



MEKOPHAR

**CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY**

**REVIEWED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
For the accounting period from Jan.01,2023 to Mar.31,2023



BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 2023

Unit : VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Mar. 31,2023	Jan. 01,2023
A - CURRENT ASSETS	100		793,070,788,724	823,088,333,964
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	24,441,033,163	55,550,625,200
1. Cash	111		24,441,033,163	50,550,625,200
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	5,000,000,000
II. Short-term investments	120	V.2	40,946,711,100	40,946,711,100
1. Short-term investments	121		10,946,711,100	10,946,711,100
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123		30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
III. Accounts receivable	130		73,766,587,938	84,070,449,434
1. Trade accounts receivable	131	V.3	97,816,976,787	106,369,072,155
2. Prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	9,020,722,192	11,028,377,720
6. Other receivables	136	V.5	1,489,644,683	1,233,755,283
7. Provision for doubtful debts	137		(34,560,755,724)	(34,560,755,724)
IV. Inventories	140		645,193,684,768	634,649,315,637
1. Inventories	141	V.6	653,069,204,204	642,524,835,073
2. Provision for decline in value of inventories	149		(7,875,519,436)	(7,875,519,436)
V. Other current assets	150		8,722,771,755	7,871,232,593
1. Short-term prepayments	151	V.11	1,644,198,395	1,971,013,557
2. Deductible VAT	152		5,869,966,757	5,236,869,701
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State Budget	153		1,208,606,603	663,349,335
B - LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		785,319,471,322	792,015,304,341
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		52,252,367,100	50,249,477,231
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	43,977,543,738	41,786,766,269
- Cost	222		274,841,407,727	271,112,721,337
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(230,863,863,989)	(229,325,955,068)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	8,274,823,362	8,462,710,962
- Cost	228		13,507,253,139	13,507,253,139
- Accumulated amortization	229		(5,232,429,777)	(5,044,542,177)
III. Investment Properties	230		-	-
IV. Long-term work in progress	240		25,048,757	27,258,314
2. Construction in progress	242	V.9	25,048,757	27,258,314
V. Long-term investments	250	V.10	728,204,944,095	738,826,325,250
1. Investments in subsidiaries	251		900,000,000,000	900,000,000,000
2. Investments in associates, joint-ventures	252		-	-
3. Other long-term investments	253		24,068,960,000	24,068,960,000
4. Provision for decline in the value of long-term investments	254		(195,864,015,905)	(185,242,634,750)
VI. Other long-term assets	260		4,837,111,370	2,912,243,546
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.11	4,837,111,370	2,912,243,546
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		1,578,390,260,046	1,615,103,638,305

RESOURCES	Code	Notes	Mar. 31,2023	Jan. 01,2023
C - LIABILITIES	300		306,265,835,582	347,455,258,314
I. Current liabilities	310		150,284,657,936	194,494,792,404
1. Trade accounts payable	311	V.12	58,706,268,711	77,382,569,234
2. Advances from customers	312	V.13	39,037,230,191	34,278,046,782
3. Taxes and other payables to the State Budget	313	V.14	5,615,704,846	18,014,726,709
4. Payables to employees	314		11,035,496,465	19,501,264,441
5. Accrued expenses	315		-	338,318,182
9. Other payables	319	V.15	28,967,094,533	28,923,161,173
10. Short-term borrowings	320		-	8,010,240,000
11. Provision for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		6,922,863,190	8,046,465,883
II. Long-term liabilities	330		155,981,177,646	152,960,465,910
6. Unrealized revenue	336		155,981,177,646	152,960,465,910
8. Long-term borrowings and liabilities	338		-	-
13. Fund for science and technology development	343		-	-
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	400		1,272,124,424,464	1,267,648,379,991
I. Owners' equity	410	V.16	1,272,124,424,464	1,267,648,379,991
1. Share capital	411		255,458,670,000	255,458,670,000
- Share with voting rights	411a		255,458,670,000	255,458,670,000
- Preferred shares	411b		-	-
2. Share premium	412		409,789,114,458	409,789,114,458
5. Treasury shares	415		(14,487,151,158)	(14,487,151,158)
8. Investment and development fund	418		574,559,027,845	574,559,027,845
11. Undistributed earnings	421		46,804,763,319	42,328,718,846
-Undistributed earnings up to period year -end	421a		42,328,718,846	637,794,105
-Undistributed earnings this period	421b		4,476,044,473	41,690,924,741
12. Investment reserve for basic construction	422		-	-
II. Budget sources and other funds	430		-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440		1,578,390,260,046	1,615,103,638,305

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Phan Anh Tai



HC/MC, April 18, 2023
General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



INCOME STATEMENT

The Three - month period ended 31 March 2023

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Three-month period ended		Three-month period ended	
			31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
1. Sales	01	VI.1	234,316,544,162	419,839,061,646	234,316,544,162	419,839,061,646
2. Less sales deductions	02	VI.2	78,774,792	67,678,850	78,774,792	67,678,850
3. Net sales	10	VI.3	234,237,769,370	419,771,382,796	234,237,769,370	419,771,382,796
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.4	158,832,769,201	276,013,951,184	158,832,769,201	276,013,951,184
5. Gross profit	20		75,405,000,169	143,757,431,612	75,405,000,169	143,757,431,612
6. Financial income	21	VI.5	593,999,442	3,331,682,325	593,999,442	3,331,682,325
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.6	11,599,464,275	14,678,688,488	11,599,464,275	14,678,688,488
<i>In which: loan interest expenses</i>	23		<i>102,706,639</i>	<i>799,595,119</i>	<i>102,706,639</i>	<i>799,595,119</i>
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.7	31,680,709,800	69,804,078,927	31,680,709,800	69,804,078,927
9. General & administration expenses	26	VI.8	28,013,559,246	34,608,507,643	28,013,559,246	34,608,507,643
10. Operating profit	30		4,705,266,290	27,997,838,879	4,705,266,290	27,997,838,879
11. Other income	31	VI.9	983,175,750	-	983,175,750	-
12. Other expenses	32	VI.10	93,386,449	-	93,386,449	-
13. Other profit	40		889,789,301	-	889,789,301	-
14. Net accounting profit before tax	50		5,595,055,591	27,997,838,879	5,595,055,591	27,997,838,879
15. Corporate income tax - current	51	VI.11	1,119,011,118	5,599,567,776	1,119,011,118	5,599,567,776
16. Corporate income tax - deferred	52		-	-	-	-
Net profit after corporate income						
17. tax	60		4,476,044,473	22,398,271,103	4,476,044,473	22,398,271,103

Prepared By

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Chief Accountant

Phan Anh Tai

HCMC, April 18, 2023
 General Director

Huynh Thi Lan



CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 (Under indirect method)
 The Three - month period ended 31 March 2023

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Three-month period ended	
			31/03/2023	31/03/2022
1	2	3	4	5
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Net profit before tax	01		5,595,055,591	27,997,838,879
2. Adjustments for :			13,028,916,971	24,639,375,109
- Depreciation and amortisation	02		2,676,096,329	2,535,803,089
- Provisions	03		10,621,381,155	24,531,369,952
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains/ losses	04		-	-
- Gains/losses from investing activities	05		(371,267,152)	(3,227,393,051)
- Interest expense	06		102,706,639	799,595,119
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		18,623,972,562	52,637,213,988
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in receivables	09		9,125,507,172	50,381,896,185
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in inventories	10		(10,544,369,131)	(159,051,674,843)
- Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in payables	11		(15,778,171,943)	2,724,432,145
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in prepaid expenses	12		(1,598,052,662)	(412,868,359)
- Increase/decrease in trading securities	13		-	-
- Interest paid	14		(102,706,639)	(799,595,119)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(17,396,419,214)	(3,163,627,409)
- Other payments for operating activities	17		(1,123,602,693)	(992,253,000)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	20		(18,793,842,548)	(58,676,476,412)
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(4,676,776,641)	(1,116,564,854)
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		17,500,000	-
3. Loans granted, purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		-	(56,355,088,222)
4. Collection of loans, proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities	24		-	86,171,273,971
7. Dividends and interest received	27		353,767,152	3,227,393,051
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	30		(4,305,509,489)	31,927,013,946
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		-	68,139,740,000
4. Repayments of borrowings	34		(8,010,240,000)	(40,930,980,000)
5. Payments for finance lease liabilities	35		-	-
6. Dividends paid	36		-	-
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	40		(8,010,240,000)	27,208,760,000
Net cash inflows/(outflows) (50 = 20+ 30 + 40)	50		(31,109,592,037)	459,297,534
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		55,550,625,200	37,888,019,980
<i>Effect of foreign exchange differences</i>	<i>61</i>		<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70		24,441,033,163	38,347,317,514

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023

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 twentieth amended certificate dated July 15, 2021, the chartered capital is VND 255,458,670,000.

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. 1, 69, Yen Xuan, Quan Bau, 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 March 31, 2023: 678 persons.

8. Enterprise Structure

8.1. List of subsidiaries

As at March 31, 2023, 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, Thu Duc City, HCMC	Producing biological products, medicine, cosmetics, functioning food ...and original cell	100%	100%	100%

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 Accounting

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 March 31, 2023: 23,290 VND/USD, 25,115 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 March 31, 2023: 23,630 VND/USD, 26,256 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 levelling the 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 accrument 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 expenses.

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 deffered 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	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023		
Cash	24,441,033,163	50,550,625,200		
Cash on hand	4,808,548,966	4,472,136,654		
Demand deposits	19,632,484,197	46,078,488,546		
VND	18,138,943,278	45,864,235,062		
USD	1,493,540,919	214,253,484		
Cash Equivalents	-	5,000,000,000		
Total	24,441,033,163	55,550,625,200		
2. Short-term financial investments	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023		
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Trading securities	704,001	10,946,711,100	704,001	10,946,711,100
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	180,000	4,070,000,000	180,000	4,070,000,000
<i>Pharmaceutical Packaging JSC</i>	477,775	6,635,250,000	477,775	6,635,250,000
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	46,226	241,461,100	46,226	241,461,100
Held-to-maturity investments		30,000,000,000		30,000,000,000
<i>Term deposits</i>		30,000,000,000		30,000,000,000
Total		40,946,711,100		40,946,711,100
3. Trade accounts receivable	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023		
Local customers	66,096,701,627	72,426,591,040		
Foreign customers	31,720,275,160	33,942,481,115		
Total	97,816,976,787	106,369,072,155		
4. Prepayments to suppliers	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023		
Local customers	4,068,903,427	4,292,559,747		
Foreign customers	4,951,818,765	6,735,817,973		
Total	9,020,722,192	11,028,377,720		
5. Other receivables	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023		
Short-term				
Advances	150,000,000			
<i>Health, social insurance, trade union fee</i>	420,970,683	417,581,283		
<i>Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management</i>	510,000,000	408,000,000		
<i>Other receivables</i>	408,674,000	408,174,000		
Total	1,489,644,683	1,233,755,283		

6. Inventories	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Raw materials	487,896,379,789	485,621,274,594
Tools & supplies	1,413,317,490	1,870,295,658
Works in progress	57,969,677,783	55,200,011,755
Finished goods	105,789,021,190	99,832,445,114
Merchandise inventory	807,952	807,952
Total	653,069,204,204	642,524,835,073

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	6,069,101,139	13,507,253,139
<i>New purchases</i>		-	-
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	7,438,152,000	6,069,101,139	13,507,253,139
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	-	5,044,542,177	5,044,542,177
<i>Charge for the year</i>		<i>187,887,600</i>	<i>187,887,600</i>
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	-	5,232,429,777	5,232,429,777
Net book value			
As at the beginning of the year	7,438,152,000	1,024,558,962	8,462,710,962
As at the end of the period	7,438,152,000	836,671,362	8,274,823,362

9. Capital construction in progress	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Expenses of purchase of still equipment machine	25,048,757	27,258,314
Total	25,048,757	27,258,314

10. Long-term investments

	Mar. 31, 2023		Jan. 01, 2023	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Investments in subsidiaries		704,135,984,095		714,757,365,250
Mekophar Co.,Ltd		900,000,000,000		900,000,000,000
+ <i>Provision for devaluation of investment in subsidiaries</i>		(195,864,015,905)		(185,242,634,750)
Investments in equity of other entities	2,464,000	24,068,960,000	2,464,000	24,068,960,000
Orchids Co.,Ltd - Percentage of contribution: 15%		5,550,000,000		5,550,000,000
An Sinh Hospital - Percentage of contribution: 18,34%	2,464,000	18,518,960,000	2,464,000	18,518,960,000
Total	2,464,000	728,204,944,095	2,464,000	738,826,325,250

	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
11. Prepaid expenses		
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Office lease, others	48,000,000	72,000,000
Fire insurance costs	444,849,059	711,758,498
Repair of fixed assets	1,151,349,336	1,187,255,059
Total	1,644,198,395	1,971,013,557
Long-term prepaid expenses		
Repair of fixed assets	4,837,111,370	2,912,243,546
Total	4,837,111,370	2,912,243,546
12. Trade payables	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Local suppliers	27,127,851,211	33,724,708,484
Foreign suppliers	31,578,417,500	43,657,860,750
Total	58,706,268,711	77,382,569,234
13. Prepayments from customers	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Local customers	36,996,682,253	34,225,806,607
Foreign customers	2,040,547,938	52,240,175
Total	39,037,230,191	34,278,046,782
14. Taxes and payables to the State Budget	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
VAT on import	1,198,158,532	618,307,495
Corporate income tax	1,119,011,118	17,396,419,214
Land and housing taxes, land rentals, others	3,298,535,196	-
Total	5,615,704,846	18,014,726,709
15 Short-term other payables	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Social insurance, health insurance, trade union fee, Communist party membership fee	151,238,760	149,311,040
Board of Management	344,555,555	344,555,555
Other payables	28,471,300,218	28,429,294,578
Total	28,967,094,533	28,923,161,173
16. Owners' equity		
a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity (See page 21)		
b. Details of owners' shareholding		
	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Shareholding by investors	255,458,670,000	255,458,670,000
Share premium	409,789,114,458	409,789,114,458
Treasury share	(14,487,151,158)	(14,487,151,158)
Total	650,760,633,300	650,760,633,300

* Number of treasury shares: 277,646, equivalent to VND14,487,151,158.

c. Shares	Mar. 31, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Number of shares registered to be issued	25,545,867	25,545,867
Number of shares sold out to the public	25,545,867	25,545,867
<i>Ordinary share</i>	25,545,867	25,545,867
Number of shares repurchased	277,646	277,646
<i>Ordinary share</i>	277,646	277,646
Number of existing shares in issue	25,268,221	25,268,221
<i>Ordinary share</i>	25,268,221	25,268,221
<i>Par value: VND/share.</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Mar. 31, 2022
1. Sales		
Revenue from finished goods sold	216,812,589,804	315,632,979,873
Revenue from services of stem cells bank	14,419,027,810	16,917,673,786
Revenue from merchandises sold	7,833,333	84,960,921,514
Revenue from sale of materials	1,007,093,215	560,213,746
Revenue from office lease	2,070,000,000	1,767,272,727
Total	234,316,544,162	419,839,061,646
2. Sales deductions		
Sales returns	78,774,792	67,589,672
Discount sales	-	89,178
Total	78,774,792	67,678,850
3. Net sales		
Revenue from finished goods sold	216,733,815,012	315,598,964,071
Revenue from services of stem cells bank	14,419,027,810	16,917,673,786
Revenue from merchandises sold	7,833,333	84,927,347,644
Revenue from sale of materials	1,007,093,215	560,124,568
Revenue from office lease	2,070,000,000	1,767,272,727
Total	234,237,769,370	419,771,382,796
4. Cost of sales		
Cost of finished goods sold	152,848,626,012	187,113,830,810
Cost of service of stem cells bank	5,429,713,149	5,106,875,764
Cost of merchandises sold	7,441,667	83,792,657,511
Cost of materials, services rendered	546,988,373	587,099
Total	158,832,769,201	276,013,951,184

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Mar. 31, 2022
5. Financial income		
Interest income from deposits	353,767,152	1,374,212,051
Dividends, profit paid	-	1,853,181,000
<i>An Sinh General Hospital Co., Ltd</i>	-	<i>1,834,000,000</i>
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical Joint Stock Company</i>	-	<i>19,181,000</i>
Realised foreign exchange gains	240,232,290	104,289,274
Total	593,999,442	3,331,682,325
6. Financial expenses		
Realised foreign exchange losses	875,376,481	3,135,871,212
Interest	102,706,639	799,595,119
Provision for devaluation of investment loss, other	10,621,381,155	10,743,222,157
Total	11,599,464,275	14,678,688,488
7. Selling expenses		
Salaries	7,341,586,326	6,298,310,008
Commission	11,287,586,484	49,842,131,174
Depreciation	175,920,849	129,565,911
Services bought from outsiders	9,189,433,733	11,270,873,015
Transportation	3,598,568,648	2,195,974,499
Other sundry expenses by cash	87,613,760	67,224,320
Total	31,680,709,800	69,804,078,927
8. General and administration expenses		
Salaries	12,670,313,144	10,647,640,664
Materials and packaging	3,642,502,073	1,450,803,592
Depreciation	922,841,101	919,345,369
Taxes, fees and duties	3,432,902,395	2,547,756,524
Services bought from outsiders	889,639,652	482,147,770
Other sundry expenses by cash	6,455,360,881	4,772,665,929
Provision for doubtful debt, others	-	13,788,147,795
Total	28,013,559,246	34,608,507,643
9. Other income		
Liquidation of fixed assets	17,500,000	-
Other income (Treatment to surplus amount upon the counting)	965,675,750	-
Total	983,175,750	-

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Mar. 31, 2022
10. Other expenses		
Other expenses (Treatment to deficient amount upon the counting, other)	93,386,449	-
Total	93,386,449	-
11. Current corporate income tax		
- Total accounting profit before tax	5,595,055,591	27,997,838,879
- Total taxable income	5,595,055,591	27,997,838,879
- Tax rate	20%	20%
- Current corporate income tax	1,119,011,118	5,599,567,776
- Adjustments of corporate income tax of prior years to that of current year	-	-
- Total current corporate income tax	1,119,011,118	5,599,567,776
12. Costs of production and doing business by factors		
Raw materials	153,478,194,860	245,135,578,670
Labour cost	33,870,658,433	33,999,125,921
Depreciation and amortization	2,676,096,329	2,535,803,089
Services bought	18,201,368,557	17,794,584,065
Other sundry cash expense	22,370,083,391	72,161,397,817
Total	230,596,401,570	371,626,489,562

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Phan Anh Tai

HCMC, April 18, 2023

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023

Unit: VND

V.7. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Bludings & Structures	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation & Facilities	Others	Total
Original cost					
Opening balance	53,610,571,336	149,056,265,440	15,619,817,019	52,826,067,542	271,112,721,337
<i>New purchase</i>	-	3,931,006,198	-	747,980,000	4,678,986,198
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		(875,299,808)	-	(75,000,000)	(950,299,808)
Closing balance	53,610,571,336	152,111,971,830	15,619,817,019	53,499,047,542	274,841,407,727
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	43,807,172,649	123,144,601,314	13,615,707,408	48,758,473,697	229,325,955,068
<i>Charge for the year</i>	444,727,911	1,427,999,787	190,185,153	425,295,878	2,488,208,729
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		(875,299,808)	-	(75,000,000)	(950,299,808)
Closing balance	44,251,900,560	123,697,301,293	13,805,892,561	49,108,769,575	230,863,863,989
Net book value					
As at beginning of the year	9,803,398,687	25,911,664,126	2,004,109,611	4,067,593,845	41,786,766,269
As at the end of the period	9,358,670,776	28,414,670,537	1,813,924,458	4,390,277,967	43,977,543,738



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Mar. 31, 2023

Unit: VND

V.17. Owner's Equity

a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity

Items	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Share	Investment and Development Fund	Undistributed Earnings	Total
Prior year opening balance	255,458,670,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	573,322,804,351	24,969,041,387	1,249,052,479,038
Profit of year 2022					41,690,924,741	41,690,924,741
Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management in 2021					(408,000,000)	(408,000,000)
Appropriation to funds from profit of 2021				1,236,223,494	(1,236,223,494)	-
Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund from profit of 2021					(2,472,446,988)	(2,472,446,988)
Dividends paid to shareholders from profit of 2021					(20,214,576,800)	(20,214,576,800)
Prior year closing balance	255,458,670,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	574,559,027,845	42,328,718,846	1,267,648,379,991
Current year opening balance	255,458,670,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	574,559,027,845	42,328,718,846	1,267,648,379,991
Profit of current year					4,476,044,473	4,476,044,473
Current year closing balance	255,458,670,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	574,559,027,845	46,804,763,319	1,272,124,424,464