

MEKOPHAR CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANY



# REVIEWED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD FROM JAN. 01, 2023 TO JUN. 30, 2023





## BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 2023

Unit : VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Jun. 30,2023	Jan. 01,2023
<b>A - CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>760,713,078,131</b>	<b>823,088,333,964</b>
<b>I. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>110</b>	V.1	<b>19,225,595,457</b>	<b>55,550,625,200</b>
1. Cash	111		19,225,595,457	50,550,625,200
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	5,000,000,000
<b>II. Short-term investments</b>	<b>120</b>	V.2	<b>35,946,711,100</b>	<b>40,946,711,100</b>
1. Short-term investments	121		10,946,711,100	10,946,711,100
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123		25,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
<b>III. Accounts receivable</b>	<b>130</b>		<b>65,318,636,595</b>	<b>84,070,449,434</b>
1. Trade accounts receivable	131	V.3	90,727,201,962	106,369,072,155
2. Prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	6,078,015,383	11,028,377,720
6. Other receivables	136	V.5	3,074,174,974	1,233,755,283
7. Provision for doubtful debts	137		(34,560,755,724)	(34,560,755,724)
<b>IV. Inventories</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>631,957,203,902</b>	<b>634,649,315,637</b>
1. Inventories	141	V.6	643,578,197,063	642,524,835,073
2. Provision for decline in value of inventories	149		(11,620,993,161)	(7,875,519,436)
<b>V. Other current assets</b>	<b>150</b>		<b>8,264,931,077</b>	<b>7,871,232,593</b>
1. Short-term prepayments	151	V.11	1,335,835,871	1,971,013,557
2. Deductible VAT	152		3,333,728,003	5,236,869,701
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State Budget	153		3,595,367,203	663,349,335
<b>B - LONG-TERM ASSETS</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>773,647,302,494</b>	<b>792,015,304,341</b>
<b>I. Long-term receivables</b>	<b>210</b>		-	-
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	<b>220</b>		<b>54,597,737,630</b>	<b>50,249,477,231</b>
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	46,510,801,868	41,786,766,269
- Cost	222		279,939,003,637	271,112,721,337
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(233,428,201,769)	(229,325,955,068)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	8,086,935,762	8,462,710,962
- Cost	228		13,507,253,139	13,507,253,139
- Accumulated amortization	229		(5,420,317,377)	(5,044,542,177)
<b>III. Investment Properties</b>	<b>230</b>		-	-
<b>IV. Long-term work in progress</b>	<b>240</b>		<b>1,333,007</b>	<b>27,258,314</b>
2. Construction in progress	242	V.9	1,333,007	27,258,314
<b>V. Long-term investments</b>	<b>250</b>	V.10	<b>714,054,567,740</b>	<b>738,826,325,250</b>
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		(210,014,392,260)	(185,242,634,750)
<b>VI. Other long-term assets</b>	<b>260</b>		<b>4,993,664,117</b>	<b>2,912,243,546</b>
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.11	4,993,664,117	2,912,243,546
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)</b>	<b>270</b>		<b>1,534,360,380,625</b>	<b>1,615,103,638,305</b>

RESOURCES	Code	Notes	Jun. 30,2023	Jan. 01,2023
<b>C - LIABILITIES</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>294,209,073,123</b>	<b>347,455,258,314</b>
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	<b>310</b>		<b>134,244,578,963</b>	<b>194,494,792,404</b>
1. Trade accounts payable	311	V.12	35,107,310,619	77,382,569,234
2. Advances from customers	312	V.13	33,671,986,656	34,278,046,782
3. Taxes and other payables to the State Budget	313	V.14	118,766,603	18,014,726,709
4. Payables to employees	314		9,005,943,132	19,501,264,441
5. Accrued expenses	315		-	338,318,182
9. Other payables	319	V.15	28,993,970,052	28,923,161,173
10. Short-term borrowings	320		14,880,600,000	8,010,240,000
11. Provision for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		12,466,001,901	8,046,465,883
<b>II. Long-term liabilities</b>	<b>330</b>		<b>159,964,494,160</b>	<b>152,960,465,910</b>
6. Unrealized revenue	336		159,964,494,160	152,960,465,910
8. Long-term borrowings and liabilities	338		-	-
13. Fund for science and technology development	343		-	-
<b>D - OWNERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>1,240,151,307,502</b>	<b>1,267,648,379,991</b>
<b>I. Owners' equity</b>	<b>410</b>	V.16	<b>1,240,151,307,502</b>	<b>1,267,648,379,991</b>
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		576,623,174,082	574,559,027,845
11. Undistributed earnings	421		12,767,500,120	42,328,718,846
-Undistributed earnings up to period year -end	421a		8,395,912,898	637,794,105
-Undistributed earnings this period	421b		4,371,587,222	41,690,924,741
12. Investment reserve for basic construction	422		-	-
<b>II. Budget sources and other funds</b>	<b>430</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)</b>	<b>440</b>		<b>1,534,360,380,625</b>	<b>1,615,103,638,305</b>

HCMC, July 20, 2023

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Phan Anh Tai

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



## INCOME STATEMENT

The Six - month period ended 30 June 2023

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Three-month period ended		Six-month period ended	
			30/06/2023	30/06/2022	30/06/2023	30/06/2022
1. Sales	01	VI.1	204,204,266,120	187,532,636,402	438,520,810,282	607,371,698,048
2. Less sales deductions	02	VI.2	3,996,600	140,275,667	82,771,392	207,954,517
3. Net sales	10	VI.3	204,200,269,520	187,392,360,735	438,438,038,890	607,163,743,531
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.4	137,425,833,066	121,002,287,761	296,258,602,267	397,016,238,945
5. Gross profit	20		66,774,436,454	66,390,072,974	142,179,436,623	210,147,504,586
6. Financial income	21	VI.5	933,351,652	3,279,024,841	1,527,351,094	6,610,707,166
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.6	15,380,404,672	20,716,590,705	26,979,868,947	35,395,279,193
<i>In which: loan interest expenses</i>	23		117,006,362	1,356,052,641	219,713,001	2,155,647,760
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.7	26,952,185,878	20,736,503,199	58,632,895,678	90,540,582,126
9. General & administration expenses	26	VI.8	25,505,769,120	24,984,018,816	53,519,328,366	59,592,526,459
10. Operating profit	30		(130,571,564)	3,231,985,095	4,574,694,726	31,229,823,974
11. Other income	31	VI.9	-	4,789,860	983,175,750	4,789,860
12. Other expenses	32	VI.10	-	2,283,464,800	93,386,449	2,283,464,800
13. Other profit	40		-	(2,278,674,940)	889,789,301	(2,278,674,940)
14. Net accounting profit before tax	50		(130,571,564)	953,310,155	5,464,484,027	28,951,149,034
15. Corporate income tax - current	51	VI.11	(26,114,313)	190,662,031	1,092,896,805	5,790,229,807
16. Corporate income tax - deferred	52		-	-	-	-
Net profit after corporate						
17. income tax	60		(104,457,251)	762,648,124	4,371,587,222	23,160,919,227

Prepared By

Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant

Phan Anh Tai

HCMC, July 20, 2023

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Under indirect method)

The Six - month period ended 30 June 2023

Unit : VND

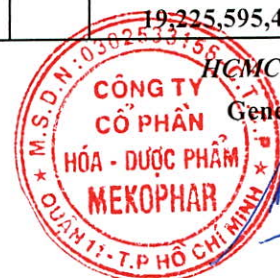
ITEMS	Code	Notes	Six-month period ended	
			30/06/2023	30/06/2022
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
1. Net profit before tax	01		5,464,484,027	28,951,149,034
2. Adjustments for :			33,126,756,850	31,087,489,123
- Depreciation and amortisation	02		5,428,321,709	5,030,042,893
- Provisions	03		28,517,231,235	27,905,885,587
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains/ losses	04		251,368,120	2,501,915,699
- Gains/losses from investing activities	05		(1,289,877,215)	(6,506,002,816)
- Interest expense	06		219,713,001	2,155,647,760
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		38,591,240,877	60,038,638,157
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in receivables	09		17,722,936,669	83,615,400,164
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in inventories	10		2,692,111,735	(253,064,299,954)
- Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in payables	11		(51,635,534,317)	4,395,020,196
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in prepaid expenses	12		(1,446,242,885)	(513,332,804)
- Increase/decrease in trading securities	13		-	-
- Interest paid	14		(219,713,001)	(2,155,647,760)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(18,396,419,214)	(8,163,627,409)
- Other payments for operating activities	17		(1,772,902,693)	(2,464,153,000)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	20		(14,464,522,829)	(118,312,002,410)
<b>II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(9,750,656,801)	(7,683,738,560)
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		(25,000,000,000)	(100,000,000,000)
4. Collection of loans, proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities	24		30,000,000,000	230,000,000,000
7. Dividends and interest received	27		1,272,377,215	6,506,002,816
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	30		(3,460,779,586)	128,822,264,256
<b>III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		14,880,600,000	143,364,727,600
4. Repayments of borrowings	34		(8,010,240,000)	(115,917,030,000)
5. Payments for finance lease liabilities	35		-	-
6. Dividends paid	36		(25,268,221,000)	(18,102,576,800)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	40		(18,397,861,000)	9,345,120,800
Net cash inflows/(outflows) (50 = 20+ 30 + 40)	50		(36,323,163,415)	19,855,382,646
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		55,550,625,200	37,888,019,980
Effect of foreign exchange differences	61		(1,866,328)	44,361,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70		19,225,595,457	57,787,764,427

Prepared By

Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant

Phan Anh Tai



HCMC, July 20, 2023

General Director

Huynh Thi Lan



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 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 June 30, 2023: 673 persons.

#### 8. Enterprise Structure

##### 8.1. List of subsidiaries

As at June 30, 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 June 30, 2023: 23,410 VND/USD, 25,179 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 June 30, 2023: 23,750 VND/USD, 26,323 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 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 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

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	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
<b>Cash</b>	<b>19,225,595,457</b>	<b>50,550,625,200</b>
Cash on hand	3,686,718,041	4,472,136,654
Demand deposits	15,538,877,416	46,078,488,546
<i>VND</i>	<i>14,891,968,452</i>	<i>45,864,235,062</i>
<i>USD</i>	<i>646,908,964</i>	<i>214,253,484</i>
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,225,595,457</b>	<b>55,550,625,200</b>

### 2. Short-term financial investments

	Jun. 30, 2023		Jan. 01, 2023	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
<b>Trading securities</b>	<b>704,001</b>	<b>10,946,711,100</b>	<b>704,001</b>	<b>10,946,711,100</b>
<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>46,226</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>	<i>46,226</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>
<b>Held-to-maturity investments</b>		<b>25,000,000,000</b>		<b>30,000,000,000</b>
<i>Term deposits</i>		<i>25,000,000,000</i>		<i>30,000,000,000</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,946,711,100</b>		<b>40,946,711,100</b>

3. Trade accounts receivable	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Local customers	59,006,926,802	72,426,591,040
Foreign customers	31,720,275,160	33,942,481,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,727,201,962</b>	<b>106,369,072,155</b>

4. Prepayments to suppliers	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Local customers	4,676,599,221	4,292,559,747
Foreign customers	1,401,416,162	6,735,817,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,078,015,383</b>	<b>11,028,377,720</b>

5. Other receivables	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Short-term		
Advances	2,035,316,191	
<i>Health, social insurance, trade union fee</i>	426,684,783	417,581,283
<i>Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management</i>	204,000,000	408,000,000
<i>Other receivables</i>	408,174,000	408,174,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,074,174,974</b>	<b>1,233,755,283</b>

6. Inventories	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Raw materials	479,704,463,657	485,621,274,594
Tools & supplies	1,571,642,911	1,870,295,658
Works in progress	55,048,262,716	55,200,011,755
Finished goods	107,253,019,827	99,832,445,114
Merchandise inventory	807,952	807,952
<b>Total</b>	<b>643,578,197,063</b>	<b>642,524,835,073</b>

7. Tangible fixed assets ( See page 20 )

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Land use rights	Patents, copyrights	Total
<b>Original cost</b>			
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
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>			
Opening balance	-	5,044,542,177	5,044,542,177
<i>Charge for the year</i>		375,775,200	375,775,200
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	-	5,420,317,377	5,420,317,377
<b>Net book value</b>			
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	648,783,762	8,086,935,762

9. Capital construction in progress	Jun. 30, 2023	Jan. 01, 2023
Expenses of purchase of still equipment machine	1,333,007	27,258,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333,007</b>	<b>27,258,314</b>

10. Long-term investments

	Jun. 30, 2023		Jan. 01, 2023	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Investments in subsidiaries		689,985,607,740		714,757,365,250
Mekophar Co.,Ltd		900,000,000,000		900,000,000,000
+ <i>Provision for devaluation of investment in subsidiaries</i>		(210,014,392,260)		(185,242,634,750)
<b>Investments in equity of other entities</b>	<b>2,464,000</b>	<b>24,068,960,000</b>	<b>2,464,000</b>	<b>24,068,960,000</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,464,000</b>	<b>714,054,567,740</b>	<b>2,464,000</b>	<b>738,826,325,250</b>



<b>11. Prepaid expenses</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
<b>Short-term prepaid expenses</b>		
Office lease, others	24,000,000	72,000,000
Fire insurance costs	177,939,620	711,758,498
Repair of fixed assets	1,133,896,251	1,187,255,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335,835,871</b>	<b>1,971,013,557</b>
<b>Long-term prepaid expenses</b>		
Repair of fixed assets	4,993,664,117	2,912,243,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,993,664,117</b>	<b>2,912,243,546</b>
<b>12. Trade payables</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
Local suppliers	21,407,880,269	33,724,708,484
Foreign suppliers	13,699,430,350	43,657,860,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,107,310,619</b>	<b>77,382,569,234</b>
<b>13. Prepayments from customers</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
Local customers	33,083,847,265	34,225,806,607
Foreign customers	588,139,391	52,240,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,671,986,656</b>	<b>34,278,046,782</b>
<b>14. Taxes and payables to the State Budget</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
VAT on import	25,869,798	618,307,495
Corporate income tax	92,896,805	17,396,419,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,766,603</b>	<b>18,014,726,709</b>
<b>15 Short-term other payables</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
Social insurance, health insurance, trade union fee, Communist party membership fee	152,614,280	149,311,040
Board of Management	344,555,555	344,555,555
Other payables	28,496,800,217	28,429,294,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,993,970,052</b>	<b>28,923,161,173</b>
<b>16. Owners' equity</b>		
<b>a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity (See page 21)</b>		
<b>b. Details of owners' shareholding</b>		
	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>650,760,633,300</b>	<b>650,760,633,300</b>

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

<b>c. Shares</b>	<b>Jun. 30, 2023</b>	<b>Jan. 01, 2023</b>
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>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

## VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Jun. 30, 2022
<b>1. Sales</b>		
Revenue from finished goods sold	401,649,597,716	488,127,174,947
Revenue from services of stem cells bank	30,269,194,156	29,543,734,589
Revenue from merchandises sold	22,032,379	84,962,886,848
Revenue from sale of materials	1,647,986,031	1,203,356,210
Revenue from office lease	4,932,000,000	3,534,545,454
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>438,520,810,282</b></u>	<u><b>607,371,698,048</b></u>
<b>2. Sales deductions</b>		
Sales returns	82,771,392	207,865,339
Discount sales	-	89,178
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>82,771,392</b></u>	<u><b>207,954,517</b></u>
<b>3. Net sales</b>		
Revenue from finished goods sold	401,566,826,324	487,952,883,478
Revenue from services of stem cells bank	30,269,194,156	29,543,734,589
Revenue from merchandises sold	22,032,379	84,929,312,978
Revenue from sale of materials	1,647,986,031	1,203,267,032
Revenue from office lease	4,932,000,000	3,534,545,454
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>438,438,038,890</b></u>	<u><b>607,163,743,531</b></u>
<b>4. Cost of sales</b>		
Cost of finished goods sold	280,851,537,821	304,106,578,339
Cost of service of stem cells bank	11,089,592,632	9,023,839,787
Cost of merchandises sold	20,930,760	83,794,524,577
Cost of materials, services rendered	551,067,329	91,296,242
Provision for devaluation of inventory	3,745,473,725	
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>296,258,602,267</b></u>	<u><b>397,016,238,945</b></u>

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Jun. 30, 2022
<b>5. Financial income</b>		
Interest income from deposits	979,264,215	4,149,489,316
Dividends, profit paid	293,113,000	2,356,513,500
<i>An Sinh Hospital</i>	-	1,834,000,000
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	270,000,000	360,000,000
<i>Pharmaceutical Packaging Joint Stock Company</i>	-	143,332,500
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical Joint Stock Company</i>	23,113,000	19,181,000
Realised foreign exchange gains	254,973,879	104,704,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,527,351,094</b>	<b>6,610,707,166</b>
<b>6. Financial expenses</b>		
Realised foreign exchange losses	1,737,030,316	5,903,977,942
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	251,368,120	2,501,915,699
Interest	219,713,001	2,155,647,760
Provision for devaluation of investment loss, other	24,771,757,510	24,833,737,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,979,868,947</b>	<b>35,395,279,193</b>
<b>7. Selling expenses</b>		
Salaries	13,893,334,982	11,891,943,626
Commission	23,479,434,550	57,960,263,325
Depreciation	351,841,698	259,131,822
Services bought from outsiders	15,060,592,139	15,273,580,893
Transportation	5,692,118,229	5,026,477,820
Other sundry expenses by cash	155,574,080	129,184,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,632,895,678</b>	<b>90,540,582,126</b>
<b>8. General and administration expenses</b>		
Salaries	24,972,218,478	31,954,648,119
Materials and packaging	4,717,692,836	3,649,091,485
Depreciation	1,871,164,465	1,836,337,003
Taxes, fees and duties	9,626,408,326	7,687,450,538
Services bought from outsiders	2,147,181,785	927,171,349
Other sundry expenses by cash	10,184,662,476	10,465,680,170
Provision for doubtful debt, others	-	3,072,147,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,519,328,366</b>	<b>59,592,526,459</b>
<b>9. Other income</b>		
Liquidation of fixed assets	17,500,000	-
Other income (Treatment to surplus amount upon the counting)	965,675,750	4,789,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>983,175,750</b>	<b>4,789,860</b>

	From Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 2023	From Jan. 01, 2022 to Jun. 30, 2022
<b>10. Other expenses</b>		
Other expenses (Treatment to deficient amount upon the counting, other)	93,386,449	2,283,464,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,386,449</b>	<b>2,283,464,800</b>
<b>11. Current corporate income tax</b>		
- Total accounting profit before tax	5,464,484,027	28,951,149,034
- Total taxable income	5,464,484,027	28,951,149,034
- Tax rate	20%	20%
- Current corporate income tax	1,092,896,805	5,790,229,807
- Adjustments of corporate income tax of prior years to that of current year	-	-
<b>- Total current corporate income tax</b>	<b>1,092,896,805</b>	<b>5,790,229,807</b>
<b>12. Costs of production and doing business by factors</b>		
Raw materials	268,361,206,513	332,887,865,659
Labour cost	65,480,216,979	72,904,985,708
Depreciation and amortization	5,428,321,709	5,030,042,893
Services bought	32,099,410,708	29,459,938,481
Other sundry cash expense	45,509,733,015	81,288,921,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>416,878,888,924</b>	<b>521,571,753,780</b>

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Phan Anh Tai





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Form B 09 - DN

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 2023

Unit: VND

### V.7. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Bludings & Structures	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation & Facilities	Others	Total
<b>Original cost</b>					
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>	160,000,000	8,241,002,108	-	1,375,580,000	9,776,582,108
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		(875,299,808)	-	(75,000,000)	(950,299,808)
Closing balance	53,770,571,336	156,421,967,740	15,619,817,019	54,126,647,542	279,939,003,637
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
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>	892,122,488	2,913,975,935	380,370,306	866,077,780	5,052,546,509
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		(875,299,808)	-	(75,000,000)	(950,299,808)
Closing balance	44,699,295,137	125,183,277,441	13,996,077,714	49,549,551,477	233,428,201,769
<b>Net book value</b>					
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	9,071,276,199	31,238,690,299	1,623,739,305	4,577,096,065	46,510,801,868



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Form B 09 - DN

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2023 to Jun. 30, 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	Undistributed Earnings	Total
<b>Prior year opening balance</b>	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)
<b>Prior year closing balance</b>	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
<b>Current year opening balance</b>	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 period					4,371,587,222	4,371,587,222
Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management in 2022					(408,000,000)	(408,000,000)
Appropriation to funds from profit of 2022				2,064,146,237	(2,064,146,237)	-
Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund from profit of 2022					(6,192,438,711)	(6,192,438,711)
Dividends paid to shareholders from profit of 2022					(25,268,221,000)	(25,268,221,000)
<b>Current year closing balance</b>	255,458,670,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	576,623,174,082	12,767,500,120	1,240,151,307,502