



MEKOPHAR

**CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY**

**REVIEWED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
For year 2018



BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31, 2018

Unit : VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Dec. 31,2018	Jan. 01,2018
A - CURRENT ASSETS	100		512,846,353,635	464,317,040,908
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	60,751,967,400	38,520,852,910
1. Cash	111		30,751,967,400	38,520,852,910
2. Cash equivalents	112		30,000,000,000	-
II. Short-term investments	120	V.2	10,946,711,100	10,946,711,100
1. Short-term investments	121		10,946,711,100	10,946,711,100
III. Accounts receivable	130		219,518,483,217	196,527,229,052
1. Trade accounts receivable	131	V.3	128,807,560,435	169,327,487,404
2. Prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	9,478,377,575	26,330,424,928
6. Other receivables	136	V.5	81,232,545,207	869,316,720
IV. Inventories	140		219,449,592,690	216,888,879,615
1. Inventories	141	V.6	219,449,592,690	216,888,879,615
2. Provision for decline in value of inventories	149		-	-
V. Other current assets	150		2,179,599,228	1,433,368,231
1. Short-term prepayments	151	V.11	1,242,213,210	872,453,213
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State Budget	153		937,386,018	560,915,018
B - LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		779,653,627,657	783,275,146,518
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		52,100,902,943	60,700,844,188
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	44,649,417,603	53,209,358,852
- Cost	222		243,058,808,889	242,165,277,702
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(198,409,391,286)	(188,955,918,850)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	7,451,485,340	7,491,485,336
- Cost	228		10,146,451,139	10,146,451,139
- Accumulated amortization	229		(2,694,965,799)	(2,654,965,803)
III. Investment Properties	230		-	-
IV. Long-term work in progress	240		3,140,802,000	2,825,577,000
2. Construction in progress	242	V.9	3,140,802,000	2,825,577,000
V. Long-term investments	250	V.10	723,465,363,845	718,425,863,845
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		700,000,000,000	700,000,000,000
2. Investments in associates, joint-ventures	252		18,510,000,000	18,510,000,000
3. Other long-term investments	253		5,550,000,000	23,510,500,000
4. Provision for decline in the value of long-term investments	254		(594,636,155)	(23,594,636,155)
VI. Other long-term assets	260		946,558,869	1,322,861,485
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.11	946,558,869	1,322,861,485
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		1,292,499,981,292	1,247,592,187,426

RESOURCES	Code	Notes	Dec. 31,2018	Jan. 01,2018
C - LIABILITIES	300		205,625,486,136	212,406,688,227
I. Current liabilities	310		103,721,469,792	127,030,355,555
1. Trade accounts payable	311	V.12	28,795,624,575	54,397,112,761
2. Advances from customers	312	V.13	10,766,655,120	11,830,010,281
3. Taxes and other payables to the State Budget	313	V.14	12,804,900,549	14,344,364,170
4. Payables to employees	314		8,438,191,703	15,518,560,759
5. Accrued expenses	315		172,000,000	277,800,000
9. Other payables	319	V.15	17,811,236,685	7,292,235,728
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		24,932,861,160	23,370,271,856
II. Long-term liabilities	330		101,904,016,344	85,376,332,672
6. Unrealized revenue	336		71,904,016,344	55,376,332,672
12. Provision for long-term liabilities	342	V.16	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
13. Fund for science and technology development	343		-	-
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	400		1,086,874,495,156	1,035,185,499,199
I. Owners' equity	410	V.17	1,086,874,495,156	1,035,185,499,199
1. Share capital	411		194,208,130,000	194,208,130,000
- Share with voting rights	411a		194,208,130,000	194,208,130,000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-
2. Share premium	412		295,058,504,458	295,058,504,458
5. Treasury shares	415		(14,487,151,158)	(14,487,151,158)
8. Investment and development fund	418		505,320,886,183	448,083,058,734
11. Undistributed earnings	421		106,774,125,673	112,322,957,165
-Undistributed earnings up to period year -end	421a		4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
-Undistributed earnings this period	421b		102,774,125,673	108,322,957,165
12. Investment reserve for basic construction	422		-	-
II. Budget sources and other funds	430	V.18	-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440		1,292,499,981,292	1,247,592,187,426

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Le Thi Thuy Hang

HCMC, January 21, 2019

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



INCOME STATEMENT

Year 2018

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Twelve-month period ended	
			31/12/2018	31/12/2017
1. Sales	01	VI.1	1,160,498,856,888	1,367,105,627,691
2. Less sales deductions	02	VI.2	3,259,428,916	425,009,354
3. Net sales	10	VI.3	1,157,239,427,972	1,366,680,618,337
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.4	893,039,514,957	1,054,688,035,319
5. Gross profit	20		264,199,913,015	311,992,583,018
6. Financial income	21	VI.5	11,620,659,806	21,189,659,558
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.6	(22,255,242,436)	24,611,691,559
<i>In which: loan interest expenses</i>	23		-	-
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.7	79,491,727,623	73,413,683,311
9. General & administration expenses	26	VI.8	94,662,921,451	89,116,544,085
10. Operating profit	30		123,921,166,183	146,040,323,621
11. Other income	31	VI.9	6,918,957,089	1,327,692,904
12. Other expenses	32	VI.10	403,830,501	379,987,669
13. Other profit	40		6,515,126,588	947,705,235
14. Net accounting profit before tax	50		130,436,292,771	146,988,028,856
15. Corporate income tax - current	51	VI.11	27,662,167,098	38,665,071,691
16. Corporate income tax - deferred	52		-	-
17. Net profit after corporate income tax	60		102,774,125,673	108,322,957,165

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 Le Thi Thu Huong


Chief Accountant


 Le Thi Thuy Hang

HCMC, January 21, 2019

General Director




 Huynh Thi Lan



CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 (Under indirect method)
 Year 2018

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Twelve-month period ended	
			31/12/2018	31/12/2017
1	2	3	4	5
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Net profit before tax	01		130,436,292,771	146,988,028,856
2. Adjustments for :			(23,002,743,693)	16,198,093,997
- Depreciation and amortisation	02		11,384,771,245	13,445,759,954
- Provisions	03		(23,000,000,000)	23,594,636,155
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains/ losses	04		(632,758,203)	66,608,107
- Gains/losses from investing activities	05		(10,754,756,735)	(20,801,989,929)
- Interest expense	06		-	-
- Other	07		-	(106,920,290)
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		107,433,549,078	163,186,122,853
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in receivables	09		(22,406,280,012)	(32,278,086,272)
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in inventories	10		(2,560,713,075)	(7,341,106,459)
- Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in payables	11		(8,122,808,701)	35,725,469,518
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in prepaid expenses	12		6,542,619	(924,468,126)
- Interest paid	14		-	-
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(28,636,644,792)	(29,138,238,492)
- Other receipts from operating activities	16		-	-
- Other payments for operating activities	17		(10,812,206,412)	(10,625,412,654)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	20		34,901,438,705	118,604,280,368
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(3,100,055,000)	(3,807,952,737)
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		83,636,364	27,272,727
Collection of loans, proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other				
4. entities	24		-	160,000,000,000
5. Investments in other entities	25		-	(300,000,000,000)
6. Proceeds from divestment in other entities	26		22,000,000,000	-
7. Dividends and interest received	27		6,631,620,371	20,774,717,202
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	30		25,615,201,735	(123,005,962,808)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
1. Proceeds from issue of shares and capital contribution	31		-	-
6. Dividends paid	36		(38,286,334,000)	(24,886,117,100)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	40		(38,286,334,000)	(24,886,117,100)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) (50 = 20+ 30 + 40)	50		22,230,306,440	(29,287,799,540)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		38,520,852,910	67,807,463,071
Effect of foreign exchange differences	61		808,050	1,189,379
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70		60,751,967,400	38,520,852,910

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Chief Accountant

Le Thi Thuy Hang

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year 2018

Unit: VND

I. BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

1. Establishment

Mekophar Chemical Pharmaceutical Joint-Stock Company, whose business code is 0302533156, operates under Business registration certificate No. 4103000833 dated February 08, 2002 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City and The seventeenth amended certificate dated October 27, 2016, the chartered capital is VND 194,208,130,000.

English name: Mekophar Chemical Pharmaceutical Joint Stock Company

Short name: Mekophar

Head office: No. 297/5 Ly Thuong Kiet Str., Dist. 11, HCMC.

The Company's branches are located at:

Hanoi branch: No. B26-B28-TT17 Van Quan, Yen Phuc, Phuc La, Ha Dong Dist., Hanoi City

Nghe An Branch: No. 11A4 Dang Thai Than, Cua Nam Ward, Vinh City, Nghe An Province

Da Nang branch: No. 410 Nguyen Tri Phuong, Hai Chau District, Da Nang City

Can Tho branch: No.17A Cach Mang Thang Tam Str., Binh Thuy Dist., Can Tho City

2. Structure of ownership:

Joint Stock Company.

3. Business sector:

Production and trading.

4. Principal activities

The Company's principal activities: Producing, trading medicine; Trading perfume; ; Trading cosmetics and other cleaning products; Trading medical tools; Maintaining and testing medicine; Retailing medicine; Producing packing used in pharmaceutical industry (plastic bottle, paper box, carton box); Producing technological food (except for producing and processing fresh food); Trading functional food; processing food; Producing cosmetics (not manufacturing chemicals, soap, and detergent at the head office); Trading real estates, leasing apartment, office; Trading garments; Producing bottled pure water; Trading beverages; Trading medical machinery and equipment; Trading other chemicals (except for chemicals used in agriculture); Trading plastics in primary form; Investment consultancy (except for accounting, finance, law); Consultancy on technology transfer; Commercial introduction and promotion; Acting as brokerage agent (except for real estates).

5. Normal operating cycle

Normal operating cycle of the Company lasts 12 months of the normal fiscal year beginning from January 01 and ending on December 31.

6. Operations in the fiscal year affecting the financial statements: Not applicable.

7. Total employees to December 31, 2018: 749 persons.

8. Enterprise Structure

8.1. List of subsidiaries

As at December 31, 2018, the Company has one (01) directly owned company as follows:

Company's name and address	Principal activities	Percentage of shareholding	Percentage of owning	Percentage of voting right
Mekophar Co.,Ltd Head office: Lot I-9-5, D2 Street, High-Tech Park, Long Thanh My Ward, District 9, HCMC	Producing biological products, medicine, cosmetics, functioning food ...and original cell	100%	100%	100%

8.2. List of Joint-ventures and associates

As at December 31, 2018, the Company has one (01) associate as follows:

Company's name and address	Principal activities	Percentage of shareholding	Percentage of owning	Percentage of voting right
An Sinh Hospital 10 Tran Huy Lieu, Ward 12, Phu Nhuan, HCMC	Medically examining and treating	22%	22%	22%

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND REPORTING CURRENCY

1. Fiscal year

The fiscal year is begun on January 01 and ended December 31 annually.

2. Reporting currency

Vietnam Dong (VND) is used as a currency unit for accounting records.

III. ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND POLICIES

1. Applicable Accounting System

The Company applies Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System issued by the Vietnam Ministry of Finance in accordance with the guidance of Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated December 22, 2014.

2. Disclosure of compliance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and the Vietnamese

We conducted our accounting, preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards and other relevant statutory regulations. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the results of its operations as well as its cash flows.

The selection of figures and information presented in the notes to the financial statements is complied with the material principles in Vietnamese Accounting Standard No.21 - Presentation of the financial statements.

IV. APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Foreign exchange rate applicable in accounting

The Company has translated foreign currencies into Vietnam Dong at the actual rate and book rate.

Principles for determining the actual rate

All transactions denominated in foreign currencies which arise during the period (trading foreign currencies, capital contribution or receipt of contributed capital, recording receivables and payables, purchasing assets or costs immediately paid by foreign currencies) are converted at the actual exchange rates ruling as of the transaction dates.

Closing balance of monetary items (cash, cash equivalents, payables and receivables, except for prepayments to suppliers, prepayments from customers, pre-paid expenses, deposits and unearned revenue) denominated in foreign currencies should be revaluated at the actual rate ruling as of the balance sheet date.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as assets will be the buying rate of Vietcombank. The buying rate as at December 31, 2018: 23,145 VND/USD; 26,320 VND/EUR.

- The actual exchange rates upon revaluation of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies which have been classified as payables will be the selling rate stated by Vietcombank. The exchange rate as at December 31, 2018: 23,235 VND/USD; 26,825 VND/EUR.

Foreign exchange differences, which arise from foreign currency transactions during the period/year, shall be included in the income statement. Foreign exchange differences due to the revaluation of ending balances of the monetary items in foreign currencies after offsetting their positive differences against negative differences shall be included in the income statement.

Principle for determining book rate

When recovering receivables, deposits or payments for payables in foreign currencies, the Company uses specific identification book rate.

When making payment by foreign currencies, the Company uses moving weighted average rate.

2. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposit and cash in transit.

Cash equivalents comprise term deposits and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3. Principles for accounting financial investments

Principles for accounting held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments include term deposits (including treasury bill, bill of exchange), bonds, loans, preferred share that the issuer is required to re-buy them in a certain time in the future and held-to-maturity loans for the purpose of periodic interest receiving and other held-to-maturity investments.

The held-to-maturity investments are initially recorded at the original cost including buying price and costs attributable to the acquisition of the investments. After initial recognition, if the provision for doubtful debts has not been made as statutorily required, these investments are revaluated at the recoverable value. When firm evidence shows that a portion or the whole investments may be unrecoverable, the loss will be recorded in financial expenses in the year and recorded in decrease of the investment's value.

Principles for recording financial investments in Subsidiary, Joint-ventures, Associates

Principles for recording financial investments in subsidiaries: Subsidiary is a company which the Company has shareholding of more than one half of the voting right in order to govern the financial and operating policies in order to obtain economic benefits from the subsidiary's operation. When the Company ceases to control the subsidiary, the investment in the subsidiary will be written down.

The investment in Joint-ventures is recorded when the Company holds joint control over these entities' financial and operating policies. When the Company ceases to control these entities, the investment will be written down.

The investment in associate is recorded when the Company has 20% - 50% of voting right in those companies and has considerable influence over their decisions on financial policies.

Investments in Subsidiary, Joint-ventures, associates are initially stated at original cost and will not be adjusted thereafter for change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The original cost includes purchase price and costs attributable to the investment. In case the investment is by non-monetary assets, the investment fee should be recorded at the fair value of the non-monetary assets at the date of occurrence.

Provision for loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint-ventures, associates is made when the investee suffers from loss and thus the Company possibly loses its capital or the investments' value is devalued. Basis for making provision for loss of investments is consolidated financial statements of the investee (if it is parent company), the investee's financial statements (if it is an independent enterprise without subsidiary).

Principles for recording equity investments in other entities

Equity investment in other entities represents the Company's investment in other entities' equity instruments. However, the Company does not hold any control or joint control right and exercise significant influences over the investees either.

The investments are stated at original cost including purchase price and costs directly attributable to the investment. In case of non-monetary assets investment, the investment fee should be recorded at the fair value of the non-monetary assets at the date of occurrence.

Regarding the investments the Company holds in a long time (not trading securities) and no significant influences are exercised on the investees, provision for loss will be made as follows:

- + If an investment in listed shares or the fair value of the investment is determined reliably, the allowance shall be made according to the market values of the shares.
- + If it is impossible to determine the investments' fair value at the reporting date, the provision will be made on the basis the loss that investee suffers. Basis for making provision for loss of investments is consolidated financial statements of the investee (if it is parent company), the investee's financial statements (if it is an independent enterprise without subsidiary).

4. Principles for recording trade receivables and other receivables:

Principle for recording receivables: At original cost less provision for doubtful debts.

The classifying of the receivables as trade receivables, inter-company receivables and other receivables depends on the nature of the transaction or relationship between the company and debtor.

Method of making provision for doubtful debts: Provision for doubtful debts is estimated for the loss value of the receivables, other held-to-maturity investments similar to doubtful debts that are overdue and undue, but are likely to become possibly irrecoverable due to insolvency of debtors who go bankruptcy, making procedures for dissolution, go missing or run away....

5. Principles for recording inventories:

Principles adopted in recording inventory: Inventories are stated at original cost less (-) the provision for the decline in value of obsolete and deteriorated inventories.

Original costs are determined as follows:

- The original cost of materials, merchandises consists of costs of purchase, costs of transportation and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods: costs of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overheads which are allocated on the basis of major materials costs/normal operation level/costs of land use right and relevant overall costs incurred in the duration of building properties.
- Work in progress: costs of raw materials, labor and other directly costs for producing inventories incurred in the duration of building works in progress...

Method of calculating inventories' value: Weighted average method.

Method of accounting for the inventories: Perpetual method.

Method of making provision for decline in value of inventories: Provision for decline in value of inventories is made when the net realisable value of inventories is lower than their original cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Provision for decline in value of inventories is the difference between the cost of inventories greater than their net realisable value. Provision for decline in value of inventories is made for each inventory with the cost greater than the net realisable value.

6. Principles for recording fixed assets:

6.1 Principles for recording tangible fixed assets:

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises all expenditures of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The expenditures incurred beyond their originally assessed standard of performance are capitalised as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets when they have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of those tangible fixed assets. The expenditures which do not meet the above conditions are charged to the expenses in the year.

When the assets are sold or disposed, their original costs and the accumulated depreciation which have been written off and any gain or loss from disposal of assets are recorded in the income statement.

Determination of original costs of tangible fixed assets:

Tangible fixed assets purchased

The original cost of purchased tangible fixed assets shall consist of the actual purchase price less (-) trade discounts or reduction plus (+) taxes (excluding taxes to be refunded) and relevant expenses calculated to the time when such fixed assets are put into operation such as fees for installation and trial operation of fixed assets; specialists and other direct costs.

The original cost of a tangible fixed asset formed from capital construction under the mode of tendering shall be the finalisation price of the construction project, other relevant fees plus (+) registration fee (if any).

Fixed assets which are buildings, structures attached to land use right, the value of land use right is computed separately and recorded as intangible fixed assets.

6.2 Principles for recording intangible fixed assets:

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. The original cost of a intangible fixed asset comprises all costs of owning the asset to the date it is put into operation as expected.

Principles for recording intangible fixed assets:

Purchase of separate intangible fixed assets

The original cost of purchased intangible fixed assets shall consist of the actual purchase price payable less (-) trade discounts or reduction plus (+) taxes (excluding taxes to be refunded) and relevant expenses calculated to the time when such fixed assets are put into operation. The land use rights which are purchased together with buildings, structures will be determined separately and recorded as intangible fixed assets.

If an intangible fixed asset is formed from the exchange involving payment accompanied with vouchers related to the capital ownership of the establishment, its original cost is the reasonable value of vouchers issued in relation to capital ownership.

Land use right

The original cost of an intangible fixed asset which is the land use right shall be the payment made to obtain the lawful land use right plus (+) compensatory payments for clearance of site, expenses for Computer software

The original cost of a tangible fixed asset which is the computer software shall be the total of actual expenses incurred by the Company to obtain the computer software.

6.3 Method of depreciating and amortizing fixed assets

Depreciation is charged to write off the cost of fixed assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Useful life means the duration in which the tangible fixed assets produce their effect on production and business.

The estimated useful life for assets is as follows:

<i>Buildings and structures</i>	<i>5 - 25 years</i>
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>3 - 12 years</i>
<i>Transportation and facilities</i>	<i>5 - 8 years</i>
<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>3 - 10 years</i>
<i>Right to use original cells</i>	<i>3 years</i>
<i>Land use rights indefinitely recorded at cost and is not amortized .</i>	

7. Principles for recording construction in progress:

Construction in progress is stated at original cost. These are all necessary costs for purchasing fixed assets.

These costs are capitalised as an additional cost of asset when the works have been completed. After the works have been finalized, the asset will be handed over and put into use.

8. Principles for recording liabilities

Liabilities are recorded at original cost and not lower than the payment obligation.

Liabilities shall be classified into trade payables, inter-company payables and other payables depending on the nature of transactions and relationship between the Company and debtors.

Liabilities must be kept records in detail according to payment schedule, creditor, type of original currency (including revaluation of liabilities payable which satisfying the definition of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies) and other factors according to requirements of the enterprise.

At the reporting date, if it is evident that there is an unavoidable loss, an amount payable shall be recorded according to cautious rules.

9. Principles for recording provision liabilities:

Provisions are recognized when the following conditions are satisfied: the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligations as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Value of provision liability being recorded: The value which is estimated to be the most reasonable for settling the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Provision for payables includes the expenditures for doing scientific research. The provision value depends on the Company's operating results of each year.

10. Principles for recording unearned revenue

Unrealized revenue is the amount the customers prepaid for one or several accounting periods

Unearned revenue include amounts of customers paid in advance for one or many accounting periods for the revenue in correspondence with the value of goods, services.

Method of allocating unearned revenue is on the principle of conformity with obligations that the Company will perform in next one or several accounting periods.

11. Principles for recording owner's Equity

Principles for recording owner's Equity

The owners' equity is the amount that is contributed by members and supplemented from the profit after tax. The owners' equity will be recorded at the actual contributed capital by cash or assets in the early establishment period or additional mobilization to expand operation.

Principles for recording share premium, convertible bond option and other capitals

+ **Share premium** is the difference between the cost over and above the nominal value of the first issued or additionally issued share and the differences (increase or decrease) of the actual receiving amount against the repurchase price when treasury share is reissued. In case where shares are repurchased to cancel immediately at the purchase date, shares' value recorded decrease the business capital source at purchase date is the actual repurchase price and the business resource should be written down according to the par value and share premium of the repurchased shares.

+ Principles for recognising undistributed profit:

The undistributed profit is recorded at the profit (loss) from the Company's result of operation after deducting the current year corporate income tax and the adjusted items due to the retroactive application of changes in accounting policy and adjustments for material misstatement of the previous year.

The distributing of profit is based on the charter of the Company approved by the annual shareholder meeting.

12. Principles for recording treasury shares

The owners' equity instruments acquired by the Company (treasury share) are recorded at original cost and deducted into the owners' equity. The Company does not record gain (loss) when purchasing, selling, issuing or cancelling its equity instruments.

13. Principles for recording revenues

Revenue from goods sold

Revenue from the sale of good should be recognised when all the five (5) following conditions have been satisfied: 1) The enterprise has transferred to buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; 2) The enterprise retains neither continuing managerial involvement as an owner nor effective control over the goods sold; 3) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return products, goods they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return products, goods (except for changing to other goods, services) 4) The economic benefits associated with the transaction has flown or will flow to the enterprise; 5) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from service rendered

Revenue from services rendered is recorded when the result of the supply of services is determined reliably. In case where the services are rendered in several periods, the revenue will recorded by the part of completed works at the balance sheet. Revenue from services rendered is determined when the following four conditions have been satisfied: 1. The revenue is determined firmly; When the contract specifies that buyers are entitled to return the service they have bought under specific conditions, the enterprise will record the revenue only when those conditions no longer exist and the buyers do not have right to return service; 2. The economic benefits associated with the transaction has flown or will flow from the supply of the provided service; 3. Part of completed works can be determined at the balance sheet date; 4. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

If the contract's results can not be determined firmly, the revenue will be recorded at the recoverable level of expenses recorded.

Principles and method of recording revenue from asset lease

Revenue from asset lease is recorded on the principle of allocating advanced lease amount in conformity with lease term.

Principles for recording financial income

Financial incomes include interests, royalties, distributed dividends and profits and income from other financing activities (sale and purchase of securities, liquidation of capital in joint-ventures, investment in associates, subsidiaries, other investments; Foreign exchange gains).

Income arising from interests, royalties, distributed dividends and profits of the enterprises shall be recognized if they simultaneously satisfy the two (2) conditions below 1. It is possible to obtain economic benefits from the concerned transactions; 2. Income is determined with relative certainty.

- Interests recognized on the basis of the actual time and interest rates in each period;
- Royalties recognized on the basis of accrual in compliance with the contracts;
- Distributed dividends and profits shall be recognized when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends or the capital-contributing parties are entitled to receive profits from the capital contribution.

When an amount which has been recorded as an income becomes irrecoverable, such irrecoverable or uncertainly recoverable amount must be accounted as expense incurred in the period, but not recorded as income decrease.

14. Principles and method of recording cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold are the cost of products, goods, services, investment properties; cost of construction products (as to construction enterprise) sold in the period; expenses related to trading the investment properties and other expenses recorded in the cost of goods sold or recorded a decrease in the cost of goods sold in reporting period. The cost of goods sold is recorded at the date the transaction incurs or likely to incur in the future regardless payment has been made or not. The cost of goods sold and revenue shall be recorded simultaneously on conformity principles. Expenses exceeding normal consumption level are recorded immediately to the cost of goods sold on prudent principle.

15. Principles and method of recording financial expenses

Financial expenses include expenses or loss related to the financial investment, borrowing cost and capital borrowing, contribution in joint-venture, associate, provision for devaluation of financial investment, loss from sale of foreign currencies, loss from foreign exchange loss and other financial

Financial expenses are recorded in details by their content and determined reliably when there are sufficient evidences on these expenses.

16. Principles and methods of recording current taxes and deferred taxes

Corporate income tax includes current corporate income tax and deferred corporate income tax incurred in the year and set basis for determining operating result after tax in current fiscal year.

Current tax: is the tax payable on the taxable income and tax rate enacted in current year in accordance with the law on corporate income tax.

The tax amounts payable to the State budget will be finalized with the tax office. Differences between the tax amounts payable specified in the book and the tax amounts under finalization will be adjusted when the tax finalization has been issued by the tax office.

Tax policies the Company should comply with are as follows:

The Company pays tax at 20%.

17. Principles for recording earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders before appropriating to Bonus and Welfare Fund by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders (after adjusting dividends of preferred convertible shares) by the weighted-average number of common share outstanding and the weighted-average number to be issued in case where all dilutive potential common are converted into common shares.

18. Financial instruments:

Initial recognition

Financial assets

According to Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC dated November 06, 2009 (Circular No. 210), financial assets are classified properly, for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements, into the financial assets which are stated at fair value through the Income Statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company decides to classify these assets at the date of initial recognition.

At the date of initial recognition, the financial assets are recognized at cost plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Financial assets of the Company comprise cash, short-term deposits, trade accounts receivables and other receivables.

Financial liabilities

According to Circular 210, financial assets are classified properly, for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements, into the financial liabilities which are stated at fair value through the Income Statement, financial liabilities determined on amortised cost basis. The Company decides to classify these liabilities at the date of initial recognition.

At the date of initial recognition, the financial liabilities are recognized at cost plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, other payables, borrowings and liabilities.

Re-measurements after initial recognition

Currently, there are no requirements for the re-measurement of the financial instruments after initial recognition.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the report on financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the financial assets against financial liabilities or vice-versa and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

19. Related parties

Related parties include: Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

20. Principles for presenting assets, revenue and operating results by segment

A reportable segment includes business segment or a geographical segment.

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

For the purpose of management, the Company operates in a large scale of the country, so it presents major segment reporting by business sector, the minor segment reporting by geographical segment.

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
Cash	30,751,967,400		38,520,852,910	
Cash on hand	2,522,694,482		4,050,964,837	
Demand deposits	28,229,272,918		34,469,888,073	
VND	27,438,902,301		34,392,150,984	
USD	790,370,617		77,737,089	
Cash Equivalents	30,000,000,000		-	
Total	60,751,967,400		38,520,852,910	
2. Short-term financial investments				
	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Trading securities	676,956	10,946,711,100	676,956	10,946,711,100
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>4,070,000,000</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>4,070,000,000</i>
<i>Pharmaceutical Packaging JSC</i>	<i>477,775</i>	<i>6,635,250,000</i>	<i>477,775</i>	<i>6,635,250,000</i>
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>19,181</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>	<i>19,181</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>
Held-to-maturity investments	-		-	
<i>Term deposits</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>-</i>	
Total	10,946,711,100		10,946,711,100	
3. Trade accounts receivable				
	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
Local customers	95,857,523,267		126,827,124,259	
Foreign customers	32,950,037,168		42,500,363,145	
Total	128,807,560,435		169,327,487,404	
4. Prepayments to suppliers				
	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
Local customers	906,008,592		23,390,768,405	
Foreign customers	8,572,368,983		2,939,656,523	
Total	9,478,377,575		26,330,424,928	
5. Other receivables				
	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
Short-term				
Advances	5,647,657		255,967	
<i>Health, social insurance, trade union fee</i>	645,605,890		522,935,378	
<i>Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management</i>	326,000,000		336,000,000	
<i>Mekophar BP borrow</i>	80,000,000,000		-	
<i>Other receivables</i>	255,291,660		10,125,375	
Total	81,232,545,207		869,316,720	

6. Inventories	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Raw materials	153,592,240,263	131,055,030,309
Tools & supplies	1,338,489,800	1,602,552,666
Works in progress	10,525,836,944	21,361,928,311
Finished goods	53,987,054,507	62,839,098,391
Merchandise inventory	5,971,176	30,269,938
Total	219,449,592,690	216,888,879,615

7. Tangible fixed assets (See page 20)

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Land use rights	Patents, copyrights	Total
Original cost			
Opening balance	7,438,152,000	2,708,299,139	10,146,451,139
<i>New purchases</i>		-	-
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	7,438,152,000	2,708,299,139	10,146,451,139
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	-	2,654,965,803	2,654,965,803
<i>Charge for the year</i>		<i>39,999,996</i>	<i>39,999,996</i>
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	-	2,694,965,799	2,694,965,799
Net book value			
As at the beginning of the year	7,438,152,000	53,333,336	7,491,485,336
As at the end of the year	7,438,152,000	13,333,340	7,451,485,340

9. Capital construction in progress	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Accounting software	3,140,802,000	2,825,577,000
Total	3,140,802,000	2,825,577,000

10. Long-term investments

	Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 01, 2018	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Investments in subsidiaries		699,405,363,845		676,405,363,845
Mekophar Co.,Ltd		700,000,000,000		700,000,000,000
+ <i>Provision for devaluation of investment in subsidiaries</i>		(594,636,155)		(23,594,636,155)
Investments in associates, joint-ventures	2,464,000	18,510,000,000	2,464,000	18,510,000,000
An Sinh Hospital - Percentage of contribution: 22%	2,464,000	18,510,000,000	2,464,000	18,510,000,000
Investments in equity of other entities	-	5,550,000,000	-	23,510,500,000
Orchids Co.,Ltd - Percentage of contribution: 15%		5,550,000,000		5,550,000,000
ARECO Real Estates Co.,Ltd - Percentage of contribution: 5%		-		17,960,500,000
Total	2,464,000	723,465,363,845	2,464,000	718,425,863,845

11. Prepaid expenses	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Expenses of giving consultancy for Kinh Duong Vuong Project	-	90,000,000
Office lease, others	176,066,278	196,610,910
Fire insurance costs	307,395,000	308,385,029
Repair of fixed assets	758,751,932	277,457,274
Total	1,242,213,210	872,453,213
Long-term prepaid expenses		
Repair of fixed assets	946,558,869	1,322,861,485
Total	946,558,869	1,322,861,485
12. Trade payables	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Local suppliers	24,032,449,575	47,248,092,011
Foreign suppliers	4,763,175,000	7,149,020,750
Total	28,795,624,575	54,397,112,761
13. Prepayments from customers	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Local customers	10,363,372,354	11,664,425,457
Foreign customers	403,282,766	165,584,824
Total	10,766,655,120	11,830,010,281
14. Taxes and payables to the State Budget	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
VAT output	617,111,845	1,387,266,791
VAT on import	584,391,622	379,222,603
Corporate income tax	11,603,397,082	12,577,874,776
Total	12,804,900,549	14,344,364,170
15 Short-term other payables	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Social insurance, health insurance, trade union fee, Communist party membership fee	259,142,107	154,141,150
Board of Management	437,000,000	23,000,000
Other payables	17,115,094,578	7,115,094,578
Total	17,811,236,685	7,292,235,728
16. Long-term provision liability	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Provision for research projects	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
Total	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
17. Owners' equity		
a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity (See page 21)		

b. Details of owners' shareholding

	% of shareholding	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Shareholding by the State	18.17%	35,283,600,000	35,283,600,000
Shareholding by other investors	81.83%	158,924,530,000	158,924,530,000
Share premium		295,058,504,458	295,058,504,458
Treasury share		(14,487,151,158)	(14,487,151,158)
Total	100.0%	474,779,483,300	474,779,483,300

* Number of treasury shares: 277.646, equivalent to VND14.487.151.158.

c. Shares	Dec. 31, 2018	Jan. 01, 2018
Number of shares registered to be issued	19,420,813	19,420,813
Number of shares sold out to the public	19,420,813	19,420,813
<i>Ordinary share</i>	<i>19,420,813</i>	<i>19,420,813</i>
Number of shares repurchased	277,646	277,646
<i>Ordinary share</i>	<i>277,646</i>	<i>277,646</i>
Number of existing shares in issue	19,143,167	19,143,167
<i>Ordinary share</i>	<i>19,143,167</i>	<i>19,143,167</i>
<i>Par value: VND/share.</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

1. Sales	Year 2018	Year 2017
Revenue from finished goods sold	615,127,112,572	708,184,970,576
Revenue from services of original cells bank	61,501,980,933	51,001,232,742
Revenue from merchandises sold	465,034,403,812	589,661,376,614
Revenue from sale of materials	10,012,101,585	10,360,593,215
Revenue from office lease	8,823,257,986	7,897,454,544
Total	1,160,498,856,888	1,367,105,627,691
2. Sales deductions	Year 2018	Year 2017
Sales returns	336,059,008	380,049,354
Discount sales	2,923,369,908	44,960,000
Total	3,259,428,916	425,009,354
3. Net sales	Year 2018	Year 2017
Revenue from finished goods sold	611,905,915,889	707,811,719,536
Revenue from exchange of services	61,475,920,933	50,956,272,742
Revenue from merchandises sold	465,022,231,579	589,654,578,300
Revenue from construction contract	10,012,101,585	10,360,593,215
Revenue from trading investment properties	8,823,257,986	7,897,454,544
Total	1,157,239,427,972	1,366,680,618,337

4. Cost of sales	Year 2018	Year 2017
Cost of finished goods sold	406,618,707,890	446,195,151,679
Cost of service of original cells bank	16,729,437,566	14,849,008,104
Cost of merchandises sold	461,241,705,032	586,027,124,963
Cost of materials, services rendered	8,449,664,469	7,616,750,573
Total	893,039,514,957	1,054,688,035,319
5. Financial income	Year 2018	Year 2017
Interest income from deposits, loans	96,219,917	9,839,301,026
Dividends, profit paid	6,535,400,454	10,935,416,176
<i>An Sinh General Hospital Co., Ltd</i>	<i>5,516,669,734</i>	<i>9,592,658,176</i>
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>215,928,720</i>	<i>539,956,000</i>
<i>Pharmaceutical Packaging Joint Stock Company</i>	<i>764,440,000</i>	<i>764,440,000</i>
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical Joint Stock Company</i>	<i>38,362,000</i>	<i>38,362,000</i>
Realised foreign exchange gains	316,781,232	414,942,356
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	632,758,203	-
Transfer of shares of Areco Ltd.	4,039,500,000	-
Total	11,620,659,806	21,189,659,558
6. Financial expenses	Year 2018	Year 2017
Realised foreign exchange losses	744,757,564	950,447,297
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	-	66,608,107
Reversal of provision for devaluation of investment loss	(23,000,000,000)	-
Provision for devaluation of investment loss, other	-	23,594,636,155
Total	(22,255,242,436)	24,611,691,559
7. Selling expenses	Year 2018	Year 2017
Salaries	27,285,583,177	27,609,364,975
Commission	23,225,998,452	19,169,714,845
Depreciation	363,103,632	537,274,652
Services bought from outsiders	20,303,125,957	18,721,369,751
Transportation	8,061,291,096	6,799,567,170
Other sundry expenses by cash	252,625,309	576,391,918
Total	79,491,727,623	73,413,683,311
8. General and administration expenses	Year 2018	Year 2017
Salaries	42,406,125,786	40,260,464,369
Materials and packaging	14,277,361,423	10,960,215,009
Depreciation	3,701,135,127	3,999,362,972
Taxes, fees and duties	10,483,601,277	10,477,853,046
Services bought from outsiders	2,214,868,034	1,921,083,093
Other sundry expenses by cash	21,579,829,804	21,497,565,596
Total	94,662,921,451	89,116,544,085

9. Other income	Year 2018	Year 2017
Liquidation of fixed assets	83,636,364	27,272,727
Other income (Treatment to surplus amount upon the counting)	6,758,492,158	921,658,068
Other income	76,828,567	378,762,109
Total	6,918,957,089	1,327,692,904
10. Other expenses	Year 2018	Year 2017
Other expenses (Treatment to deficient amount upon the counting, other)	403,830,501	379,987,669
Total	403,830,501	379,987,669
11. Current corporate income tax	Year 2018	Year 2017
- Total accounting profit before tax	130,436,292,771	146,988,028,856
- Adjustments to increase accounting profit to determine	37,772,373,932	56,838,430,868
+ Undeductible expenses	37,752,346,295	56,786,127,843
+ Loss from foreign exchange differences on cash and liabilities receivable	20,027,637	52,303,025
- Adjustments to decrease accounting profit to determine	(30,191,681,294)	(10,937,085,844)
+ Received dividend interest	(6,535,400,454)	(10,935,416,176)
+ Gain from foreign exchange differences on cash and	(656,280,840)	(1,669,668)
+ Reversal of provision for devaluation of investment loss	(23,000,000,000)	-
- Total taxable income	138,016,985,409	192,889,373,880
- Tax rate	20%	20%
- Current corporate income tax	27,603,397,082	38,577,874,776
- Adjustments of corporate income tax of prior years to that of current year	58,770,016	87,196,915
- Total current corporate income tax	27,662,167,098	38,665,071,691
12. Costs of production and doing business by factors	Year 2018	Year 2017
Raw materials	373,714,739,165	437,257,893,595
Labour cost	115,771,358,118	116,952,676,952
Depreciation and amortization	11,384,771,245	13,445,759,954
Services bought	45,646,724,655	42,434,546,272
Other sundry cash expense	60,997,450,738	56,258,321,641
Total	607,515,043,921	666,349,198,414

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

Related party transactions

Related parties	Relationship	Transactions	Movement	Value
An Sinh Hospital	Associate	Sale of goods	Opening balance	353,244,087
			Sale of goods	10,258,683,629
			Proceeds	9,792,342,135
			Closing balance	819,585,581

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Le Thi Thuy Hang

HCMC, January 21, 2019

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



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Form B 09 - DN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year 2018

Unit: VND

V.7. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Buildings & Structures	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation & Facilities	Others	Total
Original cost					
Opening balance	53,610,571,336	124,399,953,925	16,492,054,233	47,662,698,208	242,165,277,702
<i>New purchase</i>		385,330,000		2,399,500,000	2,784,830,000
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		514,446,677	410,000,000	966,852,136	1,891,298,813
Closing balance	53,610,571,336	124,270,837,248	16,082,054,233	49,095,346,072	243,058,808,889
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	34,482,213,341	101,055,157,242	12,620,101,102	40,798,447,165	188,955,918,850
<i>Charge for the year</i>	1,902,688,158	5,772,326,978	851,876,112	2,817,880,001	11,344,771,249
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		514,446,677	410,000,000	966,852,136	1,891,298,813
Closing balance	36,384,901,499	106,313,037,543	13,061,977,214	42,649,475,030	198,409,391,286
Net book value					
As at beginning of the year	19,128,357,995	23,344,796,683	3,871,953,131	6,864,251,043	53,209,358,852
As at the end of the year	17,225,669,837	17,957,799,705	3,020,077,019	6,445,871,042	44,649,417,603