nga huatë		11,121,317	882,008
Shlyerja e huave		(12,957,175)	(1,936,116)
Pagesa per qerate		(37,738)	(30,471)
Pagesa per tarifa		(57,699)	(3,762)
Flukset neto të mjeteve monetare të përdorur në aktivitetet financuese		(1,931,295)	(1,088,341)
Rritje/(rënje) neto në mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre		55,686	71,728
Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre më 1 janar	24	769,028	710,832
Efekti i ndryshimit të kursit të kembimit në mjete monetaret dhe ekuivalentë të tyre		(9,841)	(13,532)
Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre më 31 dhjetor	24	814,873	769,028

Shenimet shpjeguese në faqet 6 deri 41 janë pjesë përbërëse e pasqyrave financiare.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe).



1. INFORMACION I PËRGJITHSHËM

Antea Cement SH.A. - ("Shoqëria") është themeluar në Republikën e Shqipërisë me adresë të regjistruar në Rr. Kashar, Katundi i ri, Autostrada Tiranë-Durrës km 7, PO BOX 1746, Tiranë, Shqipëri. Aktiviteti kryesor i Shoqërisë është prodhimi dhe tregtia e çimentos, rifuixho dhe të paketuara në thasë.

Aksioneri kryesor i Shoqërisë është ALVACIM Ltd, regjistruar në Qipro, e cila zoteron 100% të aksioneve të Shoqërisë (2019; ALVACIM Ltd 100% të aksioneve të Shoqërisë).

Shoqëria mëmë kryesore është Titan Cement International S.A.

Këto pasqyra financiare individuale për vitet e mbyllura më 31 dhjetor 2020-dhe 31 dhjetor 2019 janë përgatitur në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Raportimit Financiar (SNRF). Shoqëria i mban të dhënat e kontabilitetit dhe publikon pasqyrat e saj financiare në pajtueshmëri me Ligjin mbi kontabilitetin dhe Pasqyrat financiare nr. 25/2018, datë 05 Maj 2018: "Për Kontabilitetin dhe Pasqyrat financiare".

Numri i punonjësve më 31 dhjetor 2020 ishte 189; (31 dhjetor 2019: 192).

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL

Politikat kryesore të kontabilitetit të përdorura në përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare janë në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Raportimit Financiar ("SNRF").

a. Bazat e përgatitjes

Pasqyrat financiare individuale janë përgatitur në perputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Raportimit Financiar ("SNRF"). Politikat kryesore të aplikuara për përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare janë paraqitur më poshtë. Përveç ndryshimeve të politikave kontabël që rezultojnë nga miratimi i SNRF 16 në fuqi nga 1 Janari 2019, këto politika janë zbatuar në mënyrë të vazhdueshme në të gjitha periudhat e paraqitura, përvce se kur përcaktohet ndryshe.

Pasqyrat financiare janë përgatitur sipas kostos historike. Monedha e paraqitjes është lekë shqiptar ("LEKË") duke qenë gjithashtu monedha funksionale dhe të gjitha shumat janë të rrumbullakosura në shumën më të afërt ('000 lekë) përvce kur thuhet ndryshe.

Përgatitja e pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me SNRF kërkon përdorimin e disa vlerësimeve të rëndësishme kontabël. Kjo gjithashtu kërkon nga drejtimi i Shoqërisë që të ushtronjë gjykimin e tyre në procesin e zbatimit të politikave kontabël të Shoqërisë. Zërat që kanë nevojë për gjykim të veçantë dhe kompleks si dhe zëra ku supozimet dhe vlerësimet janë të rëndësishme për pasqyrat financiare janë shpjetuar në Shënimin 3.

Shoqëria ka dy filiale të zotëruara me 100%, Albacemento sh.p.k. me rezidencë dhe operacione në Shqipëri dhe Cementi Antea SRL me rezidencë dhe operacione në Itali.

Shoqëria përgatit dhe publikon pasqyrat financiare të konsoliduara në përputhje me SNRF, në të cilën Shoqëria dhe filialat të saj janë të përfshira. Pasqyrat financiare të konsoliduara janë të publikuara dhe mund të merren në adresën: www.anteacement.com Në pasqyrat financiare të konsoliduara, filialat - janë ato shoqëri në të cilën grupe, drejtëpërdrejt ose tërthorazi, ka një interes prej më shumë se gjysmë e pjesëtarëve me të drejtë vote ose ka fuqinë për të kontrolluar veprimtarine e tyre - janë konsoliduar plotësisht.

Monedha e paraqitjes. Monedha e përdorur për paraqitjen e pasqyrave financiare është Leku Shqiptar ("LEKË"), përvce rasteve kur specifikohet ndryshe. Siç është treguar, informacioni financiar i paraqitur në LEKE është rrumbullakosur në mijëshen më të afërt.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEQUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

b. Investimet në filiale

Investimet në filiale, pjesëmarrje dhe sipërmarrje të përbashkëta maten ne kosto minus humbjen nga zhvlerësimi. Kostot e transaksionit kapitalizohen si pjesë e kostos së investimit. Kostot e transaksionit përfshijnë kostot që i atribuohen drejtpërdrejt blerjes së investimit si tarifat profesionale për shërbimet ligjore, taksat e transferimit dhe shpenzimet e tjera të blerjes.

Kostoja fillestare e investimeve përfshin gjithashtu edhe pagesa që janë të kushtëzuara me rezultatet e ardhshme. Rivlerësimi i mëpasshëm i shumës së kushtëzuar të klasifikohet si pasiv financiar dhe rregullohet kundrejt kostove të investimit.

Investimet testohen për zhvlerësim sa herë që ka tregues se shuma bartëse e një investimi mund të mos jetë e rikuperueshme. Nëse shuma e rikuperueshme e një investimi (vlera më e lartë e vlerës së drejtë minus koston e shitjes dhe vlerën e mbetur në përdorim) është më e vogël se sa është vlera kontabel, atëherë vlera kontabel zvogëlohet në shumën e rikuperueshme.

Vlera kontabel e një investimi çregjistrohet në nxjerrje jashtë përdorimit. Diferenca midis vlerës së drejtë të fitimit të shitjes dhe pjesës së mbetur të vlerës kontabel të investimit njihet në fitim ose humbje si fitim ose humbje nga nxjerra jashtë përdorimit. E njëjtë vlen edhe nëse rezultati i nxjerrjes nga përdorimi është një hap poshtë nga filiali në sipërmarrjen e përbashkët ose një pjesëmarrje e matur me kosto.

c. Përkthimi i monedhave të huaja

Monedha funksionale e Shoqërisë është monedhë e mjedisit primar ekonomik në të cilin vepron njësia ekonomike. Monedha funksionale e Shoqërisë është Leku Shqiptar (Lekë), që është dhe monedha kombëtare e Republikës së Shqipërisë.

Aktivet dhe detyrimet monetare janë përkthyer në monedhën funksionale me kursin zyrtar të këmbimit të Bankës së Shqipërisë, në fund të periudhës përkatese të raportimit. Fitimet dhe humbjet që rezultojnë nga shlyerja e transaksioneve dhe nga përkthimi i aktiveve dhe detyrimeve monetare në monedhën funksionale në fund të vitit financiar me normën e këmbimit valutor të fundit të vitit njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve, si të ardhura financiare apo shpenzime financiare.

Përkthimi me normat e fund vilit nuk zbatohet për zërat jo-monetary që maten me kosto historike. Zërat jo-monetary tē matur me vlerën e drejtë në monedhë të huaj, duke përfshirë edhe investimet e kapitalit, përkthehen duke përdorur kursin e këmbimit në datën kur është përcaktuar vlera e drejtë. Efektet e ndryshimeve të kursit të këmbimit mbi zërat jo-monetary tē matur me vlerën e drejtë në monedhë të huaj janë regjistruar si pjesë e fitimit dhe humbjes nga vlera e drejtë.

Detyrimet tatimore dhe kreditet që i atribuohen diferençave të kursit të këmbimit në këto zëra monetarë regjistrohen gjithashtu në të ardhura të tjera përbledhëse.

d. Njohja e të ardhurave

Të ardhurat përfshijnë vlerën e faturuar për shitjen e mallrave dhe shërbimeve pa tatimin e vlerës së shtuar, zbritjet dhe eliminimin e shitjeve brenda shoqërisë. Çmimi i transaksionit është ai që shoqëria pret të ketë të drejtë te arketoje në këmbim të transferimit të kontrollit mbi mallrat apo shërbimet e premtuara për një klient, duke përashtuar shumat e mbledhura në emër të palëve të treta.

Shitja e Mallrave.

Shitjet njihen kur kontrolli mbi mallin është transferuar, në momentin kur mallrat janë dorëzuar tek klienti, I cili ka liri të plotë mbi mallrat dhe nuk ka detyrim të paplotësuar që mund të ndikojë në pranimin e mallrave. Dorëzimi ndodh kur mallrat janë dërguar në vendndodhjen specifike, rreziqet e dëmtimit dhe humbjes janë transferuar tek klienti dhe klienti ka pranuar mallrat në përputhje me kontratën, kriteret e pranimit janë plotësuar ose shoqeria ka bindjen objektive se të gjitha kriteret për pranim janë përbushur.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

d. Njohja e të ardhurave (Vazhdim)

Shitja e mallrave (vazhdim)

Të ardhurat nga shitjet me ulje njihen në bazë të çmimit të specifikuar në kontratë, duke zbritur uljet e parashikuara lidhur me volumet. Ekspriencia e akumuluar përdoret për të vlerësuar dhe siguruar uljet, duke përdorur metodën e vlerës së pritshme dhe të ardhurat njihen vetëm në masën për të cilën ka siguri se sdo të ndodhin ndryshime të rëndësishme. Një detyrim rimbursimi (i përfshirë në detyrimet tregtare dhe të tjera) njihet për uljet e pritshme të vëllimit të pagueshmë për klientët në lidhje me shitjet e bëra deri në fund të periudhës raportuese.

Asnjë element i financimit nuk konsiderohet i pranishëm pasi shitjet bëhen me një afat shlyerje prej 30 deri në 120 ditë, që është në përputhje me praktikën e tregut.

Një arkëtim njihet kur mallrat dorëzohen pasi kjo është pika në kohë që shqyrtimi është i pakushtëzuar, sepse kërkohet vetëm kalimi i kohës përpresa se të bëhet pagesa.

Nëse Shoqeria ofron shërbime shtesë ndaj klientit pasi kontrolli mbi mallrat ka kaluar, të ardhurat nga shërbimet e tilla konsiderohen si një detyrim i veçantë i performancës dhe njihen gjatë kohës së dhënes së shërbimit.

Shitja e shërbimeve.

Shoqeria ofron shërbime me kontrata fiks. Të ardhurat nga shërbimet njihen në periudhën kontabel në të cilën ofrohen shërbimet. Për kontratat me çmim fiks, të ardhurat njihen në bazë të shërbimit aktual të ofruar deri në fund të periudhës raportuese si një pjesë e totalit të shërbimeve që duhet të ofrohen, sepse klienti merr dhe përdor përfitimet njëkohësisht.

Kur kontratat përfshijnë detyrime të shumëfishta të performancës, çmimi i transaksionit ndahet për secilin detyrim të veçantë të performancës bazuar në çmimet shitëse të pavarura.

Në rastin e kontravave me çmim fiks, klienti paguan shumën fiks bazuar në një skemë pagesash. Nëse shërbimet e kryera nga Shoqëria tejkalojnë pagesën, njihet një aktiv kontrate. Nëse pagesat tejkalojnë shërbimet e kryera, njihet një detyrim kontrate.

Nëse kontrata përfshin një tarifë orare, të ardhurat njihen në shumën në të cilën shoqëria ka të drejtë të faturojë. Konsumatorët faturohen për shpenzimet e transportit si një detyrim i veçantë i performancës.

Komponentët e financimit

Shoqëria nuk pret që të ketë kontrata ku periudha ndërmjet transferimit të mallrave ose shërbimeve të premtuara ndaj klientit dhe pagesa nga klienti tejkalon një vit. Prandaj, Shoqëria nuk i përshtat asnjë nga çmimet e transaksioneve përvlerë kohore të parasë.

Të ardhura nga interesë.

Të ardhurat nga interesë njihen në përpjestim me kohën duke përdorur metodën e interesit efektiv. Të ardhurat në lidhje me depozitat me afat njihen gjatë kohës që intereseti akumulohet. Të ardhurat nga intereseti përfshihen në të ardhurat e financiare në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse.

e. Qiratë

Nga 1 janari 2020, qiradhëni njihen si një aktiv me të drejtë përdorimi (ROU) dhe një detyrim korrespondues të qirasë në datën në të cilën aktivi i marrë me qira është në dispozicion për përdorim.

Cdo pagesë e qirasë ndahet midis detyrimit të qirasë dhe interesit, i cili ngarkohet në fitim ose humbje gjatë periudhës së qirasë për të prodhuar një normë të vazhdueshme periodike të interesit në pjesën e mbetur të detyrimit përvlerë kohore. Aktivi me të drejtë përdorimi (ROU) zhvlerësohet për periudhën më të shkurtër midis jetës së dobishme të aktivit dhe afatin të qirasë në menyrë lineare.

Shoqëria paraqet aktive me të drejtë përdorimi ROU që nuk plotësojnë përkufizimin e Aktiveve të Investimit në llogarinë "prona, makineri dhe pajisje", ne të njëjtin artikull siç paraqiten aktivet të së njëjtës natyrë që zotëron. Aktivet me të drejtë përdorimi (ROU) që plotësojnë përkufizimin e Aktiveve të së investimit janë paraqitur me Aktivet e Investimit.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL (VAZHDIM)

e. Qiratë (Vazhdim)

Detyrimi i qirasë fillimisht matet në datën e fillimit në vlerën aktuale të pagesave të qirasë gjatë periudhës së qirasë që akoma nuk janë paguar. Zbritet duke përdorur normën e interesit të përfshire në qira ose, nëse kjo normë nuk mund të përcaktohet me lehtësi, norma e huamarjes shtesë (IBR). IBR është norma që qiramarrësi do të duhet të paguajë për të marrë hua fononet e nevojshme për të marrë një aktiv të një vlerë të ngjashme në një mjeshtëri të ngjashëm ekonomik me kushte të ngjashme.

Detyrimi i qirasë rritet më pas nga kostoja e interesit mbi detyrimin e qirasë-dhe-ulet-me-pagesën e qirasë së bërë. Rivlerësohet kur ka një modifikim që nuk illogaritet si qira e veçantë; një ndryshim në pagesat e qirasë së ardhshme që vijnë nga një ndryshim në një indeks ose normë; një ndryshim në vlerësimin e shumës që pritet të paguhet nën një garanci të vlerës së mbetur; dhe nëse Shoqeria ndryshon vlerësimin e saj nëse opzioni i blerjes ose zgjatjes është i sigurt për t'u ushruar ose opzioni i përfundimit është i sigurt se nuk do të ushtrohet.

Detyrimet e qirasë përfshijnë vlerën aktuale neto të pagesave të mëposhtme të qirasë:

- Pagesa fiksë (përfshirë pagesa fiksë në substancë)
- Pagesa të ndryshueshme të qirasë që bazohen në një indeks ose një normë
- Shumat që pritet të paguhet nga qiramarrësi nën garancitë e vlerës së mbetur
- Cmimi i ushtrimit të një opzioni blerjeje nëse qiramarrësi është i sigurt për të ushruar atë mundësi
- Pagesa e gjobave për ndërprerjen e qirasë nëse qiramarrësi do ta ushtrojë atë opzion

Aktivet me te drejtë përdorimi ROU fillimisht maten me kosto, dhe më pas me kosto minus çdo zhvlerësim të akumuluar dhe humbje nga zhvlerësimi dhe rregulluar përvjetor i caktuar të detyrimit të qirasë. Kur aktivit me te drejtë përdorimi ROU plotëson përkufizimin e Aktivitit te Investimit, fillimisht matet me kosto, dhe më pas matet me vlerën e drejtë, në përputhje me politikën e kontabilitetit të Shoqërisë.

Matja fillestare e aktivit me te drejtë përdorimi ROU përbëhet nga:

- Shuma e matjes fillestare të detyrimit të qirasë
- Cdo pagesë e qirasë bërë në ose para datës së fillimit, minus çdo zbritje te marre nga qiraja
- Cdo kosto fillestare direkte, dhe
- Kostot e restaurimit

Për qira afatshkurtra dhe qira të aktiveve me vlerë të ulët, Shoqeria ka zgjedhur të mos njoftohet aktivitet me te drejtë përdorimi ROU dhe detyrimet e qirasë. Ajo njeh pagesat e qirasë që lidhen me këto qira si një shpenzim në baza lineare gjatë afatit të qirasë. Për qiradhëniet që përbajnë komponentë të qirasë dhe jo-qira, Shoqeria zgjodhi të mos i ndajë ato, përvèç terminaleve në të cilat komponentët jo-qira ndahen nga komponentët e qirasë.

Qiradhënësit

Qiratë në të cilat Shoqeria nuk transferon në mënyrë thelbësore të gjitha rreziqet dhe përfilitimet e pronësisë së një aktivi klasifikohen si qira operative. Qirat operative të AAM njihen sipas natyrës së tyre në pasqyrën e pozicionit financiar. Pagesat e bëra nën qiranë operative ngarkohen në fitim ose humbje në bazë lineare gjatë periudhës së qirasë. Kostot e drejtëpërdrejta fillestare të bëra në negocimin dhe rregullimin e një qiraje operative i shtohen vlerës kontabël të aktivit të marrë me qira dhe njihen gjatë afatit të qirasë në të njëjtën bazë si të ardhurat nga qiraja.

Qirat e kushtëzuara njihen si të ardhura në periudhën në të cilën janë filuar.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

f. Tatimet

Tatimet mbi fitimin janë raportuar në pasqyrat financiare për qëllime të posaçme në përputhje me legjislacionin e miratuar ose të nxjerrë në mënyrë substanciale deri në fund të periudhës raportuese. Taksa e talimit mbi të ardhurat prej 15% (2019: 15%) përfshin tatimin aktual dhe tatimin e shtyrë dhe njihet në fitim ose humbje për vitin, përvèç nëse kjo është njojur në kapitalin neto ose drejtëpërdrejt në kapital sepse lidhet me transaksionet që njihen, në të njëjtën periudhë ose në një periudhë tjetër, në të ardhura të tjera përbledhëse ose direkt në kapital.

Tatimi aktual është shuma që pritet të paguhet ose të rimbursohet nga autoritetet tatimore në lidhje me fitimet ose humbjet e tatushme për periudhat aktuale dhe të mëparshme. Fitimet ose humbjet e tatushme bazohen në vlerësimin nëse pasqyrat financiare për qëllime të veçanta janë autorizuar para se të dorëzohen deklaratat përkatëse tatimore. Tatimet përvèç tatimit mbi të ardhurat regjistrohen brenda shpenzimeve operative.

Tatimi i shtyrë i të ardhurave përllogaritet duke përdorur metodën e pasivit të bilancit për humbjet tatimore të mbartura dhe diferençat e përkohshme që lindin midis tatimore të aktiveve dhe pasiveve dhe vlerave të tyre kontabël për qëllime të raportimit finanziar. Në përpulje me përjashtimin fillestar të njohjes, tatimet e shtyra nuk regjistrohen për diferençat e përkohshme në njohjen fillestar të një aktivit ose një pasivi në një transaksion tjetër nga një kombinim biznesi nëse transaksi, kur regjistrohet fillimi, nuk ndikon as fitimin kontabël as atë të tatushëm. Detyrimet tatimore të shtyra nuk regjistrohen për diferençat e përkohshme në njohjen fillestar të emrit të mirë, dhe më pas për emrin e mirë që nuk është i zbritshëm për qëllime tatimore. Balancat tatimore të shtyra maten me normat e talimit të miratuar ose të vendosura substancialisht në fund të periudhës raportuese, të cilat pritet të zbatohen në periudhën kur do të ndryshojnë diferençat e përkohshme ose do të përdoret humbja tatimore e mbartur.

Aktivet tatimore të shtyra për diferençat e përkohshme të zbritshëm dhe humbjet tatimore të mbartura regjistrohen vetëm deri në masën që është e mundur që diferenca e përkohshme të kthehet në të ardhmen dhe ekziston fitim i mjaftueshëm i ardhshëm, i tatushëm në të cilin mund të shfrytëzohen zbritjet.

Shoqëria kontrollon anullimin e diferençave të përkohshme në lidhje me taksat e pagueshme për divididentët nga filialët ose përfitimet që kanë në dispozicion. Shoqëria nuk njeh detyrimet tatimore të shtyra për diferençat e tillë të përkohshme përvèç në atë masë që menaxhimi pret që diferençat e përkohshme të kthehen në të ardhmen e parashikueshme.

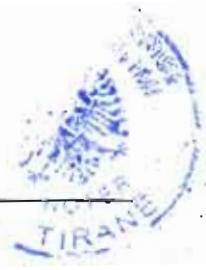
Pozicionet e pasigurta tatimore.

Pozitat e pasigurta tatimore të Shoqërisë rishqyrtohen nga menaxhimi në fund të çdo periudhe raportuese. Detyrimet regjistrohen për pozicionet e talimit mbi të ardhurat të cilat përcaktohen nga menaxhimi, pasi ka më shumë gjasa që të mos rezultojnë në vendosjen e taksave shtesë nëse keto pozicione do të kundërshtohen nga autoritetet tatimore. Vlerësimi bazohet në interpretimin e ligjeve tatimore që janë miratuar ose miratohen në mënyrë substanciale deri në fund të periudhës raportuese, si dhe vendime te njohura nga gjykatat mbi çështje të tillë.

Detyrimet për penalitetet, interesat dhe detyrimet tatimore të tjera nga të ardhurat, njihen bazuar në vlerësimin më të mirë të drejtimit të shpenzimeve të nevojshme për të shlyer detyrimet në fund të periudhës raportuese. Rregullimet për pozitat e pasigurta të talimit mbi të ardhurat regjistrohen brenda talimit mbi të ardhurat.

Taksa mbi vlerën e shtuar.

Talimi mbi vlerën e shtuar që lidhet me shitjet paguhet tek autoritetet tatimore në momentin më të hershëm se, (a) grumbullimin e kërkuesave të arkëtueshme nga klientët ose (b) lëvrimin e mallrave ose shërbimeve tek klientët. TVSH-ja në blerje në përgjithësi mund të rikuperohet kundrejt TVSH-së së shitjeve pas marrjes së faturës së TVSH-së. Autoritetet tatimore lejojnë shlyerjen e TVSH-së në baza neto. TVSH-ja në lidhje me shitjet dhe blerjet njihet në pasqyrën e pozicionit financier në baza bruto dhe shpaloset veçmas si një aktiv dhe pasiv. Aty ku është bërë një proviqjon për ECL të arkëtueshmeve, humbja nga zhvlerësimi regjistrohet për shumën bruto të debitorit, duke përfshirë TVSH-në. Bazuar ne legjislacionin tatimor, pas permbushjes se kriterieve te nevojshme TVSH-ja mund te rekuperohet/shlyhet, si rrjedhojë këto shuma janë marrë parasysh në përllogaritjen e zhvlerësimeve per të arketueshmet nga klientët.



2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

g. Aktivet aftagjata materiale

Aktivet afatgjata materiale njihen me kosto minus amortizimin e akumuluar dhe/ose humbjet e akumuluara nga zhvlerësimi, nëse ka. Kjo kosto përfshin kostot e zëvendësimit të një pjese të tokës, ndërtesës, makinerive dhe paisjeve dhe kostot e huamarrjes të projekteve afatgjata të ndërtimit nëqoftëse kriteret e njohjes përbushen.

Shpenzimet e mëvonshme përfshihen në vlerën kontabël të aktivit ose njihen si një aktiv i veçantë, sipas nevojës, vetëm kur kemi siguri që përfitimet e ardhshme ekonomike të lidhura me aktivin do të rrjedhin në shoqëri dhe kosto e aktivit mund të matet me besueshmëri. Kostot e riparimeve të vogla dhe mirëmbajtjes ditore njihen si shpenzime në momentin kur ato ndodhin. Kostoja e zëvendësimit të pjesëve të mëdha apo komponentët e aktiveve afatgjata materiale kapitalizohen dhe pjesa e zëvendësuar ç'regjistrohet. Po kështu, kur kryhet një inspektim me vlerë të lartë, kostoja e tij njihet në vlerën kontabël të aktiveve afatgjata materiale nëse kriteret e njohjes përbushen. Vlera aktuale e kostos së prishme për nxjerjen jashtë përdorimit të aktiveve afatgjata materiale pas përdorimit të tyre është përfshirë në koston e aktivit përkates, nëse kriteret e njohjes për një parashikim të tillë janë përbushur. Ndërhyrja në infrastrukturë që rrit jetën e dobishme të pronës, impianteve dhe pajisjeve, përmirëson operacionet ose optimizimin e kostos, kapitalizohet në koston e tokës dhe ndërtimit dhe amortizohet gjatë jetës së dobishme të kësaj kategorie.

Amortizimi

Toka nuk amortizohet. Amortizimi për zërat e tjerë të aktiveve afatgjata materiale është llogaritur me metodën lineare duke shpërndarë koston dhe vlerën e mbetur të tyre sipas jetegjatësisë ekonomike.

➤ Toka dhe përmirësimet	10 deri në 40 vjet
➤ Ndërtesa	10 deri në 40 vjet
➤ Makineri dhe pajisje	5 deri në 40 vjet
➤ Automjete	5 deri në 15 vjet
➤ Mobilje dhe pajisje, paisje elektronike	2 deri në 10 vjet

Vlera e mbetur e një aktivi është shuma e vlerësuar që Shoqëria do të përfitojë nga nxjerra jashtë përdorimit e aktivit minus kostot e vlerësuar për ta nxjerrë jashtë përdorimit, në qoftë se aktivi është tashmë në moshën dhe në kushtet e prishme në fund të jetës së tij të dobishme. Vlera e mbetur e aktivit dhe jeta e dobishme rishikohen, dhe rregullohen nëse është e nevojshme, në fund të çdo periudhe raportimi. Një aktiv afatgjatë material dhe çdo pjesë përbërëse e tij e rëndësishme të njohura fillimisht me kosto, ç'regjistrohet në rastin kur nxirret jashtë përdorimit, ose kur nuk priten të rrjedhin në shoqëri përfitimi të ardhshme nga përdorimi ose nga shitja e tij. Çdo fitim ose humbje që vjen nga ç'regjistrimi i aktivit (llogaritur si diferençë midis të ardhurave nga nxjerra jashë përdorimit dhe vlerës kontabël të aktivit), përfshihet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse kur aktivi ç'regjistrohet.

Pjesët e këmbimit njihen si pjesë të aktiveve afatgjata materiale nëse përbushin kriteret e mëposhtme: pjesët e këmbimit priten të përdoren në më shumë se një periudhë ushtrimore, kostoja e tyre mund të matet në mënyrë të besueshmës, kemi siguri që përfitimet ekonomike të ardhshme të lidhura me këto pjesë këmbimi do rrjedhin tek njësia ekonomike, dhe vlera për njësi të pjesëve strategjike të këmbimit është e barabartë ose e kalon ekuivalentin prej 50 mijë Euro.

h. Aktivet aftagjata jomateriale

Aktivet afatgjata jomateriale të shoqerisë kanë jetë të dobishme të përcaktuar dhe kryesisht përfshijnë programe kompjuterike të kapitalizuara, licenca dhe punime në proces.

Licencat e programeve kompjuterike kapitalizohen në bazë të kostove të nevojshme për blerjen dhe deri ne vendosjen e tyre në përdorim.

Jeta e dobishme në vite

➤ Programe kompjuterike	5 vjet-10 vjet
➤ Licensat	10 vjet

Nëse zhvlerësohen, vlera kontabël e aktiveve jo-materiale shënohen në vlerën më të lartë të përdorimit dhe në vlerën e drejtë minus kostot e nxjerrjes jashtë përdorimit.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL (VAZHDIM)

h. Aktivet aftagjata jomateriale (vazhdim)

Nëse zhvlerësohen, vlera kontabël e aktiveve jo-materiale shënohen në vlerën më të lartë të përdorimit dhe në vlerën e drejtë minus kostot e nxjerrjes jashtë përdorimit.

Aktivet afatgjata jo-materiale që kanë një jetë të dobishme të papërcaktuar ose aktive jo-materiale jo të gatshme për përdorim nuk janë subjekt i amortizimit dhe testohen çdo vit për zhvlerësim. Aktivet që i nënshtrohen zhvlerësimit dhe amortizimit rishikohen për zhvlerësim sa herë që ngjarjet ose ndryshimet në rrethanat tregojnë se vlera kontabël neto mund të mos jetë e rikuperueshme. Një humbje nga zhvlerësimi njihet për shumën me të cilën shuma e mbetur e aktivit tekalon shumën e rikuperueshme. Shuma e rikuperueshme është vlera më e lartë e një aktivi minus kostot e çregjistrimit dhe vlerës në përdorim. Për qëllime të vlerësimit të zhvlerësimit, aktivet grumbullohen në nivelet më të ulëta për të cilat ka hyrje monetare kryesish të pavarura (njësi gjeneruese të mjeteve monetare). Zhvlerësimet e mëparshme të aktiveve jo financiare (përveç emrit të mirë), nëse ka, shqyrtohen për kthim të mundshëm në çdo datë raportimi.

i. Kostot e huamarrjes

Kostot e huamarrjes që lidhen drejtpërdrejt me blerjen, ndërtimin ose prodhimin e një aktivi, që kërkijnë një periudhë të gjatë kohore për të përgatitur aktivin për përdorim apo për shitje, kapitalizohen si pjesë e kostove te aktivit përkatës. Të gjitha kostot e tjera të huamarrjes, përfshihen në shpenzimet e periudhës në të cilën ndodhin. Kostot e huamarrjes përbëhen nga interesat dhe kosto të tjera në lidhje me huamarrjen e fondeve.

Shoqëria kapitalizon kostot e huamarrjes për të gjitha aktivet e kualifikuara, për të cilat ndërtimi ka filluar më ose pas 1 janar 2009.

j. Instrumentat Financiare - Njohja fillestare dhe matja e mëpasshme

Instrumentet financiare me vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet fitimit ose humbjes ("FVTPL") fillimisht regjistrohen me vlerën e drejtë. Të gjithë instrumentet e tjerë financiarë fillimisht regjistrohen me vlerën e drejtë të rregulluar me kostot e transaksionit. Vlera e drejtë në njohjen fillestare dëshmohet më së miri nga çmimi i transaksionit. Një fitim ose humbje në njohjen fillestare regjistrohet vetëm nëse ka një diferençë midis vlerës së drejtë dhe çmimit të transaksionit që mund të dëshmohet nga transaksionet e tjera të tregut për të njëjtin instrument ose nga një teknikë vlerësimi, të dhënat e të cilave përfshijnë vetëm të dhëna nga tregjet e vëzhgueshme. Pas njohjes fillestare, një zbritje e humbjes së prilshme të kredisë ("ECL") njihet për aktivet financiare të mbajtura me koston e amortizuar ("AC") dhe investimet në instrumentet e borxhit të matura me vlerën e drejtë nëpërmjet të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse ("FVOCI") që rezultojnë në një humbje të menjëherëshme të kontabël. Shoqëria nuk ka asete financiare FVTPL ose FVTOCI në datën e raportimit.

Aktivet financiare

Klasifikimi dhe matja e mëpasshme - kategoritë e matjës.

Shoqëria klasifikon aktivet financiare në kategoritë e mëposhtme të matjës: Asete me vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet fitimit ose humbjes; Asete me vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse; Asete të matura me koston e amortizuar. Klasifikimi dhe matja pasuese e aktiveve financiare të borxhit varen nga: (i) modeli i biznesit të Shoqërisë për menaxhimin e portofolit të aktiveve përkatëse dhe (ii) karakteristikat e fluksit të mjeteve monetare të aktivit. Klasifikimi dhe matja pasuese - modeli i biznesit.

Modeli i biznesit pasqyron mënyrën se si Shoqëria menaxhon pasuritë në mënyrë që të gjenerojë fluks monetare - nëse objekti i Shoqërisë është: (i) vetëm të mbledhë fluks monetare kontraktuale nga aktivet ("mbajnë për të mbledhur fluks monetare kontraktuale") ose (ii) për të mbledhur të dyja flukset e mjeteve monetare kontraktuale dhe flukset e mjeteve monetare që rrjedhin nga shitja e aktiveve ("mbajnë për të mbledhur fluks monetare kontraktuale dhe shesin") ose, nëse asnjë nga (i) dhe (ii) nuk aplikohet, si pjesë e modelit të biznesit, atëherë klasifikohen si "të tjerë" dhe maten me vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet fitimit ose humbjes.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEQUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

j. Instrumentat Financiare - Njohja fillestare dhe matja e mëpasshme (Vazhdim)

Klasifikimi dhe matja e mëpasshme - karakteristikat e flukseve monetare.

Kur modeli i biznesit do të mbajë pasuri për të mbledhur flukse monetare kontraktuale ose për të mbajtur flukse monetare kontraktuale dhe për të shitur, Shoqëria vlerëson nëse flukset e mjeteve monetare përfaqësojnë vetëm pagesat e principalit dhe interesit ("VPPI"). Aktivet financiare me derivativët e përfshirë konsiderohen në tërësinë e tyre kur përcaktojnë nëse flukset e tyre të parasë janë në përputhje me tiparin e ("VPPI"). Gjatë marrjes së këtij vlerësimi, Shoqëria konsideron nëse flukset e mjeteve monetare kontraktuale janë në përputhje me një marrëveshje bazë të huadhënies, pra interesi përfshin vetëm konsideratën përrrezikun e kredisë, vlerën kohore të parasë, rreziqet e tjera bazë të huadhënies dhe marzxin e fitimit.

Kur kushtet kontraktuale paraqesin ekspozim ndaj rrezikut ose paqëndrueshmërisë që nuk është në përputhje me një marrëveshje bazë të huadhënies, aktivi financiar klasifikohet dhe matet në vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet fitimit ose humbjes. Vlerësimi i VPPI kryhet në njohjen fillestare të një aktivi dhe nuk rivlerësohet më pas.

Aktivet financiare të Shoqërisë përfshijnë mjete monetare dhe depozita afatshkurtra, të arkëtueshme tregtare dhe të tjera.

Llogari të arkëtueshme

Llogari të arkëtueshme janë aktive financiare jo-derivative me pagesa fiksë ose të përcaktueshme që nuk janë të kuotuara në një treg aktiv. Pas matjes fillestare, aktivet e tillë financiare maten më pas me koston e amortizuar duke përdorur metodën e normës efektive të interesit ("EIR"), dhe duke zbritur zhvlerësimin. Kostoja e amortizuar llogaritet duke marrë parasysh çdo zbritje ose premium për blerjen dhe tarifat ose kostot që janë pjesë përbërëse e EIR-së. Amortizimi i EIR është përfshirë në të ardhurat financiare në pasqyrën e të ardhurave. Humbjet që rrjedhin nga zhvlerësimi njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave në shpenzimet financiare.

Aktivet financiare – riklasifikimi

Instrumentet financiare riklasifikohen vetëm kur modeli i biznesit për menaxhimin e portofolit në tërësi ndryshon. Riklasifikimi ka një efekt të ardhshëm dhe zhvillohet që nga fillimi i periudhës së parë të raportimit që vijon pas ndryshimit të modelit të biznesit. Shoqëria nuk ka ndryshuar modelin e saj të biznesit gjatë periudhës aktuale dhe krahasuese dhe nuk ka bërë ndonjë riklasifikim.

Fshirja

Aktivet financiare fshihen tërësisht ose pjesërisht, kur Shoqëria ka bërë të gjitha përpjekjet praktike për arkëtimin e tyre dhe ka arritur në përfundimin se nuk ka shpresë të arsyeshme për arkëtim. Fshirja përfaqëson një ngjarje të cregjistrimit. Shoqëria mund të fshijë aktivet financiare që ende i nënshtrohen veprimtarisë së mbledhjes me forcë kur Shoqëria kërkon të rimarrë shumat të cilat sipas kontratës janë të kërkueshme, megjithatë, nuk ka shpresë të arsyeshme për arkëtim.

C'regjistrimi

Një aktiv financiar (ose, kur aplikohet, një pjesë e një aktivi financiar ose një pjesë të një grupi të aktiveve financiare të ngashme) c'regjistrohet kur:

- Të drejtat për të marrë flukse monetare nga aktivi kanë skaduar
- Shoqëria ka transferuar të drejtat e saj për të marrë flukse të mjeteve monetare nga aktivi ose ka marrë detyrimin për të paguar flukset monetare të marra në tërësi pa vonesë materiale për një palë të tretë sipas një marrëveshjeje të "kalimit"; dhe (a) Shoqëria ka transferuar në mënyrë të konsiderueshme të gjitha rreziqet dhe përfitimet e aktivitit, ose (b) Shoqëria nuk ka transferuar as nuk ka ruajtur në mënyrë të konsiderueshme të gjitha rreziqet dhe përfitimet e aktivitit, por ka transferuar kontrollin e aktivitit.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(*Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe*)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

j. Instrumentat Financiare - Njohja fillestare dhe matja e mëpasshme (Vazhdim)

Zhvlerësimi i aktiveve financiare - zbrilita për humbjen e kredisë për ECL (Humbja e pritshme e kredisë) Shoqeria vlerëson ECL për instrumentet e borxhit të matura në AC. Shoqeria mat ECL dhe njeh humbjet neto të zhvlerësimit te aktivet financiare dhe të kontratës në çdo datë raportimi. Matja e ECL pasqyron: (i) një sasi të paanshme dhe të ponderuar të probabilitetit që përcaktohet duke vlerësuar një sërë rezultatesh të mundshme, (ii) vlerën kohore të parasë dhe (iii) të gjithë informacionin e arsyeshëm dhe të mbështetur që është në dispozicion pa kostot dhe përpjekjet e panevojshme në fund të se cilës periudhë raportuese për ngjarjet e kaluara, kushtet aktuale dhe parashikimet e kushteve të ardhshme.

Zbritja për humbjen e kredisë njihet duke përdorur një qasje të thjeshtuar në ECL të jetëgjalësisë së kredisë ECL njihet nepermjet një llogarie zbritje për të shënuar vlerën kontabël neto të arkëtueshmeve në vlerën aktuale të flukseve të pritshme të mjetave monetare të skontuara me normat e interesit.

Detyrimet Financiare

Klasifikimi dhe matja e mëpasshme - kategoritë e matjes.

Detyrimet financiare klasifikohen si të matura më pas në AC, përvçse (i) detyrimeve financiare në FVTPL: ky klasifikim zbatohet për derivativët, detyrimet financiare të mbajtura për tregtim (p.sh. pozicionet afatshkurtra në letra me vlerë), konsiderata kontingjente e njohur nga një blerës në një kombinim biznesi dhe detyrime të tjera financiare të përcaktuara si të tilla në njohjen fillestare dhe (ii) kontratat e garancisë financiare dhe angazhimet e huasë. Detyrimet financiare të Shoqeriaë përfshijnë borxhet e tregtisë dhe të tjera, huatë dhe huamarrjet.

Huatë dhe huamarrjet

Pas njohjes fillestare, interesat e huave dhe huamarrjeve maten në vazhdimesi me koston e amortizuar, duke përdorur normën efektive të interesit. Fitimi dhe humbja njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse kur detyrimet ç'registrohen gjithashtu me metodën e amortizimit duke përdorur normën efektive të interest (NEI). Kostoja e amortizimit llogaritet duke marrë parasysh çdo zbritje apo prim si dhe komisione apo kosto të cilat janë pjesë përbërëse e normës efektive të interesit (NEI). Norma efektive e interesit është e përfshirë në kostot financiare të pasqyrës së të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse.

Ç'regjistrimi

Një detyrim finciasçar ç'registrohet nga pasqyra e pozicionit finciasçar kur detyrimi është përbushur, anulluar ose i ka kaluar afati. Kur një detyrim finciasçar zëvendësohet nga një detyrim tjetër nga po i njëjtë huadhënës me terma të ndryshuara, ose termat e një detyrimi ekzistues ndryshohen në mënyrë të konsiderueshme, ky ndryshim apo modifikim, pasqyrohet në pasqyrën e pozicionit finciasçar me ç'regjistrimin e detyrimit fillestare dhe njohjen e detyrimit të ri, dhe diferenca në vlerën respektive kontabël njihet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse.

Kushtet janë thelbësishët të ndryshme në qoftë se vlera aktuale e flukseve të mjetave monetare sipas kushteve të reja, duke përfshirë çdo pagesë të paguar neto nga çdo tarifë e marrë dhe zbritur duke përdorur normën fillestare të interesit efektiv, është të paktën 10% ndryshe nga vlera aktuale e skontuar e flukset monetare të mbeturat përdorur normën fillestare. Nëse një shkëmbim i instrumenteve të borxhit ose modifikimi i afateve llogaritet si shlyerje, çdo shpenzim ose tarifë e shkaktuar njihet si pjesë e fitimit ose humbjes në shlyerje. Nëse shkëmbimi ose modifikimi nuk llogaritet si shlyerje, çdo shpenzim ose tarifë e shkaktuar rregullon vlerën kontabël të pasivit dhe amortizohet gjatë afatit të mbetur të pasivit të modifikuar. Ndryshimet e detyrimeve që nuk rezultojnë në shlyerje llogariten si një ndryshim në vlerësim duke përdorur një metodë kumulative kapëse, përfshirë fitimi ose humbje të njohur në fitim ose humbje, përvç nëse përbajtja ekonomike e diferencës në vlerat e mbartura i atribuohet një transaksiioni kapital me pronarët.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VÄZHDIM)

k. Kompensimi i instrumentave financiare

Aktivet financiare dhe detyrimet financiare kompensohen me njëra-tjetrën ëhe vlera neto raportohet në pasqyrat financiare, vetëm në qoftë se ekziston një e drejtë ligjore për të kompensuar shumat e njoitura të tyre dhe ekziston qëllimi për ti shlyer në vlerën neto, ose për të njojur aktivin dhe shlyer detyrimin në të njëjtën kohë. Kjo e drejtë kompensimi (a) nuk duhet të jetë e kushtëzuar nga një ngjarje e ardhshme dhe (b) duhet të jetë ligjërisht e zbatueshme në të gjitha rrethanat: (i) rrjedhën normale të biznesit, si dhe (ii) në rast falimentimit.

I. Inventarët

Inventarët regjistrohen me vlerën më të vogël midis kostos dhe vlerës neto të realizueshme.

Kostoja e produkteve të gatshme dhe e produkteve në proces përbëhet nga lënda parë, puna direkte, kosto të tjera direkte dhe shpenzime të përgjithshme të prodhimit (bazuar ne kapacitetin normal operativ), por përjashton koston e huamarjes. Vlera neto e realizueshme është çmimi i shitjes i vlerësuar në kushtet normale të veprimit të biznesit, minus kostot e vlerësuara të përfundimit të procesit të prodhimit dhe kostot e vlerësuara të nevojshme për të kryer shitjen.

Shpenzimet e kryera për të sjellë produktet në vendndodhjen aktuale dhe në kushtet e nevojshme llogariten si më poshtë:

Lënda e parë:

➤ Me koston e blerjes sipas metodës së kostos mesatare

Produktet e gatshme dhe prodhimi në proces:

➤ Me koston e punës dhe materialeve direkte dhe një pjesë të shpenzimeve të tjera të përgjithshme bazuar në kapacitetin normal prodhues, por duke përjashtuar kostot e huamarjes. Kosto fillestare e inventarit përfshin transferimin e fitimit apo të humbjes, rezultuar nga ndërmarrja e pozicioneve mbrojtëse të fluksit monetar, të njoitura në fitim-humbje, në lidhje me blerjet e lëndëve të para.

m. Zhvlerësimi i aktiveve jo-financiare

Shoqëria vlerëson në çdo datë raportimi në qoftë se ka faktorë në treg që tregojnë se aktivet mund të janë zhvlerësuar. Në rast se ekziston një tregues i tillë, ose kur kërkohet testimi vjetor për një aktiv të zhvlerësuar, Shoqëria vlerëson shumën e rikuperueshme. Shuma e rikuperueshme e aktivit është vlera më e lartë midis vlerës së drejtë të aktivit, ose njësisë së gjenerimit të mjeteve monetare minus koston e shitjes dhe vlerës në përdorim të aktivit, dhe përcaktohet për një aktiv individual, përvçese kur aktivi nuk gjeron flukse monetare hyrëse të cilat janë më së shumti të pavaruara nga flukset monetare hyrëse të aktiveve të tjera ose grupeve të aktiveve të Shoqërisë. Kur vlera e mbartur e një aktivit ose e njësisë së gjenerimit të mjeteve monetare tejkalon shumën e vlerës së rikuperueshme, aktivi konsiderohet i zhvlerësuar dhe vlera e tij zgjedhohet deri në vlerën e tij të rikuperueshme.

Gjatë përcaktimit të shumës në përdorim, flukset e pritshme monetare skontohen në vlerën e tyre aktuale duke përdorur normën e zbriljes para tatimit që reflekton vlerësimin aktual të vlerës në kohë të parasë dhe rreziqeve specifike për këtë aktiv. Në përcaktimin e vlerës së drejtë minus kostove të transaksionit, merren në konsideratë transaksionet më të fundit në treg, në rast se ka të tilla. Në rast se transaksione të tilla nuk identifikohen, perdoret një model i përshtatshëm vlerësimi. Keto llogaritje mbështëtën nga vlerësimi të shumëfishta, çmimet e aksioneve të kuotuara për filialen e treguar në bursa, ose tregues të tjerë të vlerës së drejtë.

Shoqëria për llogaritjen e zhvlerësimit bazohet në buxhetë të detajuara dhe parashikime të cilat janë përgatitur veçmas për çdo njësi të gjenerimit të mjeteve monetare të Shoqërisë, të të cilat janë të alokuara aktivet individuale. Buxhetet dhe parashikimet përgjithësisht mbulojnë një periudhe pesë vjeçare. Për periudha më të gjata llogaritet një normë afatgjatë rritjeje dhe aplikohet në skontimin e flukseve monetare të ardhshme pas vitit të pestë.



2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL (VAZHDIM)

m. Zhvlerësimi i aktiveve jo-financiare (vazhdim)

Humbjet nga zhvlerësimi për proceset e vazhdueshme, duke përfshirë zhvlerësimet në inventar, njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse, në ato kategori shpenzimesh që janë në përputhje me funksionin e aktivit të zhvlerësuar, përvèç pronave paraprakisht të rivlerësuara kur rivlerësimi është njojur në të ardhura të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse. Në këtë rast zhvlerësimi njihet gjithashtu në të ardhura të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse deri në shumën e ndonjë rivlerësimi të mëparshëm.

Për aktivet me përjashtim të emrit të mirë, bëhet një vlerësim në çdo datë raportimi në rast se ka ndonjë tregues që tregon se humbjet nga zhvlerësimet nuk ekzistojnë ose janë ulur. Nëse ekzistojnë tregues të tillë, Shoqëria vlerëson shumën e rikuperueshme të aktivit ose të njësive të gjenerimit të mjetave monetare.

Humbjet e mëparshme të zhvlerësimit mund të rimerren vetëm në qoftë se ka pasur një ndryshim në supozimet e përdorura përmes përcaktuar shumën e rikuperushme të aktivit që nga njojja e fundit e humbjes nga zhvlerësimi. Kjo rimarrje është e kufizuar në mënyrë që shuma e mbartur e aktivit të mos kalojë shumën e rikuperueshme dhe gjithashtu mos të tejkalojë shumën e mbartur e cila do të ishte e përcaktuar, si amortizim neto, në rast se asnjë humbje nga zhvlerësimi nuk do të ishte njojur për aktivin në vitet e mëparshme. Kjo rimarrje njihet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse përvèce kur aktivi mbahet me vlerën e rivlerësuar të aktivit, rast në të cilin rikthimi trajtohet si një rritje nga rivlerësimi.

n. Mjetet monetare dhe depozitat afatshkurtra

Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre përfshijnë mjetet monetare në arkë, depozitat e mbajtura në bankë dhe investime likuide afatshkurlra me afat maturimi tre muaj ose më pak. Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre mbahen me koston e amortizuar duke përdorur metodën e interesit efektiv. Për qëllime të pasqyrës së flukseve monetare, mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre përbëhen nga mjete monetare në arkë dhe depozita afatshkurtra të përcaktuara më lart, pasi i zbritet teprica e overdraft-ve bankare.

o. Provizonet

Provizonet njihen kur Shoqëria ka një detyrim aktual (ligjor ose konstruktiv) si rezultat i një ngjarjeje të kaluar, është e mundur që të nevojitet flukse dalëse të burimeve ekonomike përmes shlyer detyrimin dhe mund të bëhet një vlerësim i besueshëm i shumës së detyrimit. Provizonet nuk njihen per humbje operacionale te ardhshme.

Kur ka një numër detyrimesh të ngjashme, gjasat që një fluks dalës do të nevojitet në shlyerje përcaktohet duke marrë parasysh klasën e detyrimeve në tërësi. Një provizion njihet edhe nëse gjasat e një fluksi dalës në lidhje me çdo zë të përfshirë në të njëjtën klasë të detyrimeve mund të jenë të vogla.

Rezervat maten me vlerën aktuale të shpenzimeve që duhen përmes shlyer detyrimin duke përdorur një normë para tatimit që pasqyron vlerësimet aktuale të tregut përmes vlerës në kohë të parasë dhe rreziqet specifike të detyrimit. Rritja në provizion përmes shkak të kalimit të kohës njihet si shpenzim i interesit.

p. Kapitali

Aksionet e zakonshme klasifikohen si kapital. Kostot rritëse që i atribuohen drejtpërdrejt emetimit të aksioneve të reja janë paraqitur në kapital si një zbritje, neto nga tatuimi, mbi të ardhurat. Çdo tejkalim i vlerës së drejtë të shumës së marrë mbi vlerën nominale të aksioneve të emetuara regjistrohet si premium i aksioneve në kapital.

Dividentët regjistrohen si pasiv dhe zbriten nga kapitali në periudhën në të cilën ato janë deklaruar dhe miratuar. Çdo divident i deklaruar pas periudhës raportuese dhe përpëra se pasqyrat financiare të autorizohen përmes t'u lëshuar, janë të shpalosura në shënimet e ngjarjeve të mëvonshme. Pasqyrat financiare ligjore të Shoqerisë janë baza përmes të cilave fitimi i fitimit dëshiron se ndarjeve të tjera.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



2. PËRMBLEDHJE E POLITIKAVE TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABEL (VAZHDIM)

q. Llogaritë e pagueshme

Llogaritë e pagueshme njihen kur pala tjetër përbush detyrimet e saj sipas kontratës dhe regjistrohen fillimi me vlerën e tyre të drejtë dhe më pas kostoja amortizohet duke përdorur metodën e interesit efektiv. Llogaritë e pagueshme klasifikohen si detyrime afatshkurtra nëse pagesa kryhet brenda një viti ose më pak (ose në ciklin normal operativ të biznesit, nëse është më i gjatë se një vit). Në rast se jo, ato njihen si detyrime afatgjata.

r. Përfitimet e punonjësve

Pagat, kontributet në fondet e pensioneve shtetërore dhe ato të sigurimeve shoqërore, lejet vjetore dhe pushimet mjekësore, shpërbimet dhe përfitimet jomonetare (siç janë shërbimet shëndetësore) grumbullohen në vitin në të cilin shërbimet e lidhura jepen nga punonjësit e Shoqërisë. Shoqëria nuk ka asnjë detyrim ligjor ose konstruktiv për të bërë pagesa të pensioneve ose përfitimeve të ngjashme përtëj skemës ligjore të kontributive të përcaktuara.

s. Perfitimet nga Pagesat te bazuara ne Opsione

Përfitimet nga pagesat të bazuara në aksione u sigurohen anëtarëve të menaxhmentit të lartë përmes skemave të aksioneve të Grupit që mbulojnë disa filiale. Aktualisht, Grupi ka skemat e mëposhtme: 1) planet e opsiioneve të aksioneve (2014 dhe 2017) dhe 2) plani afatgjatë i stimujve i prezantuar në vitin 2020, i cili ka të bëjë me ndarjen e aksioneve dhe lidhjen me **shënimin shpjegues 26**.

Një transaksion pagese i bazuar në aksione të Grupit klasifikohet nga perspektiva e secilës shoqeri raportuese, sesa duke bërë një përcaktim të vetëm të klasifikimit që është i zbatueshëm për të gjitha shoqeritë e grupit. Antea Cement sha merr pjesë në planin stimulues afatgjatë të vitit 2020, i cili klasifikohet si i shlyer në para në pasqyrat financiare të Grupit, por klasifikohet si i shlyer në kapital në pasqyrat financiare të Antea Cement Sha, pasi Antea Cement Sha nuk ka asnjë detyrim për të shlyer kete kompensimin. Si pasojë, ajo njeh vlerën e drejtë të shpërblimeve si shpenzime te përfitimeve të punonjësve në pasqyren e fitim humbjes, me një rritje perkatese ne zera Opsonet e Aksioneve ne kategorinë e Kapitalit dhe Rezervave.

Shuma totale që do të shpenzohet përcaktohet duke iu referuar vlerës së drejtë të perfitimeve të dhëna, e cila bazohet në çmimin e aksionit të memes në datën e dhënieve. Shpenzimi total njihet gjatë periudhës së përfitimit, e cila është periudha gjatë së cilës plotësohen kushtet e specifikuara të shërbimit. Në fund të secilës periudhë, Antea Cement sha rishikon vlerësimet e saj për numrin e kompensimeve që pritet të jafen në bazë të kushteve të specifikuara të përfitimit dhe shkallës së mos-perfitimit. Shoqeria njeh efektin e rishikimit të vlerësimeve fillestare, nëse ka, në paqyren e fitim humbjes, si dhe me kunder-vleren perkatese ne zera Opsonet e Aksioneve ne kategorinë e Kapitalit dhe Rezervave.

t. Periudhat krahasuese

Shifrat për periudhat krahasuese janë riklasifikuar atëherë kur është gjykuar si e përshtatshme, për të qënë në përputhje me ndryshimet në paraqitje e periudhës aktuale. Këto riklasifikime, gjithsesi, nuk kanë rezultuar në ndryshime të rëndësishme në përbajtjen dhe formën e informacionit financiar të paraqitur në pasqyrat financiare.

Përgatitja e Pasqyrave Financiare të Shoqërisë kërkijnë që manaxhimi të bëjë gjykime, vlerësimë dhe supozime që ndikojnë në shumat e raportuara të të ardhurave, shpenzimeve, aktiveve dhe detyrimeve dhe në paraqitjen e dhënieve së shpjegimeve për detyrime të kushtëzuara, në fund të periudhës raportuese. Megjithatë, pasiguria në lidhje me këto supozime dhe vlerësimë mund të rezultojë në ngjarje që kërkijnë korrigjime materiale në vlerën kontabel të aktivit ose detyrimit që do të rezultojë në periudhat e ardhshme.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



3. GJYKIME TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL, VLERËSIMET DHE SUPORIZMET

I. Vlerësimet dhe Supozimet

Supozimet kryesore lidhur me të ardhmen dhe burime të tjera kryesore në lidhje me vlerësimin e pasigurive në datën e raportimit, që kanë një rrezik domethënës në shkaktimin e një korrigjimi material në vlerat kontabël të aktiveve dhe detyrimeve brenda vitit të ardhshëm financiar, janë përshkruar si më poshtë. Shoqëria përfshin vlerësimet e saj të supozimet e disponueshme në momentin kur janë përgatitur pasqyrat financiare. Megjithatë, rrethanat ekzistuese dhe supozimet në lidhje me zhvillimet e ardhshme mund të ndryshojnë përfshirë shakat e ndryshimeve të tregut dhe rrethanave që janë jashtë kontrollit të Shoqërisë. Këto ndryshime pasqyrohen te supozimet kur ato ndodhin.

II. Zhvlerësimi i llogarive të arkëtueshme

Drejtimi i Shoqërisë përllogarit një fond zhvlerësimi për llogaritë e arkëtueshme të dyshimta për të përllogaritur humbjet e mundshme të cilat mund të rezultojnë si pasojë e paftësise paguese të klientëve përfshirë paguar shumat e caktuara. Matja e ECL është një zhvlerësim i rëndësishëm që përfshin metodologjinë e përcaktimit, modelet dhe inputet e të dhënave. Shoqëria zhvlerëson në mënyrë individuale të gjitha rastet gjyqësore dhe llogaritë e arkëtueshme përfshirë shumë se 365 ditë. Humbja e pritshme e kredisë është produkt i ekspozimit të parazgjedhur, humbjes së parazgjedhur dhe probabilitetit të mospagimit. Kosto mesatare e kapitalit prej 6.7% përdoret për përllogaritjen e zhvlerës së zbritur.

Të gjitha llogaritë e tjera tregtare zhvlerësohen kolektivisht duke përdorur një qasje të thjeshtuar në ECL gjatë jetëgjatësisë së tyre. Raportet e humbjeve sipas kategorive llogariten bazuar në matricën e provizioneve që e konsideron ekspozimin me vonesë, normat e vonesës historike, dërgesën e klientit dhe ndryshimet në kushtet e pagesës së klientit.

III. Jeta e dobishme e aktiveve afatgjata materiale dhe aktiveve afatgjata jomateriale

Mbajtja e kontabilitetit përfshirë aktivet afatgjata të trupëzuara dhe aktiveve afatgjata të patrupëzuara përfshin përdorimin e zhvlerësimeve në përcaktimin e jetëgjatësisë së dobishme të aktiviteve dhe zhvlerësimeve të mbetur. Përcaktimi i jetëgjatësisë së dobishme të aktivitës është bazuar në gjykimin e drejtimit. Informacione të mëtejshme jepen në shënimet 2(g),(h),16 dhe 17.

IV. Taksat

Në lidhje me interpretimin e rregulloreve komplekse të taksave, ndryshimeve në ligjet tatimore, si dhe shumës dhe kohës së të ardhurave të ardhshme të taksueshme ekszistojnë pasiguri të ndryshme. Përfshirë shakat të gamës së gjërë të marrëdhënieve të biznesit ndërkombëtar si dhe natyrës afatgjatë dhe kompleksitetit të marrëveshjeve ekzistuese kontraktuale, diferençat e lindura midis rezultateve aktuale dhe supozimeve të bëra, ose ndryshimeve të ardhshme të supozimeve mund të çojnë në nevojë e korrigjimit të të ardhurave të taksueshme dhe shpenzimeve tashmë të regjistruara. Shoqëria krijon provizione bazuar në zhvlerësimë të arsyeshme, që lidhen me pasojat e mundshme nga kontrolllet e kryera nga autoritetet tatimore të vendit në të cilin Shoqëria operon. Vlera e provizioneve bazohet në disa faktorë, si psh: përvoja e mëparshme nga kontrolllet tatimore dhe interpretimi të ndryshme të rregulloreve tatimore nga njësia e tatushme ose autoriteti përgjegjës tatimor.

Diferencat e interpretimeve mund të shkaktohen nga çështje të ndryshme që varen nga kushtet ekzistuese në mëjdisin ku Shoqëria operon. Kur Shoqëria e zhvlerëson të ulët probabilitetin që një çështje gjyqësore e lidhur me taksat të rezultojnë në fluks dalës mjetesh monetare, ajo nuk njeh detyrime të kushtëzuara.

V. Kostot e restaurimit të mëjdisit – Provizonet përfshirë

Shoqëria i kërkohet që të restaurojë duke ripyllëzuar guroret ose vendet e punimeve në baza vjetore bazuar me një program të caktuar. Keto restaurime janë kryer çdo vit dhe kostot përkatese janë njoftuar në rezultatet financiare të Shoqërisë.

Vlerësimet dhe supozimet përkatese rishikohen vazhdimisht. Rishikimet e zhvlerësimeve kontabël njoftohen në periudhën në të cilën zhvlerësimi është rishikuar dhe në çdo periudhë të ardhme që ndikohet.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

3. GJYKIME TË RËNDËSISHME KONTABËL, VLERËSIMET DHE SUPOZIMET (VAZHDIM)

Në veçanti, informacioni rreth fushave të rëndësishme të pasigurisë në vlerësimet dhe gjykit kritike në aplikimin e politikave kontabël të cilat kanë më shumë efekt në shumat e njohura në pasqyrat financiare janë përshkruar në shënimet e mëposhtme:

Shënim 15 – Tatimi mbi të ardhurat

Shënim 22 – Llogaritë e arkëtueshme

Shënim 29 – Provizonet

Shënim 34 – Angazhimet dhe detyrimet/aktivitetet e kushtëzuara

4. MANAXHIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR

Shoqëria ka ekspozim kundrejt rrezikut të kredisë, rrezikut të likuiditetit dhe rrezikut të tregut nga përdorimi i instrumentave financiarë.

Ky shënim paraqet informacion mbi ekspozimet e Shoqërisë ndaj secilit prej rreziqeve të mësipërme; objektivat, politikat dhe proceset e Shoqërisë për të matur dhe manaxhuan rrezikun, si dhe manaxhimin e kapitalit të Shoqërisë. Shënime të mëtejshme shpjeguese sasiore janë përfshirë në pasqyrat financiare dhe veçanërisht në **shënimin 31**.

Bordi i Drejtoreve ka përgjegjësinë e përgjithshme për vendosjen dhe mbikqyrjen e strukturës së Shoqërisë për menaxhimin e rrezikut.

Politikat e Shoqërisë për manaxhimin e riskut janë hartuar për të identifikuar dhe analizuar rrezikun me të cilat përballet Shoqëria, për të përcaktuar kufijt dhe kontolle rreziku të përshtatshme, si dhe për të monitoruar rrezikun dhe zbatimin e kufijve të përcaktuar. Politikat dhe sistemet e manaxhimit të riskut rishikohen rregullisht për të pasqyruar ndryshimet e kushteve të tregut dhe të aktiviteteve të Shoqërisë. Shoqëria, nëpërmjet trajnimeve, procedurave dhe standardeve të manaxhimit ka për qëllim të zhvillojë një mjesid kontrolli konstruktiv dhe të disiplinuar në të cilin punonjësit kuptojnë rolet dhe detyrimet e tyre.

Instrumentat kryesore financiare të Shoqërisë lidhen me rjetet monetare në arkë ose bankë, huatë nga palët e lidhura, llogaritë e arkëtueshme dhe të pagueshme, si dhe llogari të tjera të arkëtueshme dhe të pagueshme.

(i) Rreziku i kredisë

Për shkak të volumit të madh dhe shumëlojshmërisë së bazës së klientëve të Shoqërisë, përqëndrimet e rrezikut të kredisë në lidhje me llogaritë e arkëtueshme nga klientët janë të limituar. Provizioni për llogaritë e dyshimta përcaktohet në një vlerë e cila konsiderohet e nevojshme për të mbuluar rreziqe potenciale në mbledhjen e llogarive të arkëtueshme.

(ii) Rreziku i likuiditetit

Shoqëria gjeneron fluks mjetesh monetare nga aktivitetet operative dhe beson se rreziku i likuiditetit nuk është i rëndësishem.

(iii) Rreziku i tregut

Rreziku i normës së interesit

Shoqëria përballet me rrezikun e normës së interesit që lidhet me huatë të cilat kanë një normë të ndryshueshme. Manaxhimi nuk mban instrumenta derivativë për të zbutur rrezikun.

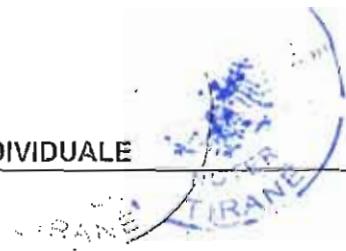
Rreziku i kursit të këmbimit

Shoqëria ka një ekspozim të madh kundrejt monedhave të huaja. Shoqëria ka hua afatshkurtra dhe afatgjata në Euro.

Analiza e ndjeshmërisë

Përgjatë manaxhimit të rrezikut të normës së interesit dhe kursit të këmbimit, Shoqëria ka për qëllim uljen e ndikimit të luhatjeve afatshkurtra në fitimet e Shoqërisë. Në periudhë afatgjata, megjithatë, ndryshimet e përhershme të kursit të këmbimit dhe normës së interesit kanë një impakt në fitim. Ju lutem referojuni analizës se ndjeshmërisë ne shënimet 31a dhe 31b.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEQUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



4. MANAXHIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR (VAZHDIM)

(iv) Manaxhimi i kapitalit

Politika e shoqërisë është që të mbajë një bazë kapitali të fortë, si dhe të ketë besimin e invesorit, kreditorit dhe tregut për të mbështetur zhvillimet e biznesit në të ardhmen. Bordi i Drejtoreve monitoron fitimet përpjaka interesave, tati meve dhe amortizimit.

Bordi po mundohet të mbajë një ekilibër midis kthimeve të larta të cilat mund të arrihen me nivele më të larta huash, dhe avantazheve nga siguria e të pasurit një pozicion të mirë kapitali. Detajet e përllogaritjes së FPITA jepen në **shënimin 32**.

Shoqëria nuk është subjekt i kërkesave të jashtme për kapitalin.

Nuk ka pasur ndryshime gjatë vitit në trajtimin e manaxhimit të rrezikut financiar dhe kapitalit nga Shoqëria.

5. ADAPTIMI I INTERPRETIMEVE DHE STANDARTEVE TË REJA OSE TË RISHIKUARA

Politikat e kontabilitetit të adoptuara gjatë përgatitjes së pasqyrave financiare janë në përputhje me ato të ndjekura në përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare të shoqerise për përvitit e myllur më 31 dhjetor 2020, përvèç adoptimit të standardeve dhe interpretimeve të reja efektive që nga 1 janari 2021.

Standardet e mëposhtme të ndryshuara u bënë efektive për Shoqerinë nga 1 janari 2020 por nuk patën ndonjë ndikim material në Shoqerinë.

- Ndryshimet në Kornizën Konceptuale për Raportimin Financiar (lëshuar më 29 mars 2018 dhe në fuqi për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2020).
- Përkufizimi i një biznesi - Ndryshimet në SNRF 3 (lëshuar më 22 tetor 2018 dhe efektive për blerjet nga fillimi i periudhës vjetore të raportimit që fillon në ose pas 1 janarit 2020).
- Përkufizimi i materialitetit - Ndryshimet në SNK 1 dhe SNK 8 (lëshuar më 31 tetor 2018 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2020)
- Reforma e nivelit të interesit - ndryshimet në fazën 1 të SNRF 9, SNK 39 dhe SNRF 7 (lëshuar më 26 shtator 2019 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë me ose pas 1 janarit 2020).

Janë botuar disa standarde dhe interpretime të reja që janë të detyrueshme për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2021 ose më vonë, dhe të cilat Shoqeria nuk i ka adoptuar herët. Shoqeria është në proces të përcaktimit të ndikimit që këto ndryshime mund të kenë në illogaritë e saj kur te adoptohen.

- Shitia ose Kontributi i Aseteve ndërmjet një investitori dhe një sipërmarrjeje të përbashkët ose sipërmarrje të tij - Ndryshimet në SNRF 10 dhe SNK 28 (lëshuar më 11 shtator 2014 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë në ose pas një date që do të përcaktohet nga BSNK).
- SNRF 17 "Kontratat e Sigurimit" (lëshuar më 18 maj 2017 dhe në fuqi për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë me ose pas 1 janarit 2021).
- Klasifikimi i detyrimeve si afatshkurter ose afat-gjate - Ndryshime në SNK 1 (lëshuar më 23 janar 2020 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2022).
- Të ardhurat përpjaka të synuar, Kontratat e Rendesishme - kostojë e përbushjes së një kontrate, Referencia në Kuadrin Konceptual - ndryshime të fushës së ngushtë në SNK 16, SNK 37 dhe SNRF 3, dhe Përmirësimet Vjetore të SNRF-ve 2018-2020 - ndryshime në SNRF 1, SNRF 9, SNRF 16 dhe SNK 41 (lëshuar në 14 maj 2020 dhe efektiv për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2022).
- Koncesionet e Qirave që lidhen me Covid-19 - Ndryshime në SNRF 16 (lëshuar më 28 maj 2020 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 qershorit 2020).
- Ndryshimet në SNRF 17 dhe një ndryshim në SNRF 4 (lëshuar më 25 qershor 2020 dhe efektiv për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë me ose pas 1 janarit 2023).

- Klasifikimi i detyrimeve si afat shkurter, shtyrja e datës efektive - Ndryshimet në SNK 1 (lëshuar më 15 korrik 2020 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë më ose pas 1 janarit 2023).
- Reforma e normës së interesit (IBOR) - ndryshimet në fazën 2 të SNRF 9, SNK 39, SNRF 7, SNRF 4 dhe SNRF 16 (lëshuar më 27 gusht 2020 dhe efektive për periudhat vjetore që fillojnë me ose pas 1 janarit 2021).

Shitia ose Kontributi i Aseteve ndërmjet një Investitori dhe Ortakut të tij ose Sipërmarrjes së Përbashkët - Shoqeria ka kryer një analizë paraprake dhe ka përcaktuar që standardet dhe prononcimet e mësipërme nuk pritet të kenë një ndikim të rëndësishëm në illogaritë e Shoqerise dhe rezultatet e operacioneve.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



6. TË ARDHURA NGA SHITJET E PRODUKTIT

Të ardhurat nga shitjet e paraqitura në pasqyrën e fitim humbjes dhe të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse analizohen si më poshtë, përsa i përket tregjeve vendase, të huaja si edhe llojit të produktit.

	2020	2019
Produkte çimentoje	6,915,687	6,233,471
Klinker	269,845	105,907
Çimento e importuar	65,247	114,165
Zbritje çmimi	(275,295)	(244,683)
Totali	6,975,484	6,208,860

Për më tepër shitjet janë analizuar si më poshtë përsa i përket tregjeve vendase dhe të huaja si edhe llojit të produktit

	2020	2019
Shitjet		
Tregu i brëndshëm	4,856,136	4,330,345
Tregu i jashtëm	2,394,643	2,123,198
Zbritje çmimi	(275,295)	(244,683)
Totali	6,975,484	6,208,860
Tregu i brëndshëm		
Të ardhurat nga çimento e prodhuar	4,608,653	4,198,559
Të ardhurat nga klinkeri	227,135	100,962
Të ardhurat nga çimento e importuar	20,348	30,824
Zbritje çmimi	(273,019)	(244,683)
Totali	4,583,117	4,085,662
Tregu i jashtëm		
Të ardhura nga çimento e prodhuar	2,307,034	2,034,912
Të ardhura nga klinker	42,710	4,945
Të ardhura nga çimento e importuar	44,899	83,341
Zbritje çmimi	(2,276)	-
Totali	2,392,367	2,123,198

Shoqëria gjeneron të ardhura nga transferimi i mallrave në një moment në kohë. Për shitjet e brendshme, kontrolli transferohet në momentin që mallrat janë vendosur në dispozicion (EX-works) si dhe kur merren në ngarkim nga transportuesi. Për shitjet e eksportit, kontrolli transferohet në çastin kur mallrat janë ngarkuar në anije dhe janë gati për dërgesë.

Kontratat me klientët nuk përbajnë një komponent të konsiderueshëm të financimit, pasi kushtet e pagesës janë në kushtet e tregut. Miratimi i SNRF 15 nuk ka ndikuar lidhur me njohjen e të ardhurave nga Shoqëria si për shitjet ashtu edhe për të ardhurat e tjera të ilustruara në shënimin vijues.

7. TË ARDHURA TË TJERA NGA SHITJET

Të ardhurat e tjera nga shitjet në pasqyrën e fitim-humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse analizohen si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Të ardhura nga transporti	364,289	452,019
Të ardhura nga shitja e materialeve	28,643	7,671
Të ardhura nga shërbimet	117,558	-
Totali	510,490	459,690

Gjatë vitit 2020 të ardhurat nga shitja e materialeve prej 28,643 mijë Lekë perfshijnë shitje te lendet djegese prej 24,719 mijë Lekë. Shitje te materialeve të tjera prej 3,924 mijë Lekë. Gjate vitit 2019 të ardhurat nga shitja e materialeve prej 7,671 mijë Lekë perfshijnë shitjen e materialeve të tjera.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEQUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)



8. KOSTO E SHITJEVE

Kosto e shitjeve në pasqyrën e fitim-humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse paraqitet e detajuar si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Kostot e ndryshueshme	3,504,409	3,840,510
Shpenzimet e shpërndarjes	688,842	764,370
Lënda djegëse e furrës	1,053,222	1,225,884
Energji elektrike	639,614	730,393
Lëndët e para dhe shtesat	507,010	490,030
Tulla refraktare	63,719	53,763
Karburant	8,082	9,327
Renta minerare	50,513	48,274
Shpenzimet e paketimit	380,546	387,839
Kosto e çimentos së importuar	78,746	119,614
Kosto e materialeve të shitura	27,300	6,463
Të tjera	6,815	4,553
Kostot Fikse	1,543,323	1,378,531
Pagat dhe shpenzime të ngjashme (Shënimi 13)	259,167	264,929
Riparimi dhe mirëmbajtja- pjesë këmbimi	109,490	123,049
Shërbime nga palët e treta	215,658	185,718
Shpenzime qiramarrje	313	310
Shërbime për fabrikën	18,255	13,166
Kosto të tjera fikse	36,476	41,633
Amortizimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale	804,978	803,241
Amortizim i aktiveve me të drejtë përdorimi	15,118	11,183
Ndryshimi gjëndjes së inventarit	83,868	(64,698)
Totali	5,047,732	5,219,041

Shpenzimet e shpërndarjes paraqiten të detajuara si më poshtë për vitin e mbyllur 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 2019:

	2020	2019
Shpenzimet e shpërndarjes për shitjet në tregun e brendshëm	249,181	197,074
Shpenzimet e shpërndarjes për shitjet në tregun e jashtëm	217,733	282,658
Shpenzimet e shpërndarjes qe lidhen me transportin detar	221,928	284,638
Totali	688,842	764,370

9. TË ARDHURA TË TJERA

Të ardhura të tjera në pasqyrën e fitim-humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse paraqiten të detajuar si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Rimbursim akcize	49,361	50,819
Rimarrje e provigjoneve per llogarite e arketueshme	9,564	23,224
Rimarrje e provigjoneve të tjera	-	258
Të Ardhura te tjera operative	11,045	11,941
Totali	69,970	86,242

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

10. SHPENZIME TË TJERA

Shpenzime të tjera në pasqyrën e fitim-humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse paraqiten të detajuara si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Humbje nga shitja/heqja nga perdorimi e aktiveve afatgjata	3,785	13,275
Provizione të tjera	53,820	27,043
Humbje nga inventari	1,502	1,471
Shpenzime të tjera	13,180	3,288
Totali	72,287	45,077

2020: Te perfshira ne provizone të tjera në shumën 5,053 mijë Lek Jane provizone per asete te tjera afatshkurtra (Shënim 23). Shuma prej 45,123 mijë Lekë lidhet me provizone per inventare (Shenimi 21) dhe shuma prej 3,644 mijë Lekë lidhen me kosto shtesë të personelit (Shenim 29).

2019: Provizione të tjera në shumën 23,224 mijë Lekë lidhen me aktive te tjera afatgjata (Shënim 20). Shuma prej 2,128 mijë Lekë lidhet me provizone per inventare (shenim 21) dhe shuma prej 1,692 mijë Lekë lidhen me kosto shtesë të personelit (shenim 29).

11. SHPENZIME SHITJE DHE MARKETINGU

Shpenzimet e shitjes dhe marketingut në pasqyrën e të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse analizohen si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Pagat dhe shpenzime të tjera të ngjashme (Shënim 13)	51,335	41,402
Shpenzime për shërbime	9,721	13,245
Amortizim i aktiveve me të drejtë përdorimi	3,728	3,297
Shpenzime të tjera	5,010	10,226
Totali	69,794	68,170

12. SHPENZIME ADMINISTRATIVE

Shpenzimet administrative në pasqyrën e fitim-humbjes dhe të ardhurave të tjera gjithëpërfshirëse analizohen si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Tarifat për konsulencë	219,070	148,674
Pagat dhe shpenzime të ngjashme (Shënim 13)	91,882	91,313
Furnizime	75,798	79,716
Amortizimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale	72,314	67,344
Amortizim i aktiveve me të drejtë përdorimi	20,346	18,451
Siguracione dhe taksa	35,461	34,430
Mirëmbajtje dhe riparime	7,400	5,620
Shpenzime për shërbime (drita, ujë etj)	4,352	6,010
Shpenzime për udhëtime	1,174	5,135
Tarifat e auditimit	4,930	3,747
Amortizimi i aktiveve afatgjata jomateriale	23,925	23,843
Shpenzime të tjera	33,951	44,528
Totali	590,603	528,811

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

NOTER
TIRANA

13. SHPENZIME PERSONELI

Shpenzimet përfitimet e punonjësve të përfshira në kostot e shitjes, shpenzimet e shitjes dhe marketingut si dhe shpenzimeve administrative janë përmbledhur si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Pagat bruto	313,770	303,286
Shpenzime të tjera të ngjashme	88,614	94,358
Totali	402,384	397,644
<i>E ndarë si më poshtë:</i>		
Kosto e shitjeve (Shënim 8)	259,167	264,929
Shpenzime shitje-dhe marketingu (Shënim 11)	51,335	41,402
Shpenzime administrative (Shënim 12)	91,882	91,313
Totali	402,384	397,644

14. SHPENZIMET FINANCIARE, NETO

Shpenzimet financiare neto, përvitet e myllura më 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 2019 janë paraqitur si më poshtë:

	2020	2019
Shpenzime për interesa (Humbje) / Te Ardhura, neto nga kursi i këmbimit	(592,393)	(437,522)
Shpenzime të tjera financiare	(137,477)	140,833
Shpenzime për interesa - Qera	(6,920)	(8,792)
Shpenzime financiare neto	(741,534)	(310,479)

15. TATIMI MBI FITIMIN

Tatimi mbi fitimin përbëhet nga:

	2020	2019
Shpenzimi i Tatim Fitimi të periudhës	(219,852)	(121,193)
Tatim fitimi i shtyrë	25,136	12,814
(194,716)	(108,379)	

Më poshtë paraqitet një rakordim mbi shpenzimin e Tatim Fitimit të periudhës përvitet e myllura më 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 31 dhjetor 2019.

	2020	2019
Fitmi kontabel përrpara Tatim Fitimit	1,043,796	583,214
Shtojmë:		
Shpenzime të panjohura përfekt tatim fitimi	273,626	167,661
Amortizim përfekt tatim fitimi	167,625	80,558
Zbresim:		
Te ardhura nga dividenti	(9,802)	-
Të ardhura të pa-tatueshme	(9,565)	(23,482)
Fitimi i Tatueshem	1,465,680	807,951
Fitim i Tatueshem	1,465,680	807,951
Shpenzimi tatim fitimi përfitperiudhën me 15%	219,852	121,193

Sipas Legjisacionit tatimor në Shqipëri humbjet tatimore mund të mbarten përfitperiudhë tre vjeçare. Nuk ka humbje tatimore te mbartura me 31 dhjetor 2020 (31 dhjetor 2019; zero).

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshje)

15. TATIMI MBI FITIMIN (VAZHDIM)

Tatimi i shtyrë është analizuar sipas llojit të diferencës së përkohshme.

Ndryshimet midis SNRF-ve dhe legjislacionit tatimor shqiptar shkaktojnë diferenca të përkohshme ndërmjet vlerës kontabël të aktiveve dhe detyrimeve për qëllime të raportimit financiar si dhe bazës së tyre tatimore. Efekti i lëvizjeve në këto diferenca të përkohshme është detajuar më poshtë.

	Pasqyra e pozicionit finanziar		Pasqyra e të ardhurave gjithëpërfshirëse	
	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019	2020	2019
Aktiv tatimor i shtyrë				
Aktive me të drejtë përdorimi	1,251	726	525	726
Provizione të tjera	1,914	1,661	253	(39)
Rënje në vlerën e llogarive të arkëtueshme	64,574	65,360	(786)	(131)
	67,739	67,747	(8)	556
Detyrime tatimore të shtyra				
Amortizim i përshejtuar/amortizim për qëllime tatimore	(1,221,804)	(1,246,948)	25,144	12,258
	(1,221,804)	(1,246,948)	25,144	12,258
Tatim i shtyrë (humbje)	(1,154,065)	(1,179,201)	25,136	12,814

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë; nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

16. AKTIVET AFATGJATA MATERIALE

	To ka dhe përmirësimet	Ndërtesa	Makineri dhe Pajisje	Automjetë	Mobilje dhe Pajisje	Pajisje Elektronike	Aktive në proces	Totali
Kosto								
Më 1 janar 2019	2,883,127	1,724,785	19,847,804	23,592	27,912	202,608	351,413	25,061,241
Shtesa	-	185	16,737	-	-	11,561	216,930	245,413
Transferime	14,268	34,011	168,770	-	4,348	1,822	(223,219)	-
Pakësimë	-	-	(3,179)	-	-	(70)	(10,718)	(13,967)
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	2,897,395	1,758,981	20,030,132	23,592	32,260	215,921	334,406	25,292,687
Shtesa								
Transferime	-	-	-	-	379	3,664	150,500	154,543
Pakësimë	6,356	55,604	122,649	-	-	341	(188,545)	(3,595)
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	2,903,751	1,814,585	20,152,781	23,592	32,639	(144)	(3,785)	(3,929)
						219,782	292,576	25,439,706
<i>Amortizimi i Akumuluar</i>								
Më 1 janar 2019	535,159	350,185	5,681,663	21,588	25,550	164,163	-	6,778,308
Amortizimi për vitin	68,460	45,180	733,007	624	616	22,698	-	870,355
Transferime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakësim i amortizimit	-	-	(622)	-	-	(70)	-	(62)
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	603,619	395,365	6,414,048	22,212	26,166	186,791	-	17,648,201
Amortizimi për vitin	69,138	48,021	742,949	624	1,343	15,217	-	877,292
Transferime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakësim i amortizimit	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	-	(144)
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	672,757	443,386	7,156,997	22,836	27,509	201,864	-	8,525,349
<i>Vlera Kontabë!</i>								
Neto								
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	2,293,776	1,363,616	13,616,084	1,380	6,094	29,130	334,406	17,644,486
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	2,230,994	1,371,199	12,995,784	756	5,130	17,918	292,576	16,914,357

Perfshire ne "Aktive ne Proces" janë perfshire pjesë këmbimi strategjike ne shumën 260,297 mijë Lekë (2019: 307,365 mijë Lekë). Asnjë pronë, ndërtese që pajisje nuk është vënë kolateral gjatë viteve ushtrimore të mbyllura me 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 31 dhjetor 2019.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

17. AKTIVET AFATGJATA JO-MATERIALE

Aktivet afatgjata jo-materiale në pasqyrën e pozicionit finansiar analizohen si më poshtë:

	Programe kompjuterike	Licenca	Totali
Kosto:			
Më 1 janar 2019	141,093	8,295	149,388
Shtesa	-	-	-
Transferime	-	-	-
Pakësimë	-	-	-
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	141,093	8,295	149,388
Shtesa	1,208	-	1,208
Transferime	3,595	-	3,595
Pakësimë	-	-	-
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	145,896	8,295	154,191
Amortizimi:			
Më 1 janar 2019	47,512	800	48,312
Amortizimi i ngarkuar për vitin	23,060	783	23,843
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	70,572	1,583	72,155
Amortizim i ngarkuar per vitin	23,143	782	23,925
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	93,715	2,365	96,080
Vlera e mbetur:			
Më 31 dhjetor 2019	70,521	6,712	77,233
Më 31 dhjetor 2020	52,181	5,930	58,111

Asnjë aktiv afatgjatë jomaterial nuk është vënë si kolateral gjatë viteve ushtrimore të mbyllura më 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 31 dhjetor 2019.

18. AKTIVE ME TE DREJTE PERDORIMI

Pasqyra e mëposhtme tregon shumat në lidhje me aktivet me te drejë perdonimi:

	Ndërtesa dhe Ambjente	Automjete	Total
Aktive me te drejte perdonimi			
Vlera kontabël më 1 janar 2019	120,042	24,072	144,114
Shtesa	12,488	7,098	19,586
Vlera e amortizimit	(23,223)	(9,708)	(32,931)
Vlera kontabël më 31 janar 2019	109,307	21,462	130,769
Vlera kontabël më 1 janar 2020	109,307	21,462	130,769
Shtesa	9,497	26,798	36,295
Pakësimë	-	(545)	(545)
Vlera e amortizimit	(27,821)	(11,371)	(39,192)
Vlera kontabël më 31 janar 2020	90,983	36,344	127,327

Shtesat në aktivet me të drejtë përdorimi gjatë 2020 janë 36,295 mijë Lekë. (2019:19,586 mijë Lekë)

Detyrime për Qlira	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Afatshkurtër	22,257	32,872
Afatgjatë	109,085	98,168
Total	131,342	131,040

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

19. INVESTIMET NË FILIALE

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
ALBACEMENTO SH.P.K.	756,766	756,766
Zhvleresim i investimit ne filiale	(526,180)	(526,180)
CEMENTI ANTEA SRL	599,345	599,345
	829,931	829,931

- Shoqëria zotëron 100% të kapitalit aksionar tek **ALBA CEMENTO SH.P.K.**. ALBA CEMENTO SH.P.K. zotëron një terminal për përpunim të çimentos në Tiranë, nëpërmjet të cilët ofron shërbime logistike kundrejt ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
- **CEMENTI ANTEA SRL** – Itali është një shoqeri bijë e zotëruar 100% nga Shoqëria. Aktiviteti kryesor i saj është tregëtimi i Cementos nëpërmjet terminalit të marrë me qira në Ortona, Itali.

20. AKTIVE TE TJERA AFAT-GJATA

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Aktive te tjera afat-gjata	32,761	32,761
Provizione	(23,224)	(23,224)
	9,537	9,537

Lëvizjet në provizione për aktivet te tjera afat-gjata tregohen si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Balanca në 1 janar	23,224	
Provizon gjat vitit (<i>shenim 3.5</i>)	-	23,224
Balanca në 31 dhjetor	23,224	23,224

Aktivet e tjera Afatgjata janë asete, të marra nga shoqëria përmes procedurës përmbarimore nga klientët të cilet ishin pjesë e këtyre procedurave. Shoqëria pret që të shesë pasuritë në të ardhmen e afërt. Më 31 dhjetor 2020 aktivet afatgjata të njohura në bazë të procedurës përmbarimore ishin ne vleren 32,761 mijë Lekë. Për më tepër, Shoqeria ka njohur një provizion në vlerë 23,224 mijë Lekë.

21. INVENTARI

Inventari në pasqyrën e Pozicionit finansiar analizohet si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Lenda e parë	327,290	303,761
Pjesë këmbimi	798,535	798,845
Materiale paketimi	52,771	64,356
Mallra gjysëm të gatshme	114,968	156,819
Mallra të gatshme	54,739	96,756
Mallra për rishitje	15,370	21,255
Materiale të tjera	106,806	104,411
Mallra ne tranzit	69,592	-
Provizione për mallra	(48,430)	(2,128)
Totali	1,491,641	1,544,075

Lëvizjet në provisionet për inventarët janë si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Balanca me 1 janar	2,128	-
Shtesa ne provizone gjate periudhes (<i>Shenimi 3.5</i>)	46,302	2,128
Balanca me 31 dhjetor	48,430	2,128

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

22. LLOGARI TË ARKËTUESHME

Llogaritë e arkëtueshme në pasqyrën e pozicionit finansiar analizohen si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Llogari të arkëtueshme	890,236	700,806
Minus: Zbritja nga humbja e pritshme e kredisë (ECL)	(541,646)	(551,210)
Llogari të arkëtueshme neto	348,590	149,596

Llogaritë e arkëtueshme nuk mbartin interes dhe në per gjithë janë të pagueshme brenda harkut kohor midis 30-120 ditë.

Shoqëria zbaton modelin e thjeshtuar te SNRF 9 për llogaritjen e zhvlerësimeve të pritshme të llogarive të arkëtueshme, i cili parashikon pritshmërinë e humbjes gjatë të gjithë jetegjatesisë në skemën e provizonimit të llogarive të arkëtueshme.

Lëvizjet në lidhje me provisionet për llogaritë e dyshimta janë si më poshtë. Modeli i ri nuk ka impaktuar provisionimin per zhvlerësim të shoqërisë nisur nga fakti qe skema e provisionimit nuk ka ndryshuar në menyrë thelbesore.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Teprica më 1 janar	551,210	574,434
Kthimi i demtimit	(9,565)	(23,224)
Teprica me 31 dhjetor	541,645	551,210

Perllogaritja e Humbjes se Pritshme te Kredise (ECL) në lidhje me llogaritë e arkëtueshme përcaktohen sipas skemës së matricës së provigionit të paraqitur në tabelën më poshtë:

Në % vlerës bruto	31 dhjetor 2020			31 dhjetor 2019		
	Përqindja e humbjes	Vlera bruto e mbartur	Jetegjatesia ECL	Përqindja e humbjes	Vlera bruto e mbartur	Jetegjatesia ECL
Te Arkëtueshme Tregtare						
- aktuale	11.0%	98,842	(10,843)	8.2%	31,316	(2,574)
- Deri në 30 ditë me vonesë	3.0%	119,787	(3,618)	3.2%	64,885	(2,050)
- 30-60 ditë me vonesë	1.9%	39,652	(768)	2.4%	27,842	(661)
- 61-90 ditë me vonesë	4.4%	42,598	(1,860)	5.9%	7,526	(441)
- 91-180 ditë me vonesë	5.3%	28,095	(1,484)	7.3%	5,195	(378)
- 181-360 ditë me vonesë	74.4%	4,320	(3,215)	73.1%	5,093	(3,723)
- mbi 361 ditë me vonesë	93.3%	556,942	(519,857)	96.9%	558,949	(541,382)
Totali i llogarive të arkëtueshme (vlerë bruto)		890,236			700,806	
Zhvlerësim për humbjen e kreditit			(541,646)			(551,210)
Llogari të arkëtueshme neto			348,590			149,596

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

23. TË TJERA TË ARKËTUESHME

Llogaritë e tjera të arkëtueshme në pasqyrën e pozicionit finansiar paraqiten si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Shpenzime të shtyra	37,804	20,279
Debitorë të ndryshëm	23,492	16,505
Tatime të tjera për të arkëtuar	21,413	2,609
TVSH e arkëtueshme	12,447	-
Parapagimet përfurnitore	11,549	11,567
Provizon per aktive te tjera afat-shkurtra	(5,053)	-
Totali	101,652	50,960

Shpenzime të shtyra përfaqesojnë materiale dhe/ose shpenzime të parapaguara të cilat janë shtyrë për një periudhe kohe dhe janë shpenzuar në bazë të normës përkatëse të konsumit.

24. MJETE MONETARE DHE EKUIVALENTE TË TYRE

Mjete monetare dhe ekuivalentë të tyre në pasqyrat financiare janë analizuar si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Mjete monetare në arkë në Lekë	64	50
Mjete monetare në arke në monedhë të huaj	105	376
Mjete monetare në bankë në Lekë	106,771	160,669
Mjete monetare në bankë në monedhë të huaj	707,933	607,933
	814,873	769,028

25. KAPITALI I NENSHKRUAR DHE I PAGUAR

Autorizuar, emetuar dhe paguar plotësisht	Numri i akcioneve	31 dhjetor 2020		Vlera nominalë LEKË' 000	Numri i akcioneve	31 dhjetor 2019		Vlera nominalë LEKË' 000
		% e pjesëmarr jes	Vlera nominalë LEKË' 000			% e pjesëmarr jes	Vlera nominalë LEKË' 000	
ALVACIM Ltd aksoine prej 2,000								
Lekë secili	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510		
Totali	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510		

Më 19 dhjetor 2019 pas përfundimit të marrëveshjes përkatëse, Alvacim Ltd bleu nga IFC 20% te kapitalit aksionar në shoqeri duke u bërë kështu 100% aksioner i shoqërise. Ndryshimet përkatëse u regjistruan në Qendrën e Regjistrimit të Aksioneve në 24 dhjetor 2019 dhe në Qendrën Kombëtare të Biznesit në 26 dhjetor 2019.

26. PLANI STIMULUES AFATGJATE

Më 13 maj 2019, Asambleja e Përgjithshëme e Jashtëzakonshëm e Titan Cement International S.A. (TCI) miratoi një plan të ri stimulues afatgjatë. Një vit më pas, më 14 maj 2020, Asambleje e Përgjithshëm vjetore e TCI e përfshiu atë në Politikën e Shpërblimit.

Pjesëmarrësit e planit janë anëtarët ekzekutivë të Bordit të Drejtoreve të TCI, drejtuesit e TCI, si dhe drejtues te larte në Shoqerite e tjera të Groupit TITAN. Shpërblimet mund të jepen gjithashtu në mënyrë selektive për një numër të kufizuar të punonjësve të cilët dallohen vazhdimisht përf performancën e tyre të jashtëzakonshme dhe potencialin e lartë përvillim.

Sipas planit, pjesëmarrësve u jepen shpërblime ne aksione, pa pagesë ne formën e një granti të kushtëzuar të aksioneve hipe të TCI në prill (ose më vonë) të çdo viti. Shpërblimet ne aksione nuk kanë të drejtë dividendi ose vote.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHENIMET SHPJEGLUESE TE PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

26. PLAN STIMULUES AFATGJATE (VAZHDIM)

Numri i aksioneve hipe të dhëna për secilin pjesëmarrës përcaktohet nga shuma e dhënisë dhe vlera e aksionit në hipe. Vlera e aksionit hipe është e barabartë me çmimin mesatar të mbylljes së aksionit te TCI në Euronext Bruksel gjatë shtatë ditëve të fundit të tregtimit të mësuar të vitit të grantit.

Periudha e dhënisë/perfitimit të shperblimeve është si më poshtë:

- a) 50% në përfundim të një periudhe tre vjeçare dhe
- b) 50% në përfundim të një periudhe katër vjeçare

Shperblimet perfitoohen në datat e caktuara, me kusht që pjesëmarrësit të janë ende duke punuar në TCI ose në ndonjë Shoqeri tjetër punëdhënëse të Grupit, ose janë ende duke shërbyer si Drejtor ekzekutiv në Bordin e Drejtoreve të TCI.

Pas perfitimit te shperblimit, pjesëmarrësit mund të zgjedhin të marrin shperblimet e tyre të nepermjet aksione të TCI, ose si një kontribute në një fond, ose në të holla. Shoqeria meme e Grupit TITAN (Titan Cement International S.A.) ka detyrimin të shlyje shperblimet. Kështu, Antea Cement e llogarit planin si një transaksion të shlyer në aksione duke njojur në zerat e Kapitalit dhe Rezervave, vlerën e drejtë të shërbimeve që merr nga pjesëmarrësit.

Më 31 dhjetor 2020, numri i aksioneve të dhëna punonjësve të Antea Cement ishte 6,370.

Vlera e drejtë e shperblimit është llogaritur bazuar në çmimin mbyllës të aksionit TCI më 14/05/2020, prej 10.82 Euro në Euronext Bruksel. Llogarita e çmiveve të pafituar rezultoi në njohjen e një shpenzimi prej 1,826 mijë Lekë me një rritje korresponduese të kapitalit neto.

Levizja ne numrin e aksioneve per shperblim eshte si me poshtë :

31 dhjetor 2019	-
Shperndare	6,370
Ushtruar	-
Anulluar	-
31 dhjetor 2020	6,370

Shperblimet ne fund te vitit kane keto karakteristikat:

Cmimi ushtrimit zero	2020 LTIP
Data e skadences	
2023	3,185
2024	3,185
Total	6,370

27. HUAMARRJET

A) HUAMARRJE AFATGJATA

Huamarrjet afatgjata të Shoqërisë më 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 31 dhjetor 2019 janë si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Alvacim Ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Raiffeisen Bank	1,523,424	283,500
Alpha Bank	337,569	567,829
Komisione Disbursimi të Shtyra	(24,125)	(2,171)
Totali	9,485,406	12,031,461

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

27. HUAMARRJET (VAZHDIM)

A) HUAMARRJE AFATGJATA (VAZHDIM)

Vlera kontabël e huave përafrohet me vlerën e ndryshme duke qënë që huatë janë dhënë me norma të tregut. Informacion i mëtejshëm për huamarrjet nga palët e lidhura/akcionerët mund të gjendet në shënimin 30. Gjithashtu, me teper informacion mbi huatë afatgjatë te shoqërisë i gjeni si më poshtë:

RAIFFISEN BANK ALBANIA

Më 9 prill 2019 Shoqeria ka rënë dakort për një kredi te re afatgjate me Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) në vlerën 441,000 mijë Lekë me maturitet deri në vitin 2023. Kredia e re sigurohet nga një garanci korporative e Titan Cement Company SA. Kjo kredi është përdorur përfundimisht për rifinancuar borxhin ekzistues bankar të Shoqerise. Më 31 dhjetor 2020 kredia është shfrytëzuar totalisht.

Më 11 shkurt 2020 Shoqeria ka rënë dakort për një kredi te re afatgjate me Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) në vlerën 17,000 mijë Euro me maturitet deri në vitin 2024. Nga vlera e disponueshme shoqeria ka shfrytëzuar vleren 16,000 mijë Euro ose 1,968,900 mijë Lekë. Kjo kredi është përdorur përfundimisht për rifinancuar kredine nga aksioneret të Shoqerise. Kredia e re sigurohet nga një garanci korporative e Titan Cement Company SA dhe Titan Cement International SA.

Më 31 dhjetor 2020 shuma e principalit është 1,993,982 mijë Lekë nga të cilat 1,523,424 mijë Lekë afatgjata dhe 470,558 mijë lekë afatshkurtëra. (31 dhjetor 2019: 409,500 mijë Lekë nga të cilat 283,500 mijë Lekë afatgjata dhe 126,000 mijë Lekë afatshkurtëra.).

Gjatë vitit Shoqëria ka paguar shumën prej 384,418 mijë Lekë principal sipas planit te dakortesuar (2019: 362,084 mijë Lekë)

Më 28 danar 2019 shoqeria ra dakort me Raiffeisen Bank per te zgjatur maturitetin e huasë për kapital qarkullues edhe per 2 vite te tjera deri në shkurt 2021. Ne 31 dhjetor 2020 kredia eshte e pashfrytëzuar dhe shuma e pashfrytëzuar dhe është 276,000 mijë lekë. (2019 kredia eshte e pashfrytëzuar, dhe e disponueshme

Me 19 prill 2019 Shoqëria ra dakort me Raiffeisen Bank përfundimisht për një hua të re ne vleren prej 1.3 milion euro me maturim deri ne 2021 per tu përdorur ekskluzivisht për lëshimin e garancive bankare dhe/ose jetës kredive. Huaja eshte siguruar nga një garanci korporative e Titan Cement Company S.a. Me 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 31 dhjetor 2019 kjo linje kredie është e papërdorur.

ALPHA BANK ALBANIA

Më 7 mars 2019, Shoqëria ra dakord me Alpha Bank përfundimisht për zgjatur shumën e huasë me afat nga 458,292 mijë Lekë që ishte në 31 dhjetor 2018 në 899,300 mijë lekë. Afati i ri i dakortesuar është deri më 2023. Kredia shtesë është përdorur përfundimisht për rifinancuar borxhin ekzistues bankar të Shoqërisë. Më 31 dhjetor 2019 kredia është shfrytëzuar plotësisht.

Më 31 dhjetor vlera e principalit te pashlyer arrin në shumën 567,829 mijë lekë nga të cilat 337,569 mijë Lekë hua afatgjatë dhe 230,260 mijë Lekë hua afatshkurtër (31 dhjetor 2019: 798,090 mijë lekë nga të cilat 567,829 mijë Lekë hua afatgjatë dhe 230,261 mijë Lekë hua afatshkurtë).

Gjatë vitit Shoqëria ka paguar Alpha Bank shumën 230,260 mijë Lekë sipas planit të ripagimit te rënë dakort.(2019: 101,211 mijë Lekë)

Më 7 mars 2019, Shoqeria ra dakort me Alpha Bank që përfundimisht për zgjasë afatin e huasë për kapital qarkullues edhe per 3 vite të tjera nga data e nënshkrimit. Më 31 dhjetor 2020 huaja nuk është shfrytëzuar dhe shuma e disponueshme në 31 dhjetor 2020 është 558,680 mijë lekë (31 dhjetor 2019 huaja nuk është shfrytëzuar dhe shuma e disponueshme per shoqerine)

Te dyja linjat e kredise jane te siguruara me garanci korporative nga Titan Cement Company S.a.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

27. HUAMARRJET (VAZHDIM)

A) HUAMARRJE AFATGJATA (VAZHDIM)

Maturimet e huamarrjeve afatgjata janë si me poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Më shumë se 1 vit por më pak se 2 vjet	1,208,802	11,480,998
Më shumë se 2 vjet por më pak se 5 vjet	8,276,604	550,463
Mbi 5 vjet	-	-
Totali	9,485,406	12,031,461

B) HUAMARRJET AFATSHKURTRA

Huamarrjet afatshkurtra dhe pjesa afatshkurtër e huamarrjeve afatgjata është analizuar si më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Huamarrje nga aksionerët		
Titan Global Finance plc Principal	494,800	-
Interesi i përllogaritur për kreditin Alvacim	-	30,168
Interesi i përllogaritur për kreditin nga Titan Global Finance plc	74,237	-
Nëntotali	569,037	30,168
 Huamarrje nga institucione financiare		
Raiffeisen Bank	470,558	126,000
Alpha Bank	230,260	230,261
Interes i Perilogaritut mbi huate	12,280	4,177
Komisionet e disbursimeve të shtyra	(3,722)	(1,864)
Nëntotali	709,376	358,574
 Totali	1,278,413	388,742

Informacioni i mëtejshëm për huamarrjet nga palët e lidhura/akcionerët mund të gjendet në Shënimin 30.

28. LLOGARI TË PAGUESHME

Llogaritë e pagueshme nuk mbartin interes dhe janë me furnitorët vendas dhe të huaj dhe shlyhen në një hark kohor prej 30 deri në 90 ditë.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Llogari të pagueshme ndaj palëve të treta	840,703	592,524
Detyrime të përllogaritura ndaj furnitorëve	29,767	5,860
Totali	870,470	598,384

29. TË TJERA TË PAGUESHME

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Parapagime nga klientët	42,426	81,708
Taksa të tjera	35,206	13,467
Provizione të tjera	21,425	17,780
Detyrime për kontributet ndaj sigurimeve shoqërore	4,677	4,702
Te Tjera të pagueshme	4,391	-
Tatime mbi pagat	2,668	2,318
Detyrime ndaj punonjësve	1,356	1,764
TVSH e pagueshme	-	7,485
Totali	112,149	129,224


ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

29. TË TJERA TË PAGUESHME (VAZHDIM)

Provizione të tjera lidhet me provizione për lejet e papërdorura, provizione për kosto të tjera në lidhje me personelin, si dhe provizione të tjera operacionale, etj.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Balanca më 1 janar	17,780	16,346
Provizon për lejet e papërdorura (Shënim 10)	1,685	(258)
Provizon për kosto shtesë personeli (Shënim 10/9)	1,960	1,692
Balanca më 31 dhjetor	21,425	17,780

30. TRANSAKSIONE ME PALËT E LIDHURA

Shoqëria kontrollohet nga Alvacim Ltd e cila është një shoqeri e kontrolluar nga Titan Cement International SA. Shoqëria konsideron si palë të lidhura të gjitha shoqërítë e grüpit që kontrollohen nga Titan Cement International SA. Tabelat e mëposhtme jepin një pamje të shumave dhe transaksioneve që Shoqëria ka kryer me palët e lidhura gjatë vitit finanziar.

A) Shitje produktesh dhe shërbimesh

	2020	2019
TCK Montenegro – (Shitje çimentoje)	688,321	829,049
Cementi Antea Srl - (Shitje çimentoje)	437,223	347,827
Sharrcem - (Shitje Klinker)	40,866	4,945
Sharrcem - (Shitje te tjera)	8,399	10,479
Cement Plus - (Shitje çimentoje)	60,090	29,629
Cementarnica Usje	2,077	
Cementara Kosjeric - (Shitje Klinker)	1,844	
Alba Cemento Sh.p.k. (Shitje e aktiveve aftagjata)	154	331
Titan Cement Company S.A	132	2,394
Totali	1,239,106	1,224,654

Transaksionet kryesore qe kryhen me Cementi Antea Srl dhe TCK Montenegro konsistonë në shitjen e çimentos. (31 dhjetor 2019: Transaksionet kryesore qe kryhen me Cementi Antea Srl dhe TCK Montenegro konsistonë në shitjen e çimentos). Balancat e arkëtueshme që rrjedhin nga transaksionet e përmendura më sipër janë paraqitur më poshtë:

B) Të arkëtueshme nga palët e lidhura

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Cementi Antea srl	170,753	74,436
Sharrcem	41,181	5,202
TCK Montenegro	17,309	120,929
Titan Cement Company SA	132	-
Cement Plus	11	5
Totali	229,386	200,572

Balanca kryesore përfundimtare nga palët e lidhura lidhen me Cementi Antea Srl dhe TCK Montenegro përfshirë çimento të shitur dhe Sharrcem përfshirë Klinker të shitur.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

30. TRANSAKSIONE ME PALËT E LIDHURA(VAZHDIM)

C) *Blerje e Mallrave dhe Shërbimeve*

	2020	2019
Titan Cement Company sa- (Blerje mallrash)	12,945	19,533
Titan Cement Company sa – (Shërbime)	428,494	408,052
Alba Cemento shpk- (Shërbime)	22,277	22,143
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje	13,566	13,105
TCK Montenegro – (Blerje Mallrash)	138	-
Zlatna Panega Cement	1,931	3,709
Totali	479,351	466,542

Blerjet kryesore gjatë vitit janë bërë nga Titan Cement S.A. për shërbime dhe mallra të ndryshme (2019: Blerjet kryesore gjatë vitit janë bërë nga Titan Cement S.A. për shërbime dhe mallra të ndryshme).

D) *Të pagueshme ndaj palëve të lidhura*

Balancat e hapura që vijnë nga transaksionet e sipërpërmendura janë paraqitur më poshtë:

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Titan Cement Company S.A.	171,967	119,181
Albacemento shpk	79,807	71,986
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje	7,453	13,054
Zlatna Panega Cement	2,490	3,704
Cementi Antea SRL	138	-
Totali	261,855	207,925

E) *Hua nga palët e lidhura/akcionerët*

Huamarrije Afatgjata

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Alvacim Ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Totali	7,648,538	11,182,303

Gjatë 2008-ës, Shoqëria ka hyrë në disa marrëveshje huaje me aksioneret e vet për një vlerë totale prej 84 milion Euro për të financuar ndërtimin e fabrikes së cimentos në Boka Kuqe, Borizanë. Nuk ka hua të papërdorura përsa i përket 31 dhjetor 2020-ës dhe 31 dhjetor 2019-ës.

Shoqëria mëmë dha një hua prej 50.4 milion Euro në përputhje me marrëveshjen e kredisë në datën 20 nëntor 2008. Interesi i kredisë është Euribor + marzh. Datat e pagesës së interesit janë 15 mars dhe 15 Shtator çdo vit. Huaja paguhet në 12 pagesa vjetore të barabarta në 15 mars çdo vit duke filluar nga data që bie 5 vjet pas lëvrimit të parë të huasë dhe pasi kushtet e rëna dakort për ripagim janë plotësuar. Huadhënësi ngarkoi një komision administrimi prej 1% të vlerës totale të kredisë. Marrëdhëniet e mëtejshme ndërmjet Shoqërisë dhe huadhënësve janë subjekt i marrëveshjeve huadhënëse. Si pasojë e blerjes së aksioneve që zotëronte BERZH në shoqëri, Alvacim Ltd me 20 janar 2015 rifinancoi me të njëjtat kushte huanë e dhënë nga BERZH. Si pasoje e blerjes se aksioneve që zotëronte IFC ne shoqeri effektive me 17 dhjetor 2019 bazuar ne Marrëveshjen e Rifinancimit të rënë dakort midis palëve Alvacim Ltd rifinancoi me të njëjtat kushte kredine e shoqerise me IFC ne vleren 18,539 mijë Euro.

Gjatë vitit 2020 Shoqeria ka shlyer principalin e huasë karshi aksionerit të saj (Alvacim Itd) në shumën prej 19,000 mijë Euro ose ekuivalentin e 2,313,630 mijë Lekë, e cilë pjesërisht u rifinancua nga kredia e marrë nga banka Raiffeisen dhe pjesërisht nga likuiditetet te velë Shoqerisë.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është spesifikuar ndryshe)

30. TRANSAKSIONE ME PALËT E LIDHURA(VAZHDIM)

E) Hua nga palët e lidhura/aksiونerët (Vazhdim)

Më 10 prill 2020, Shoqeria nënshkroi dhe ekzekutoi një Marrëveshje Kredie me Afate, me Titan Global Finance plc (një Shoqeri e Grupit TITAN) për të rifinancuar borxhin e mbetur nga kredia e aksionerit prej 72,831 mijë Euro. Kredia me Afat ka një maturim prej 5 vjetësh. Rifinancimi i shumës së mësipërme u ekzekutua midis datave 14 dhe 15 prill 2020.

Per me teper më 10 prill 2020, Shoqeria nënshkroi një marveshje per një hua për kapital qarkullues me Titan Global Finance plc (një Shoqeri e Grupit TITAN) në shumën prej 10 milion Euro që do të përdoret përfinancimin e pergithshem të kapitalit qarkullues të shoqerise dhe që ka një maturim deri më 30 janar 2022. Deri më sot, kjo kredi nuk është përdorur dhe është në dispozicion të Shoqerisë.

Gjatë vitit 2020 Shoqeria ka shlyer principalin e huasë karshi Titan Global Finance plc në shumën 7,000 mijë Euro ose ekuivalentin e 867,680 mijë Lekë dhe interesat dhe tarifat përkatëse në shumën 1,767 mijë Euro ose ekuivalentin e 219,363 mijë Lekë.

Huamarri Afatshkurtra

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Alvacim interesë i përllogaritur	-	30,168
Titan Global Finance plc	494,800	-
Titan Global Finance plc interesë i përllogaritur	74,237	-
Totali	569,037	30,168

Shpenzimet për interesa

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Shpenzime për interesa për Alvacim	204,855	310,941
Shpenzime për interesa për IFC	-	59,901
Shpenzime për interesa për Titan Global Finance plc	287,936	-
Totali	492,791	370,842

Përveç përfitimeve afatshkurtra ndaj Drejtuesëve kryesorë të Shoqerisë, në shumën 48,226 mijë Lekë (2019: 45,563 mijë Lekë), nuk janë dhënë kompensime të tjera ndaj Drejtueseve kryesore nga shoqëria.

Natyra e marrëdhënies me palët e lidhura

Shoqëria ka hyrë në këto transaksione me palët e lidhura të mësipërme në terma të rënë dakord bashkarisht.

Termat dhe kushtet e transaksioneve me palët e lidhura

Shitjet dhe blerjet nga palët e lidhura janë kryer me çmime normale tregu. Tepricat në fund të vitit janë të pasiguruara, nuk mbartin interes dhe shlyerjet e tyre kryhen me mijete monetare. Nuk janë dhënë dhe nuk janë marrë garanci për llogaritë e pagueshme dhe të arkëtueshme nga palët e lidhura. Për vitin ushtrimor të mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2020, Shoqëria nuk ka krijuar provizion për llogari të arkëtueshme të dyshimita lidhur me shumat që priten të arkëtohen nga palët e lidhura (31 dhjetor 2019: zero). Ky vlerësim është kryer çdo vit financiar, duke shqyrtaar pozicionin financiar të palëve të lidhura dhe tregut në të cilin operon pala e lidhur.



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

31. ADMINISTRIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR, OBJEKTIVAT DHE POLITIKAT

Instrumentat kryesore financiare të Shoqërisë përbëhen nga kredi bankare dhe hua afatshkurtra, mjete monetare dhe depozita afatshkurtra. Qëllimi kryesor i këtyre instrumentave financiare është të sigurojë financim për aktivitetet e Shoqërisë. Shoqëria ka është disa aktive dhe detyrime financiare të tjera si për shembull llogari të arkëtueshme dhe llogari të pagueshme, që rrjedhin direkt nga aktivitetet e saj. Manaxhimi i rrezikut kryhet sipas politikave të miratuara nga Bordi i Drejtoreve.

Rreziqet kryesore që rrjedhin nga instrumentet financiare të Shoqërisë janë rreziqet e likuiditetit, rreziqet e kurseve të këmbimit dhe rreziku i kreditit. Manaxhimi rishikon dhe aprovon politikat për menaxhimin e seçilit prej këtyre rreziqeve të cilat janë përbledhur më poshtë.

a) Rreziku i normave të interesit

Eksposimi i Shoqërisë ndaj rrezikut për ndryshime në normat e interesit të tregut lidhet kryesisht me huamarrjet afatgjata të Shoqërisë që janë me normë interesit të ndryshueshme. Më 31 dhjetor 2020 (31 dhjetor 2019, zero) Shoqëria nuk ka lidhur asnjë marrëveshje "swap" për normat e interesit, gjë që shkakton që 100% e huamarrjeve të Shoqërisë të janë me normë të ndryshueshme interesit.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Instrumentat me normë interesit fiksë		
Aktive financiare	-	-
Detyrime financiare	-	-
Instrumentat me normë interesit të ndryshueshme	10,763,819	12,420,203
Aktive financiare	-	-
Detyrime financiare	10,763,819	12,420,203

Të ardhurat dhe flukset monetare operative të Shoqërisë janë në mënyrë të konsiderueshme të pavarura nga ndryshimet në normat e interesit të tregut, gjithsesi efekti ndryshimit në normat e interesit mbi huamarrjet afatgjata të Shoqërisë, do të kishte efektin e mëposhtëm në fitim-humbjen para tatimit të Shoqërisë:

	31 dhjetor 2020		31 dhjetor 2019	
	Rritje/ulje në pikë bazë	Efekti në fitim/humbje para tatimit	Rritje/ulje në pikë bazë	Efekti ne fitim/humbje para tatimit
Në Lekë'000				
EURO	20	15,297	20	22,365
LEKË	100	18,369	100	8,492
EURO	(20)	(15,297)	(20)	(22,365)
LEKË	(100)	(18,369)	(100)	(8,492)

31. ADMINISTRIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR, OBJEKTIVAT DHE POLITIKAT (VAZHDIM)

b) Rreziku i kursit të këmbimit

Shoqëria hyn në transaksione në valutë të huaj në lidhje me shitje të produkteve të saj dhe blerjen e aktiveve fiksë dhe blerje të mallrave tregtare nga palet e lidhura. Shoqëria nuk përdor ndonjë instrument të veçantë financier kundër këtyre rreziqeve, duke qënë se nuk ka instrumente të tilla në përdorim të gjërë në Republikën e Shqipërisë. Prandaj, Shoqëria është e ekspozuar potencialisht ndaj rreziqeve të tregut që lidhen me luhatje të mundshme të kurseve të këmbimit të valutave të huaja.

	31 dhjetor 2020		
	Aktivet financiare monetare	Detyrime financiare monetare	Pozicioni neto në bilanc
Lekë	202,324	(3,322,294)	(3,119,970)
Euro	1,251,943	(8,883,564)	(7,631,621)
USD	40,234	(4,765)	35,469
Totali	1,494,501	(12,210,623)	(10,716,122)

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

31. ADMINISTRIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR, OBJEKTIVAT DHE POLITIKAT (VAZHDIM)

b) Rreziku i kursit të këmbimit (Vazhdim)

	31 dhjetor 2019		
	Aktivet financiare monetare	Detyrime financiare monetare	Pozicioni neto në bilanc
Lekë	206,681	(1,634,252)	(1,427,571)
Euro	940,476	(11,878,158)	(10,937,682)
USD	22,999	(4,765)	18,324
Totali	1,170,156	(13,517,175)	(12,347,019)

Kurset e kembimit te aplikuara gjate viti:

	Kursi mesatar		Kursi në datën e raportimit	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
EURO/LEKË	123.74	123.02	123.70	121.77

Ekspozimi kryesor ndaj rrezikut te kursit te kembimit eshte ndaj monedhes Euro. Si rrjedhoje, nje ndryshim pres +/- 5% ne kursin e këmbimit të Euros ndaj Lekut ne daten e raportimit do ta kishte rritur / (ulur) kapitalin e vet dhe fitimin me 381,581 mijë Lekë (2019 – 546,884 mijë Lekë).

c) Rreziku i Likuiditetit

Politika e kujdeshme e manaxhimit të rrezikut të likuiditetit nënkupton ruajtjen e mjeteve monetare të mjaftueshme dhe disponueshmërinë e fondeve me anë të një sasie të mjaftueshme linjash krediti. Tabela më poshtë përmblehdh profilin e maturimit të detyrimeve financiare të shoqërise më 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 2019, bazuar në pagesat kontraktuale te paskontuara.

Për vitin e mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2020

	Të pagueshm e menjëherë	Më pak se 3 muaj	3 deri në 12 muaj	1 deri në 5 vjet	Mbi 5 vjet	Totali
Huamarrje Afatgjata	-	-	-	10,606,818	-	10,606,818
Huamarrje Afatshkurtra	-	400,894	1,185,304	-	-	1,586,198
Llogari të pagueshme dhe të tjera	-	1,053,607	284,112	61,523	47,562	1,446,804

Për vitin e mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2019

	Të pagueshm e menjëherë	Me pak se 3 muaj	3 deri në 12 muaj	1 deri në 5 vjet	> 5 vjet	Totali
Huamarrje Afatgjata	-	-	-	12,058,547	-	12,058,547
Huamarrje Afatshkurtra	-	70,867	457,293	-	-	528,160
Llogari të pagueshme dhe të tjera	-	758,007	240,797	50,606	47,562	1,096,972

d) Rreziku i kreditit

Shoqëria nuk ka përqëndrime të rëndësishme të rrezikut të kredisë. Shoqëria ka aprovuar politika të tilla krediti për të siguruar që shitja e produkteve të bëhet për klientët me një histori krediti të përshtatshme. Shoqëria ka politika që kufizojnë sasinë e ekspozimit të kredisë për çdo klient. Përveç kësaj, për të zvogëluar këtë rrezik Shoqëria ka kërkuar si kolateral garanci bankare dhe depozita bankare. Rezjetet e njohura janë marrë parasysh duke krijuar provizione për zhvleresimin e llogarive të arkëtueshme.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

31. ADMINISTRIMI I RREZIKUT FINANCIAR, OBJEKTIVAT DHE POLITIKAT (VAZHDIM)

d) Rreziku i kreditit (Vazhdim)

Në lidhje me rreziqet e kreditit që rrjedhin nga aktivet e tjera financiare të Shoqërisë, të cilat përbëhen nga mjetet monetare dhe ekivalente të tyre si dhe llogari të tjera të arkëtueshme afatshkurtra të Shoqërisë, ekspozimi i Shoqërisë ndaj rrezikut të kreditit lind nga vonesa e palës tjetër, me një ekspozim maksimal të barabartë me vlerën kontabel të këtyre instrumenteve.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Llogari të arkëtueshme nga klientët dhe llogari të tjera të arkëtueshme (Shënim 22, 23)	450,242	200,556
Mjete monetare në arkë dhe bankë (Shënim 24)	814,873	769,028
Totali	1,265,115	969,584

32. VLERA E DREJTË

Vlera e drejtë e aktiveve afatshkurtra dhe detyrimeve afatshkurtra duke u nisur nga natyra afatshkurtër përafrohet me vlerën e tyre të mbartur. Vlera e drejtë e huave afatgjata gjithashtu përafrohet me vlerën e mbartur meqënëse ato mbartin interesat e ndryshueshëm.

Më poshtë është paraqitur një kahasim sipas klasave midis vlerës së mbartur dhe vlerës së drejtë të instrumenteve financiarë që gjenden në pasqyrat financiare të Shoqërisë.

Aktive financiare	Vlera e mbetur		Vlera e drejtë	
	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Mjete monetare në arkë dhe bankë	814,873	769,028	814,873	769,028
Llogari të arkëtueshme	348,590	149,596	348,590	149,596
Llogari të arkëtueshme ndaj palëve të lidhura	229,386	200,572	229,386	200,572
Llogari të tjera të arkëtueshme	101,652	50,960	101,652	50,960
Totali	1,494,501	1,170,156	1,494,501	1,170,156

Detyrime financiare	Vlera e mbetur		Vlera e drejtë	
	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Llogari të pagueshme	870,470	598,384	870,470	598,384
Llogari të pagueshme ndaj palëve të lidhura	261,855	207,925	261,855	207,925
Hua afatshkurtra	1,278,413	388,742	1,278,413	388,742
Detyrime per Qira	131,342	131,040	131,342	131,040
Detyrime të tjera	183,137	159,623	183,137	159,623
Hua afatgjata	9,485,406	12,031,461	9,485,406	12,031,461
Totali	12,210,623	13,517,175	12,210,623	13,517,175

Vlera e drejtë e aktiveve financiare dhe detyrimeve financiare janë përfshirë në shumën në të cilën instrumenti mund të shkëmbitet në një transaksion ndërmjet palëve të interesuara përvçese në likuidime ose në shitje të detyruara.

Metodat dhe supozimet e mëposhtme janë përdorur për të përcaktuar vlerën e drejtë:

- Mjetet monetare dhe depozitat afatshkurtra, llogaritë e arkëtueshme, llogaritë e pagueshme, dhe detyrime të tjera afatshkurtra i përafrojnë vlerat e tyre të mbartura më së shumti duke u nisur nga natyra afatshkurtër e këtyre instrumenteve.
-

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE

(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

32. VLERA E DREJTË (VAZHDIM)

- Huamarjet afatgjata dhe aktivet afatgjata që mbartin normë fikse si dhe normë të ndryshueshme interesit vlerësohen nga Shoqëria duke u bazuar në parametra si norma e interesit, faktorë rreziku specifik të vendit si dhe në besueshmërinë e klientit. Duke u bazuar në këtë vlerësim, provisionet janë marrë parasysh përgjatë llogaritjes të humbjeve të mundshme të këtyre llogarive të arkëtueshme. Më 31 dhjetor 2020 vlera e mbartur e këtyre llogarive të arkëtueshme/huamarrjeve minus provisionet përkatëse nuk kanë ndryshime materiale nga vlera e drejtë e përllogaritur.

Hierarkia e Vlerës së Drejtë

Drejtimi i Shoqërisë ka gjykuar që duke qënë se vlera e drejtë e aktiveve financiare dhe detyrimeve financiare të Shoqërisë përafrohet me vlerën e tyre të mbartur, asnjë teknikë vlerësimi nuk është aplikuar për të përcaktuar vlerën e drejtë të instrumentave financiare të Shoqërisë. Këto gjykime futen në nivelin e 3 hierarkik, duke qënë se nuk ka informacione të jashtme të rëndësishme.

33. MANAXHIMI I KAPITALIT

Objktivi kryesor i manaxhimit të kapitalit të Shoqërisë është që të sigurohet se ajo ka një vlerësim të fortë përsa i përket rrezikut të kreditit dhe gjithashtu të ketë raporte të shëndetshme të kapitalit në mënyrë që të mbështesin ecurinë e biznesit të tyre dhe të rrisin në nivele maksimale pasurinë e aksionerëve. Shoqëria manaxhon kapitalin dhe strukturën e saj dhe bën rregullimet e nevojshme, në varësi të ndryshimeve të kushteve ekonomike. Për të ruajtur apo per të rregulluar strukturën e kapitalit, Shoqëria mund të rregullojë pagesën e dividentëve për aksionerët, t'i kthejë kapitalin aksionerëve apo të emetojë aksione te reja, sipas miratimit të aksionerëve.

Nuk ka pasur ndryshime në qëllimet, politikat ose proceset gjatë vitit të mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2019 dhe në vitin aktual 2020. Shoqëria mbikqyr performancën ekonomike duke përdorur fitimin operativ para interesave, taksave, amortizimit dhe zhvleresimeve (EBITDA). EBITDA për vitit 31 dhjetor 2020 dhe 2019 është si më poshtë.

	31 dhjetor 2020	31 dhjetor 2019
Fitimi operativ para interesave, taksave, dhe zhvleresimeve	1,775,528	893,693
Shpenzimet e amortizimit	940,409	927,359
EBITDA	2,715,937	1,821,052

Shoqëria nuk i nënshtrohet ndonjë kërkese për kapital të vendosur nga jashtë. Struktura dhe manaxhimii kapitalit është vendosur nga Grupi TITAN.

34. ANGAZHIME DHE DETYRIME TË KUSHTËZUARA

A) TATIMI

Pozicioni i pasigurt i Shoqërisë përsa i përket taksave është vlerësuar nga drejtimi i Shoqërisë në fund të çdo periudhe raportuese. Detyrimet për tatim fitimin janë regjistruar nga drejtimi i Shoqërisë duke u bazuar në gjykimin që nuk do të rezultojnë detyrime shtesë në rast se këto detyrime kontrollohen nga organet tatimore. Vlerësimi është bërë në bazë të interpretimit të ligjeve tatimore që janë në fuqi në fund të periudhës tatimore si dhe çdo vendimi të ngjashëm në këto çështje. Detyrimet për penalitete, interesa dhe tatime të tjera nijhen në bazë të vlerësimit të drejtilimit për shpenzimin që do të nevojitet për të shlyer detyrimet në fund të periudhës raportuese dhe jo mbi të ardhurat e gjeneruara.

B) PROCESE GJYQËSORE

Shoqëria është e përfshirë në çështje të ndryshme gjyqësore gjatë aktiviteteve të saj të biznesit. Ceshtjet materiale ne te cilat shoqëria eshte e përfshira janë si më poshtë:

Ne 31 dhjetor 2019, Shoqëria është përfshirë në një proces gjyqësor ndaj një pale të tretë në lidhje me kostot e ndërtimit të një rruge hyrëse në përdorim nga Shoqëria e ndërtuar në vitin 2010. Çështja u shqyrtua nga Gjykata e shkallës së parë e Rrethit Krujë, e cila vendosi që të pranonte pjesërisht padinë.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
SHËNIMET SHPJEGUESE TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE INDIVIDUALE
(Shifrat në mijë Lekë, nëse nuk është specifikuar ndryshe)

34. ANGAZHIME DHE DETYRIME TË KUSHTËZUARA (VAZHDIM)

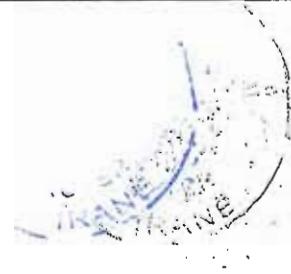
B) PROCESE GJYQËSORE (VAZHDIM)

Vlera totale e detyrimit për tu paguar është në shumën 68,000 mijë Lekë. Si qëria apeloi vendimin pranë Gjykates se Apelit Tiranë e cila anulloi vendimin e Gjykatës së Rrethit Krujë, duke e derguar çeshtjen per rigjykim pranë Gjykatës së Rrethit Krujë. Kundër ketij vendimi Shoqëria apeloi pranë Gjykatës së Lartë. Në bazë të vlerësimeve të veta si dhe gjykimeve të juristëve të jashtëm, drejtimi është i mendimit se nuk do të ketë humbje materiale nga çështja dhe rrjedhimisht asnjë provizion nuk është regjistruar në këto pasqyra financiare.

35. NGJARJE PAS DATËS SË RAPORTIMIT

Gjatë vitit 2020 si pasoje e pandemisë globale, Shoqeria mori masa paraprake për të mbajtur njerëzit e saj të shëndetshëm, për të siguruar që vendi i punës ishte i sigurt dhe për të ruajtur nivele të mira të likuiditetit me qellim mbështetjen e operacioneve të saja. Për vitin 2020, ndikimi i Covid-19 në performancën e Shoqerisë rezultoi të ishte i vogël. Performanca operacionale dhe financiare e Shoqerisë në vitin 2020 tejkaloj atë të vitit 2019. Në 2021, ekzistojne ende pasigurie rreth zhvillimit të pandemisë dhe rrjedhimisht ndikimit që mund të ketë në Shoqeri. Shoqeria vazhdon të monitorojë situatën, pasigurite përkatëse janë vlerësuar dhe përfshirë në buxhetet e saj duke marrë parasysh pritshmeritë makroekonomike, iniciativat stimuluese dhe zhvillimet e vaksinave. Shoqeria vazhdon të bëjë përpjekjet e saj më të mira për të mbajtur njerëzit e saj të shëndetshëm, duke siguruar që vendi i punës është i sigurt dhe duke ruajtur likuiditetin e nevosjhem për të mbështetur operacionet e saj.

Asnjë ngjarje tjeter e rëndësishme nuk është identifikuar pas datës së bilancit që mund të kërkojë rregullim ose dhënie informacionesh shpjeguese në informacionin finanziar.



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA	
 Mbiemri/Name Qirjako Emri i llojeve Name Adrian Shqipëri/nationality Shqiptare/Albanian Xemxha/Place of birth Saranda Data/Year of birth 30-05-1981 Data e vleftejshme/date of issue 12-07-2011 Jazifikat/Jurisdiction/Authority MB	
Nr. identifikacionit/ID no. 031209247	
Gjinis/Gender M Data e përfundimit/Date of expiry 11-07-2021 Nr. personali/personal no. I10530081I	



POWER OF ATTORNEY

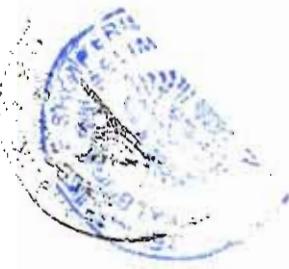
We, Alvacim Limited, a limited liability company (the "Company") existing and duly registered at the Republic of Cyprus under Registration No. 176038 on 5 May 2006 having its registered office at Andrea Zakou & Michail Paridi, 12, BUIDLING MC, Egkomi, 2404 Nicosia, Cyprus.

The Company is the owner of 5.343.255 ordinary shares representing 100% of the entire share capital of ANTEA CEMENT sh.a., a Joint Stock company, incorporated and existing under the laws of the Republic of Albania registered with the Albanian National Business Center under NIPT K61914005R.

DO HEREBY appoint Mr. Dritan Nako, holder of Albanian Identity Card No 035022625, born on 03.05.1985, in Tirana Albania, and/or Mr. Adrian Qirjako, holder of Albanian Identity Card No.031209247, born on 30.05.1981, in Saranda, Albania (the "Attorney"), as our attorney to act and do for, in the name of and on behalf of the Company all and any actions as fully and effectually as we could do if personally present, without being in any way requested or obligated to affix any seal of the Company, and particularly:

1. to represent the Company, being a shareholder of Antea Cement Sh.a, at the Shareholders General Assembly of the Company to be held through exchange of documents by E-mail by declaration of the vote in writing in accordance with Article 17 of the Articles of Association of Antea Cement Sh.A, on 14/05/2021, or on any other date to which the Meeting may be adjourned, (herewith referred as the "Meeting"), notably:
 - (i) to fully represent the Company, shareholder of the Antea Cement sh.a, at the Meeting and vote in favor of the following items of its agenda;
 1. To approve the audited Separate Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2020 as well as the financial result referred therein in the form and substance approved by the Supervisory Council and attached hereto.
 2. To approve the Auditor's report on the Separate Financial Statements of the year 2020 in the form and substance approved by the Supervisory Council and attached hereto.
 3. To recognize that the company has made a net profit of ALL 849.080.409 in the Financial Year ending on 31 December 2020 and to approve that such profit shall be utilized to reduce the accumulated losses of the Company.
 4. To approve the Company PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ASSURANCE SERVICES SH.P.K existing under the laws of Albania and registered at the National Registration Center with NUIS: L92014010J and Statutory Auditor Register no. 701 as the Authorized Accounting Expert (Statutory Auditor) of the Company for the Financial Year 2021;
 2. to do all things necessary or useful in connection with the above actions at the Meeting;





In view of international legislation regarding the prevention of the movement of the proceeds of crime, any action undertaken by the Attorney pursuant to this Power of Attorney must comply with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company as well as all applicable laws and regulations of the Republic of Cyprus, including any applicable sanctions, and that any actions of the Attorney in breach of the aforesaid laws and/or regulations and/or sanctions will be deemed as not authorized by the Company, its officers or directors.

All actions that will be conducted by the representative within the limits set by this proxy shall be considered valid and regular as if conducted by the person being represented.

The represented accept this Power of Attorney and assume the standing of the above with the same rights and duties.

This Power of Attorney shall be governed by the Laws of Cyprus.

Any dispute among the parties, Company and/or the parties relying on the present Power of Attorney shall be exclusively resolved by the competent Courts of Cyprus in which case Cyprus Laws shall be applicable.

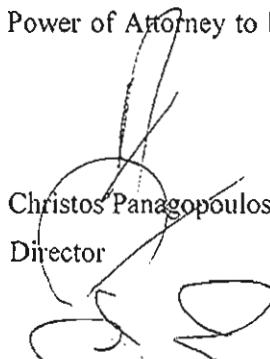
We, the said Company hereby covenant for ourselves to ratify and confirm whatsoever the Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue of these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Power of Attorney to be signed this 11th day of May 2021.

The Company Seal of
ALVACIM LTD

Was affixed hereto
In the presence of



Christos Panagopoulos
Director

Grigorios Dikaios
Director



Signed this day in my presence by
Christos Panagopoulos & Grigorios Dikaios

As the certifying officer, I certify only
the signature which appears on document
and assume no responsibility for the content
of this document. In testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my hand and official seal.

Date ..11/05/2021
Lionidas Peterian
Certifying Officer of Nicosia



This is to certify that the signature appearing above/overleaf is the
signature of Mr.LEONIDAS SOTERIOU.....
a Certifying Officer of Nicosia appointed by the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Cyprus under the Certifying Officers Law Cap 39
to certify signatures and seals, and that the seal opposite the said
signature is that of the Certifying Officer of Nicosia. The District Officer
certifies only the signature and the seal of the Certifying Officer and
assumes no responsibility for the content of this document

Nicosia - CYPRUS

12 MAY 2021

District Officer Nicosia

SOUILLA TZIONI



APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: Cyprus

This public document

2. has been signed by Theognosia (Souilla) Tzoni

3. acting in the capacity for District Officer

4. bears the seal/stamp of District Administration of Nicosia, Ministry of Interior

Certified

5. at APOSTILLE - MJPO

6. the 12/05/2021

7. by Louiza Marathefti

8. No NIC MJPO-NIC 000217872/2021

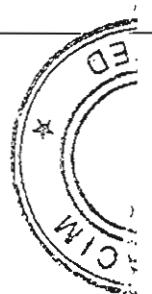
9. Seal/stamp:

10. Signature:

For Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice and Public Order

32257097







TITAN
ANTEA CEMENT SH. A.



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	3
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	4
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	5
1. CORPORATE INFORMATION	6
2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	6
3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS.	17
4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	18
5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS	20
6. SALES OF PRODUCTS	21
7. OTHER REVENUES	21
8. COST OF SALES	22
9. OTHER INCOME	22
10. OTHER EXPENSES	22
11. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES	23
12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	23
13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	24
14. FINANCE COSTS	24
15. INCOME TAX	24
16. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT	26
17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	27
18. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	27
19. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY	28
20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	28
21. INVENTORIES	28
22. TRADE RECEIVABLES	29
23. OTHER RECEIVABLES	30
24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	30
25. SHARE CAPITAL	30
26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN	30
27. BORROWINGS	31
28. TRADE PAYABLES	33
29. OTHER PAYABLES	33
30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	34
31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	37
32. FAIR VALUES	39
33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	40
34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	40
35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD	41

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ANTEA Cement Sha is an investment with the highest standards applied in terms of construction and operation in Albania and a total value exceeding 200 million Euro. The company is controlled by ALVACIM LTD, which has 100% shareholding in the Company. The Company's ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A. (hereinafter referred as TITAN Group)

Antea Cement was awarded the right for land usage and mining exploitation by the Albanian Government for 99 years. The plant was constructed by CBMI Construction Co, a Chinese construction company, under the supervision of TITAN Group which implemented the highest safety standards applicable; the project was completed on time, within the forecasted budget and with zero accidents.

ANTEA Cement has an annual production capacity of 1.4 million ton of cement and 3.300 ton of clinker per day. The plant is located at "Boka e Kuqe", Borizane which is 50 km away from Tirana, capital city of Albania.

The Company has two fully owned (100%) subsidiaries as follows:

ALBA CEMENTO shpk

Alba Cemento Shpk owns and operates a cement terminal operating in Tirana. Such terminal is made available to Antea Cement and provides logistic services to the later. The company prepares and submits its financial statements in accordance to respective legislation in Albania. All revenues generated by the company are generated from the logistic services provided to Antea Cement.

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Italy

The main activity of the subsidiary is trading cement exported from Antea Cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy. The company sells the cement exported from Albania to the Italian Market and its main revenues are derived from this activity.

The below information is provided in compliance with the provisions of and requirements of the law on Accounting and Financial reporting No 25/2018 Dated 10.05.2018.

Beside the information provided in this document the company prepares and publishes in its website an Integrate Annual Report which provides more detailed information about its integrated operations.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Antea Cement is one of the major cement producers in Albania, with a plant, able to complete the entire technological process of transformation from raw materials to the final product. The Company through the technology installed in its plant, can produce both Clinker and Cement.

Clinker is a semi-product produced by the Company which can further be utilized by Antea Cement in the cement production, or it can be sold to other companies for production of cement, whereas the final product is cement of different types.

The company sells its product in the domestic market as well as exports it in the international market.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

Antea Cement

2020 was characterized by a stable and solid performance for Antea Cement (hereinafter referred as "Antea" or the "Company". The company successfully addressed the challenges of cement demand both in the domestic and export markets and capitalized its result on such demand. At the same time, ANTEA remained focused on the enduring objective of balanced, responsible, and sustainable long-term growth, embracing change as an organization, and innovating at an accelerated pace. Below are shown some of the key financial indicators by comparing the current reporting period to the previous reporting period.

At a glance below you may find some of the main Economic Indicators of the company.

Financial Performance Highlights	Stand Alone	
Amounts In '000 ALL	2020	2019
Sales of Products	6,975,484	6,208,860
Operating Profit	1,775,528	893,693
EBITDA	2,715,937	1,821,052
Profit before tax	1,043,796	583,214
Net profit after interests, taxes	849,080	474,835

During 2020 company's revenues from sales of products were increased by ALL 766,624 thousand or 12%. Out of ALL 6,975,484 thousand of revenues from Sales of Product 66% is derived from sales in Domestic Market and 34% from sales in Export Markets. Main markets where company is exporting are in the neighboring countries and in the Mediterranean Region.

Operating Profit increased by ALL 881,835 thousand vs prior year or 99%, thus contributing to an increase of the Company's EBITDA vs prior year by ALL 894,885 thousand as also indicated in the Note 33 to the Financial Statements.

Profit Before Tax for the year amounted to ALL 1,043,796 thousand which was higher than previous year by ALL 460,582 thousand, mainly affected by the increased volumes in both domestic and export markets, this combined with the improved production costs. More details are provided in the notes to the financial statements.

The above operation results coupled with the movement in the company's working capital led to a Net Cash Flow from Operating activities in the amount of ALL 2,132,930 thousand which was ALL 727,448 thousand higher compared to prior year. The company utilized these resources to invest in new capex in the amount of ALL 155,751 thousand and have Net Cash Flow used in repaying borrowings in the amount of ALL 1,835,858 thousand during the period. The company closed the financial year in a satisfactory and stable liquidity position.

In terms of technical performance, the operation of the production line during 2020 followed the demand pattern for the company's product while focusing on optimization of stocks and working capital through the year. The production line has been performing at very high reliability levels ensuring proper delivery of products, both to domestic and export markets especially during periods of high demand, adequately capturing all the opportunities available.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

In terms of Health and Safety the company has ensured that all the guidelines in place by the TITAN are followed by implementing best practices to further develop the overall performance. Therefore, trainings are important and effective, as it will educate the employees on proper workplace procedures, practices, and behavior to prevent possible injuries and illness or contamination from improper hygiene. Every year the company has a proper HS schedule for trainings in order to raise awareness and communicate HS updated practices to employees. In 2020 our employees including sub-contractors had 1,266 hours of trainings in only Health and Safety topics/issues. Despite the difficult year regarding the pandemic situation, HS performance has been rigid in implementing new Covid-19 rules and watchful to manage and isolate possible cases affected with Covid-19 between employees and sub-contractors.

In the beginning of 2020, ANTEA has been in coordination with the local authorities to extend its contribution and support to the local community being affected from the earthquake that hit Albania on November 2019. In addition, the company has been in the forefront to collaborate and support on services, logistics, offering warm food for the affected families and helping the local authorities with emergency needs as per their requests.

Furthermore, ANTEA has donated cement for various municipalities in Albania to help them in their civil projects on deteriorated and rehabilitations of roads, restorations/constructions of local houses and schools. Nevertheless, ANTEA continues to engage in promoting CSR standards and best practices in the country, by organizing conferences and meetings with Institutions, Universities, Organizations and NGOs and leading the CSR approach by boosting SDGs.

The environmental performance of ANTEA is monitored and reviewed throughout the entire year. The review addresses accordingly and timely all the material issues of our operations. Since the beginning of its operation, ANTEA has been exerting its activity in accordance with ISO 14001 environmental management system certified by independent third party. The certification covers the quality and the adequacy of all applicable systems enforced to control and reduce air emissions, quarry rehabilitation and landscape aspects, groundwater, wells and wastewater aspects, liquid and solid waste, natural resources & energy consumption, noise, and other environmental aspects. In this respect, the company is fully compliant with the applicable laws and legislations. ANTEA constantly is improving the environmental performance, focusing the efforts on tackling climate change, using natural resources responsibly, improving our energy efficiency and contributing to the circular economy. Nonetheless, in 2020 the company decided to invest in thermal destruction of waste streams (Oil Based Muds, Water Based Muds and Wastewater) that were generated from a drilling process by the oil exploration companies.

To facilitate the handling process was constructed a new installation by using the best available technology and as a result we have managed the treating of these wastes in a safe and environmentally way as well as by respecting all the requirements by legislation in force. ANTEA has been highly appreciated by the relevant authorities which according to them will create a new perspective for solving the problem of pollution of exploration and exploitation activities in the areas where are operating the oil companies.

People are central to everything we do. The Human resources are the asset that drives the company performance and efficiency. For our company, the priority is to ensure a strong Employer – Employee relation based on mutual trust and consistency in our corporate values and principles. We are offering a comprehensive, decent working environment respecting the health & safety conditions and human rights.

ANTEA CEMENT SHA

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Antea Cement demonstrates its commitment towards promotions and enhancement of good accountability process, manifested through open and direct communication with our employees and decision-making processes. The Company has a successful implementation of the Social Accountability 8000:2014 Standard (SA8000:2014) by developing, maintaining, and applying social practices in the workplace, offering equal opportunities, values diversity that contributes to effectiveness and making big efforts on recruiting qualified candidates, by not permitting any form of discrimination related to gender, races, nationality, religion, and family. Required mechanisms are kept in place to ensure compliance to these requirements.

In 2020, the headcount of ANTEA at the end of the year reached 189 people. During 2020 the Employee Benefit Expenses amounted to ALL 402,384 thousand as explained in the Note 13 to the financial Statements.

We are committed to a higher standard of people development. Although 2020 was a very difficult year, we managed to successfully withstand the situation created by Covid-19 by informing and organizing working environment so as to have safe working conditions. We responded immediately by reorganizing the work in the plant and enhancing the remote work. We reorganized the way of delivering training by increasing the usage of e-learning modules and on-line platforms. The total training hours for 2020 were 2017,89.

Business risks

The major financial liabilities of the Company include interest bearing loans, other liabilities, and trade payables. The primary target of these financial instruments is that financing of the activity of the Company to be secured. The Company possesses financial assets, such as trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, which origin derives from the activity of the Company. The major risks, that occur from the financial instruments of the Company are interest bearing risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The policy applied by the Management of the Company, for management of all these risks is summarized in Note 31 of the Financial Statements.

a) Research and Development activity of the Company

The Company did not perform any activity, related with research and development in 2020.

b) Disclosure for acquisition of own shares

The Company owns no shares of the Company and had no such transactions in 2020.

c) Branches of the Company

The Company has two fully owned subsidiaries as explained above. There are no other branches or subsidiaries apart of those.

d) Policies and Objective of managing financial risk, Exposure of the company towards Financial Risks & Risk Quantifications

Policies and Objectives for managing financial risks as well as the respective quantifications are included in the notes 4 and note 31 to the Financial Statements.



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

e) Objectives of the Company for 2021

The company is set to achieve the following objectives for 2021:

- Increase effectiveness of industrial performance.
- Continue serving its customers in the domestic and export markets as well as be able to satisfy any additional demand in the markets.
- Sustain the current financial results and seek areas at potential growth and on the same time contain fixed costs.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

a) Corporate Governance

The Company is constituted as a joint stock company in compliance with the Commercial Law of the Republic of Albania and has a two-tier system of governance which is as follows:

- The supervisory council
- The Administrator/General Manager

The supervisory board as at 31st Dec 2020 is comprised as follows:

- Chairman of the supervisory council, Mr. Ioannis Paniaras
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Fokion Tasoulas
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Christos Panagopoulos
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr. Loukas Petkidis
- Member of the supervisory council, Mr Grigoris Dikaios

The supervisory council members are appointed from the shareholders General Assembly. The members of the supervisory board bring on board a valuable experience of different areas comprising expertise on industrial, commercial, and financial areas.

The Supervisory Boards appoint the administrator/ General manager of the company. The General Manager of the company is Mr. Mario Bracci.

b) Managing risks and opportunities

ANTEA Cement has in place an Integrated Management System (IMS) which is comprised of three management systems and one standard being:

- OHSAS 18001 for Occupational Health and Safety
- ISO 14001 for Environment
- ISO 9001 for Quality
- SA 8000:2014 for Social Accountability

The management team of ANTEA Cement assesses the social, environmental, managerial, and financial risks that the company can face in the framework of the challenges that are coming from the country, the region and further. The company manages the risks through:

- Internal audits and Systems to keep in consistency with Management Systems requirements in place.
- Creation of various committees in the company to address various challenges and issues.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

At ANTEA Cement, the following Boards and Committees are created to address various challenges and issues:

Quality Board:

The company's management is involved in the Quality System through the Quality Board. The responsibilities of the Quality Board are the following:

- Establishing the Company's Quality Policy
- Adopting the Quality System's documents
- Conducting the Internal quality audits
- Conducting reviews of the Quality System
- Setting quality targets

Environment Board:

It is responsible to identify the environmental aspects, to determine the emergency situations and the need for preparation of emergency plans, to review on annual basis the Environmental Management System etc.

Health & Safety Central Committee:

ANTEA H&S Central Committee provides strategic and tactical guidance for the improvement of initiatives regarding safety and health at ANTEA plant. It establishes effective business processes to promote the full implementation of the TITAN's Group Health & Safety Policy. The Central Committee's Members must demonstrate visible leadership, personal commitment, active support, actions' accountability, and timely follow-through for all safety programs.

The Social Accountability Board:

The Plant has also appointed a Social Accountability Board responsible to identify the social accountability issues, determine the required preventive or corrective actions, and review on annual basis the Social Accountability Management System etc.

The Company has been extensively trained in the most sensitive areas at Anti-bribery, Anti-corruption and Sanctions and has widely incorporated in its contractual relations with suppliers, customers, and partners relevant provisions to avoid illegal implications. Moreover, a conflict-of-interest policy has been adopted and a committee responsible for clearing cases of possible conflict of interest has been established with the attendance of Company's top management.

Following up with the latest changes in the local legislation, the Company has elected and formalized the Responsible Unit in accordance with the Albanian Law on Whistleblowing which has carried a series of trainings and has distributed the necessary materials to the employees aiming at making them aware of their rights and obligations in the event a corruption case comes to their attention.

Nonetheless some more action has followed in 2020 as we extend the impact with our employees by introducing the:

- Ethic Point platform
- The TITAN Employee Assistance Program (EAP), part of TITAN "Health and Wellbeing" that aims to further support the health & wellbeing of TITAN employees and family members, wherever and whenever needed.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

c) ANTEA Values

ANTEAS's values stem directly from the principles, beliefs, and vision from its establishment back in 2006. They are the core elements in compliance with TITAN's culture and family spirit, providing the foundations of the Group's operations and growth. ANTEA Cement Sha is committed to create value for its employees, the local community, its suppliers, and clients through strengthening the core values, applying ethical business practices having an open and continuous communication with all stakeholders and addressing their most material issues in a timely and proper manner. Although the environment where the Company operates has its own challenges, Antea strive to be a responsible company through identifying the impact on the society and taking action to create value for its stakeholders by minimizing the adverse effects while increasing welfare and wellbeing of its employees, local communities, and business partners. Below are presented the Company values:

- *Integrity*: Ethical business practices; Transparency; Open communication
- *Know-how*: Enhancement of knowledge base; Proficiency in every function; Excellence in core competencies
- *Value to the customer*: Anticipation of customer needs; Innovative solutions; High quality of products and services
- *Delivering results*: Shareholder value; Clear objectives; High standards
- *Continuous Improvement*: Learning organization; Willingness to change; Rise to challenges.
- *Corporate Social Responsibility*: Safety first; Sustainable development; Stakeholder engagement

Operating in the same line with Titan Group aiming to grow as a multiregional, vertically integrated cement producer, combining entrepreneurial spirit and operational excellence with respect to its people, society and the environment, ANTEA follows the Titan objectives translated into four strategic priorities:

Geographic diversification: Expansion of the Company's business relations through acquisitions and greenfield developments into attractive new markets

Vertical integration: Extension of the Company into other product areas in the cement value chain

Continuous competitive improvement: Implementation of new efficiencies to reduce costs and to compete more effectively.

Focus on human capital and Corporate Social Responsibility: Development of employees and continuous improvement of the Company's good relationships with all internal and external stakeholders.

d) Internal controls and risk management systems regarding financial reporting

The key elements of the system of internal controls utilized to avoid errors in the preparation of the financial statements and to provide reliable financial information are the following:

- The assurance mechanism regarding the integrity of the Company's financial statements consists of a combination of the embedded risk management processes, the applied financial control activities, the relevant information technology utilized, and the financial information prepared, communicated and monitored. The company prepares and reviews monthly financial and non-financial data which is reviewed by the company's management on a periodical basis.
- The company utilizes a full package SAP solution for monitoring its operational and bookkeeping transactions. Such software solution provides for the most secure and advanced way of recording and reporting all the company's activities in an accurate and correct way.
- The Company engaged external auditors to review the mid-year financial statements of the Company and audit the full-year financial statements of the aforementioned.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

All the above ensure that the financial statements of the company provide reliable and accurate information.

PAYMENTS MADE TO GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

The below report is prepared in compliance with article 21 of the Law on Accounting and Financial Statements No 25/2018 Dated 10.05.2018.

The table below indicates the payments made to the authorities for the indicated type of taxes or categories.

Amounts are in 000'ALL

Payment type	2020	2019
• Production Rights	-	-
• Payment of Taxes as per the Applicable Tax Legislation		
- Corporate Income tax	199,263	168,464
- VAT	201,523	-
- Social and health Insurance	58,421	55,263
- Personal income tax	30,068	31,408
- Carbon & Excise Tax	282,177	265,329
- Local Taxes and Tariffs to Local Authorities	34,807	21,554
• Royalties	49,741	48,478
• Dividends	-	-
• Payments for Subscriptions, Research and Production	-	-
• Tax and Tariffs and other payments linked with Licenses and Concessions	-	-
• Payments for Infrastructure Improvements.	-	-
TOTAL	856,000	590,496

The above amounts represent the actual cash payments made by the company during the calendar year ending 31 December 2020.



pwc



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of ANTEA CEMENT SH.A. (the "Company") as at 31 December 2020, and the Company's separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

What we have audited

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Business activity report, the Management's report and the Payments to governmental institutions report (but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.
Rr. Ibrahim Rugova, Sky Tower 9/1, Tirana, Albania
T: +355 (4) 2242 251, F: +355 (4) 2242 639, www.pwc.com/al

Registered with the National Registration Centre on 11 August 2019 and with Tax Identification Number NUIS 192016010

P.D.



If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

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

Those charged with governance 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 scepticism 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.

P.D



pwc

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

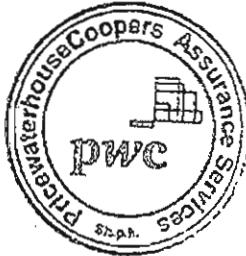
PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance Services SH.P.K.

Statutory Auditor

Jonid Lemlari

5 March 2021
Tirana, Albania



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Sales of products	6	6,975,484	6,208,860
Other revenue	7	510,490	459,690
Revenue		7,485,974	6,668,550
Cost of sales	8	(5,047,732)	(5,219,041)
Gross profit		2,438,242	1,449,509
Other Income	9	69,970	86,242
Other expenses	10	(72,287)	(45,077)
Selling and marketing expenses	11	(69,794)	(68,170)
Administrative expenses	12	(590,603)	(528,811)
Operating profit before interest and taxes		1,775,528	893,693
Income from dividends		9,802	-
Net finance costs	14	(741,534)	(310,479)
Profit before tax		1,043,796	583,214
Income tax expense	15	(194,716)	(108,379)
Profit for the year		849,080	474,835
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		849,080	474,835

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.



SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	16	16,914,357	17,644,486
Right-of-use assets	18	127,327	130,769
Intangible assets	17	58,111	77,233
Investment in subsidiaries	19	829,931	829,931
Other non-current assets	20	9,537	9,537
Total non-current assets		17,939,263	18,691,956
Current assets			
Inventories	21	1,491,641	1,544,075
Trade receivables	22	348,590	149,596
Other receivables	23	101,652	50,960
Receivables from related parties	30B	229,386	200,572
Cash and cash equivalents	24	814,873	769,028
Total current assets		2,986,142	2,714,231
TOTAL ASSETS		20,925,405	21,406,187
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	25	10,686,510	10,686,510
Share-based options	26	1,826	-
Accumulated deficit		(3,127,619)	(3,976,699)
Total equity		7,560,717	6,709,811
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27A	9,485,406	12,031,461
Lease liabilities	18	109,085	98,168
Deferred tax liabilities	15	1,154,065	1,179,201
Total non-current liabilities		10,748,556	13,308,830
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	28	870,470	598,384
Other payables	29	112,149	129,224
Income tax payable		70,988	30,399
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	27B	1,278,413	388,742
Lease liabilities	18	22,257	32,872
Payables to related parties	30D	261,855	207,925
Total current liabilities		2,616,132	1,387,546
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20,925,405	21,406,187

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the company on 28

January 2021 and signed on its behalf

Mario Bracci

Chief Executive Officer



Adrian Qirjako

Finance Director

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share Based Options	Accumulated deficit	Total
As at 1 January 2019	10,686,510	-	(4,451,534)	6,234,976
Net profit for the year			474,835	474,835
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	474,835	474,835
As at 31 December 2019	10,686,510	-	(3,976,699)	6,709,811
Net profit for the year	-	-	849,080	849,080
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	849,080	849,080
Share Based Options	-	1,826	-	1,826
As at 31 December 2020	10,686,510	1,826	(3,127,619)	7,560,717

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Profit before tax		1,043,796	583,213
Cash flows from operating activities			
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	16/18	916,484	903,516
Amorlization	17	23,925	23,843
Movement in credit loss allowance	22	(9,564)	(23,224)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	3,785	13,275
Movements in other provisions	29	53,820	26,785
Income from dividends		(9,802)	-
Interest income	14	(10)	(56)
Interest expense	14	592,403	437,578
Share-based payments	26	1,826	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	14	137,477	(140,833)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		2,754,140	1,824,097
Decrease in inventories	21	52,434	70,937
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	22,23	(245,320)	262,252
Decrease in trade and other payables	28,29	(104,433)	(377,710)
Changes in working capital			
Interest paid		(323,901)	(374,150)
Interest received		10	56
Net Cash flows from operating activities		2,132,930	1,405,482
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from Sales of property, plant, and equipment			
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	16	(154,543)	(245,413)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	17	(1,208)	-
Income from dividends		9,802	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(145,949)	(245,413)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of borrowings		11,121,317	882,008
Repayment of borrowings		(12,957,175)	(1,936,116)
Principal elements of lease payments		(37,738)	(30,471)
Payment of Fees		(57,699)	(3,762)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(1,931,295)	(1,088,341)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		55,686	71,728
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	24	769,028	710,832
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(9,841)	(13,532)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24	814,873	769,028

The notes on pages 6 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Antea Cement Sh. A hereinafter referred as the ("the Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Albania with the registered address at Kashar, Kalundi i ri, AutostradaTirane-Durres km 7, PO BOX 1746, Tirana, Albania. The Company's main activity is production and trade of cement, bulk and packed in bags.

The Company is controlled by ALVACIM Ltd, registered in Cyprus, which has 100% shareholding in the Company. (31 December 2019; Alvacim Ltd had 100% shareholding).

The Company's ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. The Company maintains its accounting records and publishes its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Law no. 25/2018 dated May 05, 2018 "On Accounting and Financial Statements".

The number of employees As at 31 December 2020 is 189; (31 December 2019: 192).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

a. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements "financial statements" have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is Albania lek ("ALL") being also the functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000 ALL) except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The Company has two fully owned (100%) subsidiaries, Albacemento Sh.p.k. established and operating in Albania and Cementi Antea SRL established and operating in Italy.

The Company produces and publishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS in which the Company includes its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from www.anteacement.com. In the consolidated financial statements, subsidiary undertakings – which are those companies in which the group, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations – have been fully consolidated.

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in Albanian Lek ("ALL"), unless otherwise stated. Except as indicated, financial information presented in ALL has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)*

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any impairment loss. The transaction costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the investment. The transaction costs are the costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment such as professional fees for legal services, transfer taxes and other acquisition related costs.

Initial cost of the investments comprises also the contingent consideration. The subsequent remeasurement of the contingent consideration classified as financial liability is adjusted against the costs of the investment.

The investments are tested for impairment whenever there are indicators that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable. If the recoverable amount of an investment (the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of an investment is derecognized on disposal. The difference between the fair value of the sale proceeds and the disposed share of the carrying amount of the investment is recognized in profit or loss as gain or loss on disposal. The same applies if the disposal results in a step down from subsidiary to joint venture or an associate measured at cost.

c. Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the national currency of the Republic of Albania, Albanian Lek (ALL).

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the official exchange rate of Bank of Albania at the respective end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency at year-end official exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss as finance income or costs.

Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

d. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, discounts and after eliminating sales within the Company. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Sales of goods.

Sales are recognized when control of the good has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the goods, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d. Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Sales of goods (continued)

Revenue from the sales with discounts is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability (included in trade and other payables) is recognized for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 120 days, which is consistent with market practice.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

If the Company provides any additional services to the customer after control over goods has passed, revenue from such services is considered to be a separate performance obligation and is recognized over the time of the service rendering.

Rendering of services

The Company provides services under fixed-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each separate performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognized in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced for transportation costs as a separate performance obligation.

Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Revenue relates to time deposits and is recognized as interest accrues. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income.

e. Leases

From 1 January 2020, leases are recognized as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and interest, which is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Company presents ROU assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in the account "property, plant and equipment", the same line item as it presents underlying assets of the same nature that it owns. ROU assets that meet the definition of investment property are presented with investment property.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)*

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Leases (Continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the commencement date at the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. It is discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and condition.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is re-measured when there is a modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and if the Company changes its assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments).
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lessee will exercise that option.

The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. When ROU asset meets the definition of investment property is initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at fair value, in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

The initial measurement of the ROU asset is comprised by:

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

For short term leases and leases of low value assets, the Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities. It recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For leases that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company chose not to separate them, except for terminals in which non-lease components is separated from lease components.

Lessors

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Operating leases of PPE are recognized according to their nature in the statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Taxes

Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge of 15% (2019: 15%) comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognized, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

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

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient future taxable profit available against which the deductions can be utilized.

The Company controls the reversal of temporary differences relating to taxes chargeable on dividends from subsidiaries or on gains upon their disposal. The Company does not recognize deferred tax liabilities on such temporary differences except to the extent that management expects the temporary differences to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest, and taxes other than on income are recognized based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period. Adjustments for uncertain income tax positions are recorded within the income tax charge.

Value added tax

Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of receivables from customers or (b) delivery of goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases is recognized in the statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and liability. Where provision has been made for the ECL of receivables, the impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT. Based on the tax legislation, following fulfillment of certain criteria VAT can be recovered/offset, as a result such amounts have been taken into account for the impairment loss calculation.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)*

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items are capitalized and the replaced part is retired. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Infrastructure intervention that increases the useful life of property, plant, and equipment, improve operations or cost optimization are capitalized into the cost of land and building and depreciated over the useful life of such category.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

Land Improvements	10 to 40 years
Buildings	10 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 40 years
Vehicles	5 to 15 years
Furniture and Fixtures, and Electronic Equipment	2 to 10 years

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Spare parts are recognized as part of Property plant and equipment if the follow criteria are met: the spare parts are expected to be used for more than one period, their cost can be measured reliably, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and the unit value of the qualifying strategic spare part equals and exceeds the equivalent of Euro 50 thousand.

h. Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalized computer software, licenses, and works in progress.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

	<u>Useful lives in years</u>
Computer software	5-10 years
Licenses	10 years

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

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h. Intangible assets (continued)

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

i. 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 are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs for all eligible assets where construction commenced on or after 1 January 2009.

j. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost ("AC") and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), resulting in an immediate accounting loss. The Company does not have any FVTPL or FVOCI financial assets at the reporting date.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Classification and subsequent measurement – business model.

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Company's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows"), or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment,

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Financial instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

The Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed.

The Company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, and short-term loans.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the income statement in finance costs.

Financial assets – reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Company did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Write-off.

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- 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.

Impairment of financial assets – credit loss allowance for ECL

The Company assesses the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC. The Company measures ECL and recognizes net impairment losses on financial and contract assets at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future conditions.

Credit loss allowance is recognized using a simplified approach at lifetime ECL. The ECL is recognized through an allowance account to write down the receivables' net carrying amount to the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the interest rates.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Financial Instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL; this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g., short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans, and borrowings.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method ('EIR') amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires).

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch-up method, with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

k. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

I. Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw material, direct labor, other direct costs, and related production overheads (based on the normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts In ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Inventories (continued)

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials:

- Purchase cost on an average cost basis

Finished goods and work in progress:

- Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognized in other comprehensive income, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

m. Impairment on non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long - term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

n. Cash and short-term deposits

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are several similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

p. Share capital.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity. Dividends are recorded as a liability and deducted from equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Any dividends declared after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue are disclosed in the subsequent events note. The statutory accounting reports of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

q. Trade payables

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

r. Employee benefits

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

s. Share-based compensation benefits

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to members of senior management via Group share schemes that cover several subsidiaries. Currently, the Group has the following schemes: 1) the share options plans (2014 and 2017) and 2) the long-term incentive plan introduced in 2020, which concerns share awards and link to the disclosure note 26.

A Group share-based payment transaction is classified from the perspective of each reporting company, rather than by making a single classification determination that is applicable to all group companies. The Antea Cement sha participates in the 2020 long-term incentive plan, which is classified as cash-settled in the financial statements of the Group, but it is classified as equity-settled in the Antea Cement Sha separate financial statements, as the Antea Cement Sha has no obligation to settle the award. Consequently, it recognizes the fair value of the awards as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in equity.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

s. Share-based compensation benefits (Continued)

The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards granted, which is based on the parent's share price on grant date. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which the specified service conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Antea Cement sha revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the specified vesting conditions and forfeiture rate. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

t. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been reclassified where appropriate, to conform to changes in presentation in the current period. Such reclassifications, however, have not resulted in significant changes of the content and format of the financial information as presented in the financial statements.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS.

I. Estimates and assumptions.

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

II. Impairment of receivables

Management maintains an allowance for doubtful receivables to account for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments.

Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination methodology, models, and data inputs. The Company assesses individually all court cases and receivables due more than 365 days. The expected credit loss is the product of the exposure of default, loss given default and probability of default. WACC of 6.7% is used for discounting.

All other trade receivables are assessed collectively by using a simplified approach at lifetime ECL. Loss ratios per categories are calculated based on a provisioning matrix which considers exposure at default, historical default rates, customer credit worthiness and changes in customer payment terms.

III. Useful lives of property plant and equipment, and Intangible assets

Accounting for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets involves the use of estimates for determining the expected useful lives of these assets and their residual values. The determination of the useful lives of the assets is based on management's judgment. Further details are provided in Notes 2 (g), (h), 16 and 17.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

IV. Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Company's domicile. As the Company assesses the probability for a litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognized.

V. Environmental restoration costs - Provisions for Forestation

The Company is required to perform restoration works consisting in re-forestation on quarries and processing sites on yearly basis based on a specific schedule. These works are fulfilled each year and the respective costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Company.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 15 – Income tax expense.
- Note 22 – Accounts receivable.
- Note 29 – Provisions.
- Note 34 – Commitments and contingencies.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

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 financial statements and in note 31.

The Board of Directors 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 analyze 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.

The principal financial instruments of the Company consist of cash on hand and at banks, loan from related party, trade accounts receivable and payable, other receivables and liabilities.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk

Due to the large volume and diversity of the Company's customer base, concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable from customers are limited. The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is stated at the amount considered necessary to cover potential risks in the collection of accounts receivable balances.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company generates significant cash flows from operating activities such that it believes that its liquidity risk is not significant.

(iii) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company faces interest rate cash flow risk related to its loans which are at a variable rate. Management has not entered into any derivatives to hedge this risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has significant exposure toward foreign currencies. The Company has long-term and short-term borrowings denominated in Euro.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates might have an impact on profit. Please refer to the respective sensitivity analysis in note 31 a and 31 b.

(iv) Capital management.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the EBITDA which is earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. Details on how EBITDA is calculated is presented in note 32.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to financial risk management and capital management during the year.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2021.

The following amended standards became effective for the Company from 1 January 2020 but did not have any material impact on the Company.

- Amendments to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (issued on 29 March 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of a business – Amendments to IFRS 3 (issued on 22 October 2018 and effective for acquisitions from the beginning of annual reporting period that starts on or after 1 January 2020).
- Definition of materially – Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 (issued on 31 October 2018 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- Interest rate benchmark reform – phase 1 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 (issued on 26 September 2019 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted. The Company is in the process of determining the impact that these amendments might have on its accounts when adopted.

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 23 January 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Proceeds before intended use, Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract, Reference to the Conceptual Framework – narrow scope amendments to IAS 16, IAS 37 and IFRS 3, and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 – amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 (issued on 14 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendments to IFRS 16 (issued on 28 May 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 17 and an amendment to IFRS 4 (issued on 25 June 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1 (issued on 15 July 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).
- Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform – phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (issued on 27 August 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – The Company has performed a preliminary analysis and has determined that the above standards and pronouncements are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's accounts and results of operations.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

6. SALES OF PRODUCTS

The sales reflected in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows in terms of domestic and foreign markets as well as per type of product.

	2020	2019
Cement products	6,915,687	6,233,471
Clinker	269,845	105,907
Imported cement	65,247	114,165
Discounts	(275,295)	(244,683)
Total	6,975,484	6,208,860

The sales of products are analyzed as follows in terms of domestic and foreign market, as well as per type of product.

	2020	2019
Sales		
Domestic market	4,856,136	4,330,345
Foreign market	2,394,643	2,123,198
Discounts	(275,295)	(244,683)
Total	6,975,484	6,208,860
Domestic market		
Income from own cement	4,608,653	4,198,559
Income from Clinker	227,135	100,962
Income from imported cement	20,348	30,824
Discounts	(273,019)	(244,683)
Total	4,583,117	4,085,662
Foreign market		
Income from own Cement	2,307,034	2,034,912
Income from Clinker	42,710	4,945
Income from Imported Cement	44,899	83,341
Discounts	(2,276)	-
Total	2,392,367	2,123,198

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. For domestic sales, the control is transferred at the moment that goods are made available (Ex-works) and when taken in charge by a carrier (CPT). For export sales, the control is transferred at the moment that goods are loaded in the vessel and ready for shipment.

Contracts with customers do not contain a significant financing component as the payment terms are on market commercial terms. The adoption of IFRS 15 has not impacted the Company regarding revenue recognition for both sales and other revenues illustrated in the following note.

7. OTHER REVENUES

The other revenues in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Revenue from freight	364,289	452,019
Revenues from materials sold	28,643	7,671
Revenues from services	117,558	-
Total	510,490	459,690

Revenues from sold materials in the amount of ALL 28,643 thousand on 31 December 2020 includes sales of solid fuels in the amount of ALL 24,719, sales of Raw Materials and other Consumables in the amount of ALL 3,924 thousand. During 2019, revenues from sold materials in the amount of ALL 7,671 thousand includes sales of Raw Materials and other Consumables.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

8. COST OF SALES

The Cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Variable Costs	3,504,409	3,840,510
Distribution expenses	688,842	764,370
Kiln fuel	1,053,222	1,225,884
Electricity	639,614	730,393
Raw materials & additives	507,010	490,030
Refractory	63,719	53,763
Fuel and oil	8,082	9,327
Royalty	50,513	48,274
Packing expenses	380,546	387,839
Cost of imported cement	78,746	119,614
Cost of materials sold	27,300	6,463
Other Items of variable cost	6,815	4,553
Fixed Costs	1,543,323	1,378,531
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	259,167	264,929
Repair and maintenance – spare parts	109,490	123,049
Services from third parties	215,658	185,718
Rent expenses	313	310
Plant utilities	18,255	13,166
Other fixed cost	36,476	41,633
Depreciation charges	804,978	803,241
Depreciation of right of use assets	15,118	11,183
Inventory variation	83,868	(64,698)
Total	5,047,732	5,219,041

Distribution Expenses are further detailed as follows for year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Distribution expenses related to domestic sales	249,181	197,074
Distribution expenses related to exports sales	217,733	282,658
Distribution expenses related to overseas transportation	221,928	284,638
Total	688,842	764,370

9. OTHER INCOME

Other income in the statement of comprehensive income is analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Excise reimbursement	49,361	50,819
Reversal of Impairment for Trade Receivables	9,564	23,224
Reversal of other provisions	-	258
Other Operating Income	11,045	11,941
Total	69,970	86,242

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

10. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Net book value of disposed assets/sold assets	3,785	13,275
Other provisions	53,820	27,043
Losses of inventory	1,502	1,471
Other expenses	13,180	3,288
Total	72,287	45,077

2020: Included in Other provision, the amount of ALL 5,053 thousand relates to provision for other current assets (note 23), the amount of ALL 45,123 thousand relates to provision for Inventories (note 21) and the amount of ALL 3,644 thousand relates to additional personnel costs (Note 29).

2019: Included in Other provision, the amount of ALL 23,224 thousand relates to provision for other non-current assets (note 20), the amount of ALL 2,128 thousand relates to provision for Inventories (note 21) and the amount of ALL 1,692 thousand relates to additional personnel costs (Note 29).

11. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

The selling and marketing expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	51,335	41,402
Utilities	9,721	13,245
Depreciation of right of use assets	3,728	3,297
Other expenses	5,010	10,226
Total	69,794	68,170

12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Consultancy fees	219,070	148,674
Salaries and related expenses (Note 13)	91,882	91,313
Supplies	75,798	79,716
Depreciation	72,314	67,344
Depreciation of right of use assets	20,346	18,451
Insurance and taxes	35,461	34,430
Repairs and maintenance	7,400	5,620
Utilities	4,352	6,010
Travel-entertainment	1,174	5,135
Audit Fees	4,930	3,747
Amortization	23,925	23,843
Other Expenses	33,951	44,528
Total	590,603	528,811

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in All thousand unless otherwise stated)

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

The employee benefits included under cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses are summarized further as follows:

	2020	2019
Gross salaries	313,770	303,286
Other related expenses	88,614	94,358
Total	402,384	397,644
<i>Allocated to:</i>		
Cost of sales (note 8)	259,167	264,929
Selling and marketing expenses (note 11)	51,335	41,402
Administrative expenses (note 12)	91,882	91,313
Total	402,384	397,644

14. FINANCE COSTS

Net finance costs for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are detailed as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest expense	(592,393)	(437,522)
Foreign exchange losses, net	(137,477)	140,833
Other financial expenses	(6,920)	(8,792)
Interest expenses-Leases	(4,744)	(4,998)
Total finance cost, net	(741,534)	(310,479)

15. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense comprises of:

	2020	2019
Current Income tax charge	(219,852)	(121,193)
Deferred Income tax	25,136	12,814
Income tax expense for the year	(194,716)	(108,379)

A reconciliation of Current Income Tax Charge for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is provided as follows.

	2020	2019
Accounting profit before income tax	1,043,796	583,214
<i>Add Back:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	273,626	167,661
Tax Depreciation	167,625	80,558
<i>Less:</i>		
Dividend Income	(9,802)	-
Non-Taxable Income	(9,565)	(23,482)
Taxable Profit	1,465,680	807,951
Taxable Profits	1,465,680	807,951
Current income tax charge at 15%	219,852	121,193

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

15. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

As per the Albanian Tax legislation, the tax losses can be carried forward for a period of 3 consecutive years. There are no tax losses carried forward as of 31 December 2020 (none as at 31 December 2019).

Below are analyzed deferred taxes by type of temporary differences.

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

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Comprehensive Income	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets				
Right of Use Assets	1,251	726	525	726
Other provisions	1,914	1,661	253	(39)
Impairment of Receivables	64,574	65,360	(786)	(131)
	67,739	67,747	(8)	556
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation/amortization	(1,221,804)	(1,246,948)	25,144	12,258
	(1,221,804)	(1,246,948)	25,144	12,258
Deferred tax (net)	(1,154,065)	(1,179,201)	25,136	12,814

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

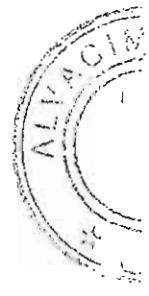
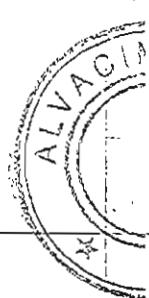
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

16. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Land and improvements	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	Electronic Equipment	Assets under construction	Total
As of 31 December 2018	<u>2,883,127</u>	<u>1,724,785</u>	<u>19,847,804</u>	<u>23,592</u>	<u>27,912</u>	<u>202,608</u>	<u>351,413</u>	<u>25,061,241</u>
Additions	14,268	185	16,737	-	-	11,561	216,930	245,413
Transfers	-	34,011	168,770	-	4,348	1,822	(223,219)	-
Disposals	-	-	(3,179)	-	-	(70)	(10,718)	(13,967)
As at 31 December 2019	<u>2,897,395</u>	<u>1,755,981</u>	<u>20,030,132</u>	<u>23,592</u>	<u>32,260</u>	<u>215,921</u>	<u>334,406</u>	<u>25,292,687</u>
Additions	6,356	55,604	122,649	-	379	3,664	150,500	154,543
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	341	(188,545)	(3,595)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	(3,785)	(3,929)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>2,903,751</u>	<u>1,814,585</u>	<u>20,152,781</u>	<u>23,592</u>	<u>32,639</u>	<u>219,782</u>	<u>292,576</u>	<u>25,439,706</u>
Accumulated Depreciation								
As of 31 December 2018	<u>535,159</u>	<u>350,185</u>	<u>5,681,663</u>	<u>21,588</u>	<u>25,550</u>	<u>164,163</u>		<u>6,778,308</u>
Charge for the year	68,460	45,180	733,007	624	616	22,698		870,585
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disposals	-	-	(622)	-	-	(70)		(692)
As of 31 December 2019	<u>603,619</u>	<u>395,365</u>	<u>6,414,048</u>	<u>22,212</u>	<u>26,166</u>	<u>186,791</u>		<u>7,648,201</u>
Charge for the year	69,138	48,021	742,949	624	1,343	15,217		877,292
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(144)		(144)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>672,757</u>	<u>443,386</u>	<u>7,156,997</u>	<u>22,836</u>	<u>27,509</u>	<u>201,864</u>		<u>8,525,349</u>
Net book value								
As of 31 December 2019	<u>2,293,776</u>	<u>1,363,616</u>	<u>13,616,084</u>	<u>1,380</u>	<u>6,094</u>	<u>29,130</u>	<u>334,406</u>	<u>17,644,486</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>2,230,994</u>	<u>1,371,199</u>	<u>12,995,784</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>5,130</u>	<u>17,918</u>	<u>292,576</u>	<u>16,914,357</u>

Included in "Assets under constructions" there are strategic spare parts amounting to ALL 260,297 thousand (2019; ALL 307,365 thousand).

No Property Plant and equipment have been pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2020, (2019; none)



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Intangible assets in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	Computer software	Licenses	Total
Cost:			
As of 31 December, 2018	141,093	8,295	149,388
Additions	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2019	141,093	8,295	149,388
Additions	1,208	-	1,208
Transfers	3,595	-	3,595
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2020	145,896	8,295	154,191
Accumulated Amortization:			
As of 31 December, 2018	47,512	800	48,312
Amortization charge for the year	23,060	783	23,843
As at 31 December, 2019	70,572	1,583	72,155
Amortization charge for the year	23,143	782	23,925
As at 31 December, 2020	93,715	2,365	96,080
Net book value:			
At 31 December, 2019	70,521	6,712	77,233
At 31 December, 2020	52,181	5,930	58,111

No intangible assets have been pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2020 (2019: none).

18. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right of Use Assets	Properties	Vehicles	Total
Carrying amount on 1 January 2019	120,042	24,072	144,114
Additions	12,488	7,098	19,586
Depreciation Charge	(23,223)	(9,708)	(32,931)
Carrying amount on 31 December 2019	109,307	21,462	130,769
Carrying amount on 1 January 2020	109,307	21,462	130,769
Additions	9,497	26,798	36,295
Disposals	-	(545)	(545)
Depreciation Charge	(27,821)	(11,371)	(39,192)
Carrying amount on 31 December 2020	90,983	36,344	127,327

Additions to the right of use assets during the 2020 financial year were ALL 36,295 thousand.
(2019: ALL 19,586 thousand).

Lease Liabilities	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current	22,257	32,872
Non-Current	109,085	98,168
Total	131,342	131,040

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

19. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k	756,766	756,766
Impairment of Investment in subsidiary	(526,180)	(526,180)
CEMENTI ANTEA SRL	599,345	599,345
Total	829,931	829,931

ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company. ALBA CEMENTO Sh.p.k owns and operates a cement terminal in Tirana, providing logistical services to Antea.

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Italy is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company. Its main activity is trading the company's cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy.

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Other Non-current Assets	32,761	32,761
Provisions	(23,224)	(23,224)
	9,537	9,537

Movements in the provisions for other non-current assets are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance at 1 January	23,224	-
Provision booked during the year (Note 3.5)	-	23,224
Balance as at 31 December	23,224	23,224

Other Non-Current Assets are assets, obtained by the company through the bailiff execution and enforcement procedure for non-performing customers which were part of these procedures. The company expects to dispose/sell of the assets in the foreseeable future. As at 31 December 2020 non-current assets recognized based on the bailiff enforcement procedure were ALL 32,761 thousand. In addition, the company has recognized a provision in the amount of ALL 23,224 thousand.

21. INVENTORIES

The inventories in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Raw materials	327,290	303,761
Spare parts	798,535	798,845
Packing materials	52,771	64,356
Semi-finished goods	114,968	156,819
Finished goods	54,739	96,756
Goods for resale	15,370	21,255
Other materials	106,806	104,411
Goods in transit	69,592	-
Provision for Inventories	(48,430)	(2,128)
Total	1,491,641	1,544,075

Movements in the provisions for inventory are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance on 1 January	2,128	-
Provision booked during the year (Note 3.5)	46,302	2,128
Balance as at 31 December	48,430	2,128

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

22. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	890,236	700,806
Less: Credit Loss Allowance	(541,646)	(551,210)
Trade Receivables Net	348,590	149,596

Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing and are generally on 30-120-credit terms.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables provisioning matrix.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful receivables are illustrated below. The new model has not impacted the provision for impairment of the Company as the provisioning matrix was not substantially different:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance on 1 January	551,210	574,434
Reversal of Impairment	(9,565)	(23,224)
Balance as of 31 December	541,645	551,210

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables is determined according to provision matrix presented in the table below.

In % of gross value	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
Trade receivables						
- current	11.0%	98,842	(10,843)	8.2%	31,316	(2,574)
- less than 30 days overdue	3.0%	119,787	(3,618)	3.2%	64,885	(2,050)
- 31 to 60 days overdue	1.9%	39,652	(768)	2.4%	27,842	(661)
- 61 to 90 days overdue	4.4%	42,598	(1,860)	5.9%	7,526	(441)
- 91 to 180 days overdue	5.3%	28,095	(1,484)	7.3%	5,195	(378)
- 181 to 360 days overdue	74.4%	4,320	(3,215)	73.1%	5,093	(3,723)
- over 360 days overdue	93.3%	556,942	(519,857)	96.9%	558,949	(541,382)
Total trade receivables (gross carrying amount)		890,236			700,806	
Credit loss allowance			(541,646)			(551,210)
Total trade receivables from contracts with customers (carrying amount)			348,590			149,596

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts In ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

23. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deferred Expenses	37,804	20,279
Sundry debtors	23,492	16,505
Other Taxes Receivable	21,413	2,609
VAT receivables	12,447	-
Prepayments for supplies	11,549	11,567
Provision for other current assets	(5,053)	-
Total	101,652	50,960

Deferred expenses represent consumables and/or prepaid expenses, which are deferred for a period and are expensed based on their respective consumption rate.

24. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand in domestic currency	64	50
Cash on hand in foreign currency	105	376
Cash at bank in domestic currency	106,771	160,669
Cash at bank in foreign currency	707,933	607,933
Total	814,873	769,028

25. SHARE CAPITAL

<i>Authorized, issued, and fully paid</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% Holding</i>	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
			<i>Face Value In ALL'000</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% Holding</i>	<i>Face Value In ALL'000</i>
ALVACIM Ltd – ordinary shares of ALL 2,000 each	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510
Total	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510	5,343,255	100%	10,686,510

On 19 December 2019 following the conclusion of the relevant agreement, Alvacim Ltd acquired from IFC the 20% shareholding of IFC in the company thus becoming 100% shareholder of the company. The respective changes were registered with the Share Register Center on 24th of December 2019 and with the National Business Center on 26th of December 2019.

26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

On 13 May 2019, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Titan Cement International S.A. (TCI) approved a new long-term incentive plan. One year after, on 14 May 2020, the Annual General Meeting of TCI included it in the Remuneration Policy.

Participants of the plan are the executive members of the Board of Directors of TCI, the executives of TCI, as well as executives, in other companies of Titan Cement Group. The awards may also be granted selectively to a limited number of employees who stand out on a continuous basis for their outstanding performance and high potential for development.

Under the plan, participants are granted awards for nil consideration in the form of a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares in April (or later) of each year. The awards have no dividend or voting rights.

The number of the shadow shares granted to each participant is determined by the award amount and the value of the shadow share. The value of the shadow share is equal to the average TCI share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last seven trading days of March of the grant year.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

26. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN (CONTINUED)

The vesting period of the awards is as follows:

- a) 50% at the completion of a three-year period and
- b) 50% at the completion of a four-year period

The awards vest at the designated dates, provided that the participants are still working in TCI or in any other employer company of the Group or are still serving as an executive Director in the Board of Directors of TCI.

Upon vesting, participants may select to receive their vested awards in TCI shares, or in contributions to a fund, or in cash. The parent of the Group (Titan Cement International S.A.) has the obligation to settle the awards. Thus, Antea Cement accounts for the plan as an equity-settled transaction by recognizing in equity the fair value of the services it receives from the participants.

On 31 December 2020, the number of the awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 6,370.

The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 14.5.2020, €10.62 in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 1,826 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

Movements in the number of awards are as follows:

Balance on 31 December 2019	-
Granted	6,370
Exercised	-
Not vested	-
Cancelled	-
Balance on 31 December 2020	6,370

Awards outstanding at the end of the year have the following terms:

Exercise price nil	2020 LTIP
Expiration Date	
2023	3,185
2024	3,185
Total	6,370

27. BORROWINGS

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS

The Company long - term loans as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Raiffeisen Bank	1,523,424	283,500
Alpha Bank	337,569	567,829
Deferred disbursement fee	(24,125)	(2,171)
Total	9,485,406	12,031,461

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximate their fair values since all borrowings are priced at market rates. More detailed information on the borrowings from related parties / shareholders are disclosed in note 30.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

27. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Further information on the Company's long-term loans is as follows:

RAIFFEISEN BANK ALBANIA

On 9th of April 2019 the company agreed a Term Loan facility with Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) amounting to ALL 441,000 thousand with maturity up to 2023. The new credit facility is secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company Sa. This loan has been used to refinance the existing bank debt of the company at the time of disbursement. As at 31 December 2020 the loan has been fully utilized.

On 11th of February 2020 the company agreed a new Term Loan facility with Raiffeisen Bank Albania (RBAL) amounting to the ALL equivalent of 17 Million Euro, with maturity up to 2024. Out of the available facility the company utilized the amount of ALL equivalent of 16 Million Euro or ALL 1,968,900 thousand. The amount disbursed was utilized to refinance part of the shareholder debt of the company. The new credit facility is secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company SA and Titan Cement International SA.

As at 31 December 2020 outstanding principal amounts to ALL 1,993,982 thousand of which ALL 1,523,424 thousand Long Term and ALL 470,558 thousand short term. (31 December 2019: ALL 409,500 thousand of which ALL 283,500 thousand Long Term and ALL 126,000 thousand Short Term)

During the year, the company has re-paid the amount of ALL 384,418 thousand for the outstanding facilities as per the agreed schedules. (2019: ALL 362,048 thousand)

On 28th January 2019 the company agreed with Raiffeisen Bank Albania to extend the maturity of the existing revolving loan facility for another 2 years until February 2021. As at 31 December 2020 the facility is not utilized and the available un-utilized amount as at 31 December 2020 is ALL 276,000 thousand (31 December 2019 the line was un-utilized and available to the company)

On 19th of April 2019 the company agreed with Raiffeisen Bank Albania a new credit facility amounting to Euro 1,3 Million with maturity up to February 2021 to be utilized exclusively for the issuance of Bank Guarantee and/or Letter of Credits. The facility has been secured by a Corporate Guarantee of Titan Cement Company Sa. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the line was not utilized and fully available.

ALPHA BANK ALBANIA

On 7th of March 2019 the company agreed with Alpha Bank to extend the amount of the term loan up to ALL 899,300 thousand. The new agreed maturity of the facility is up to 2023. The additional credit has been used to refinance the existing bank debt of the company at the time of disbursement. The loan was fully utilized.

As at 31 December 2020 outstanding principal amounts to ALL 567,829 thousand of which ALL 337,569 thousand Long Term and ALL 230,260 thousand short term. (31 December 2019: ALL 798,090 thousand of which ALL 567,829 thousand Long Term and ALL 230,261 thousand Short Term)

During the year, the company has re-paid the amount of ALL 230,260 thousand to Alpha Bank for the outstanding term loan facilities. (2019: ALL 101,211 thousand)

On 7th of March 2019 the company agreed with Alpha Bank to extend the maturity of the existing revolving loan facility for another 3 years from the signing date. As of 31 December 2020, the Revolving line with Alpha Bank in the amount of ALL 558,680 thousand is un-utilized and available to the company (31 December 2019 the limit is un-utilized and available to the company)

Both facilities are secured by a Corporate Guarantee from Titan Cement Company S.A.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

27. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

A) LONG - TERM BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The maturities of the long-term loans are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
After one year but not more than two years	1,208,802	11,480,998
After two year but not more than five years	8,276,604	550,463
More than five years		
Total	9,485,406	12,031,461

B) SHORT - TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings and short-term portions of long-term borrowings are disclosed as follows.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<i>Borrowings from shareholders / related parties</i>		
Titan Global Finance plc Principal	494,800	-
Alvacim Accrued Interest	-	30,168
Titan Global Finance plc Accrued Interest	74,237	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	569,037	30,168
<i>Borrowings from Financial Institutions</i>		
RaiFFEISEN Bank	470,558	126,000
Alpha Bank Term Loan	230,260	230,261
Accrued Interest on Borrowings	12,280	4,177
Deferred disbursement fee	(3,722)	(1,864)
<i>Subtotal</i>	709,376	358,574
Total	1,278,413	388,742

Further information on the borrowings from related parties / shareholders are disclosed in note 30.

28. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing liabilities with domestic and foreign suppliers and are normally settled on a period ranging from 30 days to 90 days.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade creditors third parties	840,703	592,524
Accruals for supplies	29,767	5,860
Total	870,470	598,384

29. OTHER PAYABLES

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Customer prepayments	42,426	81,708
Other taxes	35,206	13,467
Other Provisions	21,425	17,780
Social security	4,677	4,702
Other Payables	4,391	-
Payroll taxes	2,668	2,318
Due to Employees	1,356	1,764
VAT Payable	-	7,485
Total	112,149	129,224

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

29. OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

Other provisions relate to provisions for unused days of vacation, additional personnel costs as well as other operational items. The movements in the provisions are shown as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Balance as at 1 January	17,780	16,346
Provision for un-used days of vacations (Note 10) / (Note 9)	1,685	(258)
Provision for additional personnel costs (Note 10)	1,960	1,692
Balance as at 31 December	21,425	17,780

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is controlled by Alvacim Ltd which is in turn a fully owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International S.A. The Company considers as related parties all the group companies that are controlled by Titan Cement International S.A.

The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial year.

A) Sales of goods and services

	2020	2019
TCK Montenegro - (Sales of Cement)	688,321	829,049
Cementi Antea srl - (Sales of Cement)	437,223	347,827
Sharrcem - (Sales of Clinker)	40,866	4,945
Sharrcem - (Other sales)	8,399	10,479
Cement Plus (Sales of Cement)	60,090	29,629
Cementarnica Usje	2,077	-
Cementara Kosjeric (Sales of Clinker)	1,844	-
Albacemento Shpk - (Materials)	154	331
Titan Cement Company	132	2,394
Total	1,239,106	1,224,654

The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for sales of cement, (2020: The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for sales of cement).

B) Receivables from related parties

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cementi Antea SRL	170,753	74,436
Sharrcem	41,181	5,202
TCK Montenegro	17,309	120,929
Titan Cement Company Sa	132	-
Cement Plus for Building Materials	11	5
Total	229,386	200,572

The major receivable is due from TCK Montenegro and Cementi Antea srl for cement sold and Sharrcem for Clinker sold.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

C) Purchases of goods and services

	£:	2020	2019
Titan Cement Company S.A – Goods		12,945	19,533
Titan Cement Company S.A - Services		428,494	408,052
Albacemento Shpk – Services		22,277	22,143
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje		13,566	13,105
Cementi Antea SRL		138	-
Zlatna Panega Cement		1,931	3,709
Total		479,351	466,542

The major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for various services and goods (2019: Major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for various services and goods).

D) Payables to related parties

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Titan Cement Company S.A	171,967	119,181
Albacemento	79,807	71,986
Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje	7,453	13,054
Zlatna Panega Cement	2,490	3,704
Cementi Antea SRL	138	-
Total	261,855	207,925

E) Loans from related parties/shareholders

Long-term Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd	-	11,182,303
Titan Global Finance plc	7,648,538	-
Total	7,648,538	11,182,303

During 2008, the Company entered into several loan agreements with its shareholders for a total amount of Euro 84 million (the "Loan") to finance the construction of a green field cement factory in Boka Kuqe Borlzane. There are no undrawn loan amounts at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, respectively.

The parent company provided a loan amounting to Euro 50.4 million in accordance with the Loan Agreement dated 20 November 2008. The loan bears interest of Euribor + a Margin. Interest payment dates are 15 March and 15 September of each year. The loan is repayable in 12 equal annual instalments on 15 March in each year commencing on the date falling five (5) years after the first disbursement of the loan and after the agreed conditions for repayment have been fulfilled. The further relations between the Company and the lender are subject to the respective Facility Agreements. Following the acquisition of the EBRD's Share in the company, effective on 20th of January 2015, Alvacim Ltd novated the shareholder loan provided by EBRD under the same terms and conditions. Following the acquisition of the IFC shares in the company, effective on 17th of December 2019 based on the Novation Agreement agreed between the parties Alvacim Ltd novated the loan of the Company with IFC in the amount of Euro 18,539 thousand under the same terms and conditions.

ANTEA CEMENT S.H.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

E) Loans from related parties/shareholders (Continued)

During 2020 the company has repaid its shareholder (Alvacim Ltd) loan principal in the amount of Euro 19,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 2,313,630 thousand, which partly was refinanced from the loan received from Ralfelsen Bank and partly from the company's own cash.

On 10 April 2020, the company signed and executed a Term Loan Agreement with Titan Global Finance plc (a Titan Cement Group, company) to refinance the remaining outstanding shareholder debt for Euro 72,831 thousand. The Term Loan has a maturity of 5 years. The refinancing of the above amount was executed between 14th and 15th of April 2020.

Further on 10 April 2020, the company signed and executed a Revolving Credit Facility Agreement with Titan Global Finance plc (a Titan Cement Group, Company) in the amount of Euro 10 Million to be utilized for corporate General Purposes. The facility has a maturity up to 30 January 2022. To date the facility has not been utilized and it is available to the company.

During 2020 the company has repaid TGF loan principal in the amount of Euro 7,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 867,680 thousand and the respective interests and related fees in the amount of Euro 1,767 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 219,363 thousand.

Short-term Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd accrued interest	-	30,168
Titan Global Finance plc	494,800	-
Titan Global Finance plc Accrued interest	74,237	-
Total	569,037	30,168

Interest Expense

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Alvacim Ltd	204,855	310,941
IFC (International Finance Corporation)	-	59,901
Titan Global Finance plc	287,936	-
Total	492,791	370,842

Except for short-term employee benefits to key management personnel amounting to ALL 48,226 thousand (2019: ALL 45,563 thousand), no other compensations to key management were given by the Company.

Nature of relationship with related parties

The Company has entered these transactions with the above related parties at mutually agreed terms.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company has not made any allowance for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2019: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans and short-term loans, and cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's investment and operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations risk management is carried out under policies approved by the management committee.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

a) Interest risk

The Company's exposure to the risk for changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with a floating interest rate. At 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil) no interest rate swaps were agreed, which makes 100% of the Company's borrowings to be at a variable rate of interest.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Fixed rate interest		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Variable rate interest		
Financial assets	10,763,819	12,420,203
Financial liabilities	10,763,819	12,420,203

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes on market interest rates, nevertheless the effect that a change in interest rates on the company's Long-Term Debt might have on the Company results is shown as follows:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Increase/Decrease In Basis/Point	Effect on Profit Before Tax	Increase/Decrease In Basis/Point	Effect on Profit Before Tax
EUR	20	15,297	20	22,365
ALL	100	18,369	100	8,492
EUR	(20)	(15,297)	(20)	(22,365)
ALL	(100)	(18,369)	(100)	(8,492)

b) Foreign exchange risk

The Company enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies related to the sales of its products and purchase of fixed assets and purchases of trade goods from related parties. The Company does not use any financial instrument to hedge against these risks, since no such instruments are in common use in the Republic of Albania. Therefore, the Company is potentially exposed to market risk related to possible foreign currency fluctuations.

In thousands ALL	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net balance sheet position
Albanian Lek	202,324	(3,322,294)	(3,119,970)
Euro	1,251,943	(8,883,564)	(7,631,621)
USD	40,234	(4,765)	35,469
Total 2020	1,494,501	(12,210,623)	(10,716,122)

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

<i>In thousands of ALL</i>	Monetary financial assets	Monetary financial liabilities	Net balance sheet position
Albanian Lek	206,681	(1,634,252)	(1,427,571)
Euro	940,476	(11,878,158)	(10,937,682)
USD	22,999	(4,765)	18,234
Total 2019	1,170,156	(13,617,175)	(12,347,019)

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2020	2019	2019	2018
EUR/ALL	123.74	123.02	123.70	121.77

The company's main exposure is toward the Euro as such a change of +/- 5% in exchange rate of Euro to ALL at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit /loss by ALL 381,581 thousand (2019 – ALL 546,884 thousand).

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Year ended 31 December 2020

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	10,606,818	-	10,606,818
Short-term borrowings	-	400,894	1,185,304	-	-	1,586,198
Trade Payables, other payables, and Lease Liabilities , etc.	-	1,053,607	284,112	61,523	47,562	1,446,804

Year ended 31 December 2019

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	12,058,547	-	12,058,547
Short-term borrowings	-	70,867	457,293	-	-	528,160
Trade Payables, other payables, and Lease Liabilities , etc.	-	758,007	240,797	50,606	47,562	1,096,972

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts In ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one customer. In addition, to reduce this risk the Company has required as collateral bank guarantees and deposits. Recognizable risks are accounted for by adequate provisions on receivables.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and short-term borrowing receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade and other receivables (Note 22, 23)	450,242	200,556
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 24)	814,873	769,028
Total	1,265,115	969,584

32. FAIR VALUES

The fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings also approximate their carrying value due to variable interest rate on the loans.

Set out as a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

Financial assets	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and Banks	814,873	769,028	814,873	769,028
Trade receivables	348,590	149,596	348,590	149,596
Related Parties	229,386	200,572	229,386	200,572
Other receivables	101,652	50,960	101,652	50,960
Total	1,494,501	1,170,156	1,494,501	1,170,156

Financial Liabilities	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade accounts payable	870,470	598,384	870,470	598,384
Related parties	261,855	207,925	261,855	207,925
Bank loan/short-term loans	1,278,413	388,742	1,278,413	388,742
Lease Liability	131,342	131,040	131,342	131,040
Other payables	112,149	129,224	112,149	129,224
Income tax payable	70,988	30,399	70,988	30,399
Long-term debts	9,485,406	12,031,461	9,485,406	12,031,461
Total	12,210,623	13,517,175	12,210,623	13,517,175

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

32. FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amounts of such receivables/borrowings, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Management has estimated that the fair value of the Company financial assets and liabilities approximates its carrying value and no valuation techniques are applied in order to determine the fair value of Company's financial instruments. Such estimates would fall under Level 3 hierarchy since there are no significant observable inputs involved.

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, following shareholders' approval.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2018 and the current year 2019.

The Company monitors its economic performance using profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and impairment (EBITDA). EBITDA for the years ending 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Operating profit before interest, taxes, and impairment	1,775,528	893,693
Depreciation and amortization expense	940,409	927,359
EBITDA	2,715,937	1,821,052

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The structure and management of debt capital is determined at TITAN Group level.

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A) TAXATION

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest, and taxes other than on income are recognized based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

B) LITIGATIONS

The company is involved in different litigations in course of its business activities. The material litigation the company is involved is as follows:

At 31 December 2020, the Company was involved in litigation proceedings as a defendant with a third-party raising claim in relation to the costs of an entry road utilized by the Company, constructed in 2010. The case was lodged in front of the District Court of Kruja which ruled to partially accept the claim. The total amount of liabilities to be paid by the Company amounted to ALL 68,000 thousand. The company appealed the decision in front of the Tirana Appeal Court which during 2017 dismissed the judgement of the Kruja District Court and ruled for a new trial in the Kruja District Court. Against this judgement the Company filed an appeal to Supreme Court. Based on its own estimates and both external legal advice, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of this claim and accordingly no provision has been booked in these financial statements.

35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Covid-19 developments

During 2020 considering the global pandemic, the company took precautionary measures to keep its people healthy, to ensure that the workplace was safe and to preserve good liquidity levels to support its operations. For 2020 the impact of Covid-19 to the Company's performance resulted to be minor. The Company's operational and financial performance in 2020 surpassed that of 2019. In 2021, there is still some uncertainty around the evolution of the pandemic and consequently the impact it may have to the Company. The company continues to monitor the situation, and the relevant uncertainties have been estimated and incorporated into its budgets by considering macroeconomic expectations, stimulus initiatives and vaccine developments. The company continues to make its best efforts in keeping its people healthy, ensuring the workplace is safe and preserving ample liquidity to support its operations.

No other significant events have been identified after the balance sheet date that may require adjustment or disclosure in the financial information.



WRITTEN RESOLUTION OF THE SUPERVISORY COUNCIL OF ANTEA CEMENT SH.A

Today on 28.04.2021, the Supervisory Council of the company Antea Cement Sh.A, a company incorporated and existing under the laws of the Republic of Albania registered with the Business Registration Center under NIPT K61914005R, with the legal seat at : Rruga e Durrësit, Pallati prapa RING Center, Kali 1, 1001, Tirane, Albania (the "Company"), in accordance with Article 18.8 of the Article of Association of the Company by unanimous consent, hereby

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Audited Separate Financial Statements of the Company for the Year 2020 in the form proposed to it as attached to this resolution.
2. To approve the Auditor's report on the Separate Financial Statements of the year 2020 in the form proposed to it as attached to this resolution.

The Supervisory Council of the Company, by unanimous vote, hereby consents to the adaptation of this written resolution.

Ioannis Panilaras

Loukas Petkidis

Christos Panagopoulos

Fokion Tasoulas

Grigoris Dikaios

TITAN Group
ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

Rruga e Durrësit, Pallati prapa RING Center, Kali 1, 1001, Tirane, Shqipëri, PO BOX 1746; NIPT K61914005R
Tel: + 355 (0) 44502490, e-mail: info@anteacement.com, Web site: www.anteacement.com