



MEKOPHAR

**CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY**

**REVIEWED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
For the accounting period from Jan.01,2020 to Jun.30,2020



BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30, 2020

Unit : VND

ASSETS	Code	Notes	Jun. 30,2020	Jan. 01,2020
A - CURRENT ASSETS	100		507,749,529,462	513,202,347,413
I. Cash and cash equivalents	110	V.1	17,226,061,710	46,134,023,783
1. Cash	111		17,226,061,710	36,134,023,783
2. Cash equivalents	112		-	10,000,000,000
II. Short-term investments	120	V.2	75,946,711,100	65,946,711,100
1. Short-term investments	121		10,946,711,100	10,946,711,100
3. Held-to-maturity investments	123		65,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
III. Accounts receivable	130		120,466,910,756	151,613,235,001
1. Trade accounts receivable	131	V.3	133,483,193,771	157,196,637,992
2. Prepayments to suppliers	132	V.4	2,403,807,170	9,747,206,609
6. Other receivables	136	V.5	860,993,043	950,473,628
7. Provision for doubtful debts	137		(16,281,083,228)	(16,281,083,228)
IV. Inventories	140		289,180,391,787	246,581,537,157
1. Inventories	141	V.6	289,180,391,787	246,581,537,157
2. Provision for decline in value of inventories	149		-	-
V. Other current assets	150		4,929,454,109	2,926,840,372
1. Short-term prepayments	151	V.11	1,871,952,998	2,544,240,090
2. Deductible VAT	152		1,396,346,831	-
3. Taxes and other receivables from the State Budget	153		1,661,154,280	382,600,282
B - LONG-TERM ASSETS	200		904,630,942,922	928,065,148,982
I. Long-term receivables	210		-	-
II. Fixed assets	220		50,888,580,385	52,523,419,026
1. Tangible fixed assets	221	V.7	41,192,037,172	42,550,338,111
- Cost	222		252,149,528,888	250,836,493,325
- Accumulated depreciation	223		(210,957,491,716)	(208,286,155,214)
3. Intangible fixed assets	227	V.8	9,696,543,213	9,973,080,915
- Cost	228		12,911,828,139	12,911,828,139
- Accumulated amortization	229		(3,215,284,926)	(2,938,747,224)
III. Investment Properties	230		-	-
IV. Long-term work in progress	240		595,425,000	595,425,000
2. Construction in progress	242	V.9	595,425,000	595,425,000
V. Long-term investments	250	V.10	852,083,523,629	874,621,670,002
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		(71,985,436,371)	(49,447,289,998)
VI. Other long-term assets	260		1,063,413,908	324,634,954
1. Long-term prepaid expenses	261	V.11	1,063,413,908	324,634,954
TOTAL ASSETS (270 = 100 + 200)	270		1,412,380,472,384	1,441,267,496,395

RESOURCES	Code	Notes	Jun. 30,2020	Jan. 01,2020
C - LIABILITIES	300		166,956,148,145	177,597,361,068
I. Current liabilities	310		65,577,945,859	85,530,124,660
1. Trade accounts payable	311	V.12	16,271,586,425	20,945,945,101
2. Advances from customers	312	V.13	12,555,808,124	17,460,116,352
3. Taxes and other payables to the State Budget	313	V.14	1,142,503,698	2,305,638,296
4. Payables to employees	314		7,541,159,323	9,958,847,370
5. Accrued expenses	315		-	5,500,000
9. Other payables	319	V.15	17,718,674,767	17,641,229,039
10. Short-term borrowings	320		-	-
11. Provision for short-term payables	321		-	-
12. Bonus and welfare fund	322		10,348,213,522	17,212,848,502
II. Long-term liabilities	330		101,378,202,286	92,067,236,408
6. Unrealized revenue	336		101,378,202,286	92,067,236,408
12. Provision for long-term liabilities	342		-	-
13. Fund for science and technology development	343		-	-
D - OWNERS' EQUITY	400		1,245,424,324,239	1,263,670,135,327
I. Owners' equity	410	V.16	1,245,424,324,239	1,263,670,135,327
1. Share capital	411		232,490,000,000	232,490,000,000
- Share with voting rights	411a		232,490,000,000	232,490,000,000
- 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		570,571,691,667	546,407,678,417
11. Undistributed earnings	421		47,060,669,272	89,470,493,610
-Undistributed earnings up to period year -end	421a		24,000,000,000	24,000,000,000
-Undistributed earnings this period	421b		23,060,669,272	65,470,493,610
12. Investment reserve for basic construction	422		-	-
II. Budget sources and other funds	430		-	-
TOTAL RESOURCES (440 = 300 + 400)	440		1,412,380,472,384	1,441,267,496,395

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Le Thi Thuy Hang

General Director

HCMC, July 17, 2020



Huynh Thi Lan





INCOME STATEMENT

The Six - month period ended 30 June 2020

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Three-month period ended		Six-month period ended	
			30/06/2020	30/06/2019	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
1. Sales	01	VI.1	238,974,435,723	307,770,963,909	642,044,859,731	579,269,695,060
2. Less sales deductions	02	VI.2	647,189,782	403,271,801	694,735,551	498,698,160
3. Net sales	10	VI.3	238,327,245,941	307,367,692,108	641,350,124,180	578,770,996,900
4. Cost of sales	11	VI.4	179,772,917,385	239,509,197,468	504,695,992,452	446,749,044,621
5. Gross profit	20		58,554,328,556	67,858,494,640	136,654,131,728	132,021,952,279
6. Financial income	21	VI.5	3,275,369,678	6,694,622,417	3,780,208,788	6,852,952,414
7. Financial expenses	22	VI.6	11,440,866,237	13,570,114,461	23,237,494,111	13,745,086,347
<i>In which: loan interest expenses</i>	23		-	119,989,378	-	147,343,121
8. Selling expenses	25	VI.7	19,053,371,296	19,064,920,921	40,737,067,063	37,061,185,430
9. General & administration expenses	26	VI.8	24,058,754,071	24,260,851,744	44,963,916,394	45,499,099,992
10. Operating profit	30		7,276,706,630	17,657,229,931	31,495,862,948	42,569,532,924
11. Other income	31	VI.9	1,946,485,924	303,601,904	2,211,756,385	496,171,124
12. Other expenses	32	VI.10	4,661,481,489	161,895,375	4,881,782,743	175,881,731
13. Other profit	40		(2,714,995,565)	141,706,529	(2,670,026,358)	320,289,393
14. Net accounting profit before tax	50		4,561,711,065	17,798,936,460	28,825,836,590	42,889,822,317
15. Corporate income tax - current	51	VI.11	912,342,213	3,620,178,510	5,765,167,318	8,638,355,681
16. Corporate income tax - deferred	52		-	-	-	-
17. Net profit after corporate income	60		3,649,368,852	14,178,757,950	23,060,669,272	34,251,466,636

Prepared By

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Chief Accountant

Le Thi Thuy Hang

General Director

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(Under indirect method)
The Six - month period ended 30 June 2020

Unit : VND

ITEMS	Code	Notes	Six-month period ended	
			30/06/2020	30/06/2019
1	2	3	4	5
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
1. Net profit before tax	01		28,825,836,590	42,889,822,317
2. Adjustments for :			27,955,356,722	14,904,499,109
- Depreciation and amortisation	02		5,427,739,277	5,106,145,931
- Provisions	03		22,538,146,373	16,526,214,031
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains/ losses	04		25,834,708	(98,439,576)
- Gains/losses from investing activities	05		(36,363,636)	(6,776,764,398)
- Interest expense	06		-	147,343,121
3. Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital	08		56,781,193,312	57,794,321,426
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in receivables	09		28,479,444,312	(22,505,038,741)
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in inventories	10		(42,598,854,630)	(26,945,953,095)
- Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in payables	11		(7,649,057,842)	21,036,687,768
- Increase (-)/ decrease (+) in prepaid expenses	12		(66,491,862)	(308,934,545)
- Interest paid	14		-	(147,343,121)
- Corporate income tax paid	15		(5,995,068,304)	(16,224,629,863)
- Other payments for operating activities	17		(13,378,084,340)	(16,200,768,984)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	20		15,573,080,646	(3,501,659,155)
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
1. Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets	21		(5,507,016,462)	(2,433,578,997)
2. Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets and other long-term assets	22		1,750,479,462	28,181,818
3. Loans granted, purchases of debt instruments of other entities	23		(10,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)
4. Collection of loans, proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities	24		-	80,000,000,000
5. Investments in other entities	25		-	(200,000,000,000)
7. Dividends and interest received	27		3,732,555,554	588,582,580
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	30		(10,023,981,446)	(131,816,814,599)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
1. Proceeds from issue of shares and capital contribution	31		-	152,977,480,000
3. Proceeds from borrowings	33		-	20,944,069,110
4. Repayments of borrowings	34		-	(20,944,069,110)
6. Dividends paid	36		(34,457,031,000)	(28,714,750,500)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	40		(34,457,031,000)	124,262,729,500
Net cash inflows/(outflows) (50 = 20+ 30 + 40)	50		(28,907,931,800)	(11,055,744,254)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60		46,134,023,783	60,751,967,400
Effect of foreign exchange differences	61		(30,273)	1,657,025
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (70 = 50+60+61)	70		17,226,061,710	49,697,880,171

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Chief Accountant

Le Thi Thuy Hang

General Director



Huynh Thi Lan



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020

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 eighteenth amended certificate dated May 30, 2019, the chartered capital is VND 232,490,000,000.

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. 79 Ho Huu Nhan, Vinh Tan, 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, 2020: 739 persons.

8. Enterprise Structure

8.1. List of subsidiaries

As at June 30, 2020, the Company has one (01) directly owned company as follows:

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

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, 2020: 23,120 VND/USD; 25,615 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, 2020: 23,300 VND/USD; 26,652 VND/EUR.

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

Principle for determining book rate

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

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

2. Principles for recording cash and cash equivalents

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

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

3. Principles for accounting financial investments

Principles for accounting held-to-maturity investments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principles for recording equity investments in other entities

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

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

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

- + If an investment in listed shares or the fair value of the investment is determined reliably, the allowance shall be made according to the market values of the shares.

- + If it is impossible to determine the investments' fair value at the reporting date, the provision will be made on the basis the loss that investee suffers. Basis for making provision for loss of investments is consolidated financial statements of the investee (if it is parent company), the investee's financial statements (if it is an independent enterprise without subsidiary).

4. Principles for recording trade receivables and other receivables:

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

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

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

5. Principles for recording inventories:

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

Original costs are determined as follows:

- The original cost of materials, merchandises consists of costs of purchase, costs of transportation and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

- Finished goods: costs of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overheads which are allocated on the basis of major materials costs/normal operation level/costs of land use right and relevant overall costs incurred in the duration of building properties.

- Work in progress: costs of raw materials, labor and other directly costs for producing inventories incurred in the duration of building works in progress...

Method of calculating inventories' value: Weighted average method.

Method of accounting for the inventories: Perpetual method.

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

6. Principles for recording fixed assets:

6.1 Principles for recording tangible fixed assets:

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

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

Determination of original costs of tangible fixed assets:

Tangible fixed assets purchased

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

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

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

6.2 Principles for recording intangible fixed assets:

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

Principles for recording intangible fixed assets:

Purchase of separate intangible fixed assets

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

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

Land use right

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

Computer software

The original cost of a in 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:

Buildings and structures

5 - 25 years

<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 recoding 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 accrue ment in compliance with the contracts;

- Distributed dividends and profits shall be recognized when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends or the capital-contributing parties are entitled to receive profits from the capital contribution.

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

14. Principles and method of recording cost of goods sold

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

15. Principles and method of recording financial expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tax policies the Company should comply with are as follows:

The Company pays tax at 20%.

17. Principles for recording earnings per share

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

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

18. Financial instruments:

Initial recognition

Financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Re-measurements after initial recognition

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

Offsetting

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

19. Related parties

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

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

A reportable segment includes business segment or a geographical segment.

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

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

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

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ITEMS SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET

1. Cash and cash equivalents	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Cash	17,226,061,710	36,134,023,783
Cash on hand	2,261,396,823	2,358,373,931
Demand deposits	14,964,664,887	33,775,649,852
VND	14,874,258,300	33,657,386,321
USD	90,406,587	118,263,531
Cash Equivalents	-	10,000,000,000
Total	17,226,061,710	46,134,023,783

2. Short-term financial investments

	Jun. 30, 2020		Jan. 01, 2020	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Trading securities	676,956	10,946,711,100	676,956	10,946,711,100
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>4,070,000,000</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>4,070,000,000</i>
<i>Pharmaceutical Packaging JSC</i>	<i>477,775</i>	<i>6,635,250,000</i>	<i>477,775</i>	<i>6,635,250,000</i>
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>19,181</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>	<i>19,181</i>	<i>241,461,100</i>
Held-to-maturity investments		65,000,000,000		55,000,000,000
<i>Term deposits</i>		<i>55,000,000,000</i>		<i>55,000,000,000</i>
<i>Bonds</i>		<i>10,000,000,000</i>		
Total		75,946,711,100		65,946,711,100

3. Trade accounts receivable

	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Local customers	97,614,518,484	117,454,099,495
Foreign customers	35,868,675,287	39,742,538,497
Total	133,483,193,771	157,196,637,992

4. Prepayments to suppliers

	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Local customers	1,413,794,105	1,283,263,611
Foreign customers	990,013,065	8,463,942,998
Total	2,403,807,170	9,747,206,609

5. Other receivables

	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Short-term		
Advances		
<i>Health, social insurance, trade union fee</i>	436,801,383	369,181,968
<i>Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management</i>	174,000,000	336,000,000
<i>Other receivables</i>	250,191,660	245,291,660
Total	860,993,043	950,473,628

6. Inventories

	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Raw materials	190,322,592,702	153,660,612,227
Tools & supplies	1,761,399,849	1,208,773,094
Works in progress	7,603,127,233	21,192,169,085
Finished goods	89,493,078,285	70,512,495,808
Merchandise inventory	193,718	7,486,943
Total	289,180,391,787	246,581,537,157

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	5,473,676,139	12,911,828,139
<i>New purchases</i>		-	-
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	7,438,152,000	5,473,676,139	12,911,828,139
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	-	2,938,747,224	2,938,747,224
<i>Charge for the year</i>		276,537,702	276,537,702
<i>Disposal, sale</i>			
Closing balance	-	3,215,284,926	3,215,284,926
Net book value			
As at the beginning of the year	7,438,152,000	2,534,928,915	9,973,080,915
As at the end of the period	7,438,152,000	2,258,391,213	9,696,543,213

9. Capital construction in progress	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Accounting software	595,425,000	595,425,000
Total	595,425,000	595,425,000

10. Long-term investments

	Jun. 30, 2020		Jan. 01, 2020	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Investments in subsidiaries		828,014,563,629		850,552,710,002
Mekophar Co.,Ltd		900,000,000,000		900,000,000,000
+ <i>Provision for devaluation of investment in subsidiaries</i>		(71,985,436,371)		(49,447,289,998)
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	852,083,523,629	2,464,000	874,621,670,002

11. Prepaid expenses	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Office lease, others	27,500,000	121,581,311
Fire insurance costs	76,848,750	307,395,000
Repair of fixed assets	1,767,604,248	2,115,263,779
Total	1,871,952,998	2,544,240,090
Long-term prepaid expenses		
Repair of fixed assets	1,063,413,908	324,634,954
Total	1,063,413,908	324,634,954

12. Trade payables	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Local suppliers	10,978,098,569	15,652,782,101
Foreign suppliers	5,293,487,856	5,293,163,000
Total	16,271,586,425	20,945,945,101

13. Prepayments from customers	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Local customers	8,909,150,832	15,288,790,672
Foreign customers	3,646,657,292	2,171,325,680
Total	12,555,808,124	17,460,116,352

14. Taxes and payables to the State Budget	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
VAT output	-	1,133,078,834
VAT on import	377,336,380	177,491,158
Corporate income tax	765,167,318	995,068,304
Total	1,142,503,698	2,305,638,296

15 Short-term other payables	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Social insurance, health insurance, trade union fee, Communist party membership fee	259,024,634	181,578,906
Board of Management	344,555,555	344,555,555
Other payables	17,115,094,578	17,115,094,578
Total	17,718,674,767	17,641,229,039

16. Owners' equity

a. Comparison schedule for changes in Owner's Equity (See page 21)

b. Details of owners' shareholding

	% of shareholding	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Shareholding by the State	18.20%	42,304,320,000	42,304,320,000
Shareholding by other investors	81.80%	190,185,680,000	190,185,680,000
Share premium		409,789,114,458	409,789,114,458
Treasury share		(14,487,151,158)	(14,487,151,158)
Total	100.0%	627,791,963,300	627,791,963,300

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

c. Shares	Jun. 30, 2020	Jan. 01, 2020
Number of shares registered to be issued	23,249,000	23,249,000
Number of shares sold out to the public	23,249,000	23,249,000
<i>Ordinary share</i>	23,249,000	23,249,000
Number of shares repurchased	277,646	277,646
<i>Ordinary share</i>	277,646	277,646
Number of existing shares in issue	22,971,354	22,971,354
<i>Ordinary share</i>	22,971,354	22,971,354
<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, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
1. Sales		
Revenue from finished goods sold	289,579,808,086	298,743,379,010
Revenue from services of original cells bank	30,049,315,681	27,477,812,181
Revenue from merchandises sold	313,628,481,162	243,828,197,413
Revenue from sale of materials	5,103,877,056	4,741,856,958
Revenue from office lease	3,683,377,746	4,478,449,498
Total	642,044,859,731	579,269,695,060
2. Sales deductions		
Sales returns	694,735,551	498,698,160
Total	694,735,551	498,698,160
3. Net sales		
Revenue from finished goods sold	288,913,964,104	298,245,652,150
Revenue from exchange of services	30,049,315,681	27,477,812,181
Revenue from merchandises sold	313,599,589,593	243,827,226,113
Revenue from construction contract	5,103,877,056	4,741,856,958
Revenue from trading investment properties	3,683,377,746	4,478,449,498
Total	641,350,124,180	578,770,996,900
4. Cost of sales		
Cost of finished goods sold	178,959,902,576	191,492,805,894
Cost of service of original cells bank	9,006,483,494	8,766,518,510
Cost of merchandises sold	312,116,503,821	242,455,659,604
Cost of materials, services rendered	4,613,102,561	4,034,060,613
Total	504,695,992,452	446,749,044,621
5. Financial income		
Interest income from deposits, loans	2,246,315,554	209,401,580
Dividends, profit paid	1,486,240,000	6,539,181,000
<i>An Sinh General Hospital Co., Ltd</i>	<i>1,162,240,000</i>	<i>6,160,000,000</i>
<i>VIDIPHA Pharmaceutical JSC</i>	<i>324,000,000</i>	<i>360,000,000</i>
<i>OPC Pharmaceutical Joint Stock Company</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>19,181,000</i>
Realised foreign exchange gains	47,653,234	5,930,258
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	-	98,439,576
Total	3,780,208,788	6,852,952,414

	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
6. Financial expenses		
Realised foreign exchange losses	673,513,030	539,810,306
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	25,834,708	-
Interest	-	147,343,121
Provision for devaluation of investment loss, other	22,538,146,373	13,057,932,920
Total	23,237,494,111	13,745,086,347
	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
7. Selling expenses		
Salaries	12,928,537,269	12,368,857,883
Commission	12,698,497,176	11,191,602,959
Depreciation	139,821,514	86,805,570
Services bought from outsiders	10,061,293,363	9,731,226,333
Transportation	4,797,650,541	3,574,425,485
Other sundry expenses by cash	111,267,200	108,267,200
Total	40,737,067,063	37,061,185,430
	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
8. General and administration expenses		
Salaries	22,745,855,144	21,457,990,931
Materials and packaging	5,206,320,411	4,047,016,167
Depreciation	2,018,299,204	1,789,257,148
Taxes, fees and duties	3,739,171,857	3,919,952,507
Services bought from outsiders	2,192,959,047	1,213,752,158
Other sundry expenses by cash	9,061,310,731	9,602,849,970
Total	44,963,916,394	45,499,099,992
	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
9. Other income		
Liquidation of fixed assets	1,750,479,462	28,181,818
Other income (Treatment to surplus amount upon the counting)	408,011,329	395,989,306
Other income	53,265,594	72,000,000
Total	2,211,756,385	496,171,124
	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
10. Other expenses		
Expenses for liquidation of fixed assets	1,714,115,826	-
Other expenses (Treatment to deficient amount upon the counting, other)	3,167,666,917	175,881,731
Total	4,881,782,743	175,881,731

	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
11. Current corporate income tax		
- Total accounting profit before tax	28,825,836,590	42,889,822,317
- Total taxable income	28,825,836,590	42,889,822,317
- Tax rate	20%	20%
- Current corporate income tax	5,765,167,318	8,577,964,463
- Adjustments of corporate income tax of prior years to that of current year	-	60,391,218
- Total current corporate income tax	5,765,167,318	8,638,355,681

	From Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	From Jan. 01, 2019 to Jun. 30, 2019
12. Costs of production and doing business by factors		
Raw materials	167,425,992,181	195,350,420,240
Labour cost	59,249,218,333	56,665,438,232
Depreciation and amortization	5,427,739,277	5,106,145,931
Services bought	24,362,091,357	22,007,282,537
Other sundry cash expense	27,919,644,432	30,505,256,311
Total	284,384,685,580	309,634,543,251

Prepared By



Le Thi Thu Huong

Chief Accountant



Le Thi Thuy Hang

HCMC, July 17, 2020

General Director




Huynh Thi Lan



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020

Unit: VND

V.7. Tangible fixed assets

Items	Buildings & Structures	Machinery & Equipment	Transportation & Facilities	Others	Total
Original cost					
Opening balance	53,610,571,336	130,263,108,547	15,643,016,181	51,319,797,261	250,836,493,325
<i>New purchase</i>		4,480,550,008	289,048,454	737,418,000	5,507,016,462
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		2,733,190,851	114,469,048	1,346,321,000	4,193,980,899
Closing balance	53,610,571,336	132,010,467,704	15,817,595,587	50,710,894,261	252,149,528,888
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	38,242,229,159	111,945,613,354	13,285,322,782	44,812,989,919	208,286,155,214
<i>Charge for the year</i>	928,663,830	2,979,439,918	301,396,964	941,700,863	5,151,201,575
<i>Disposal, sale</i>		2,239,178,432	114,469,048	126,217,593	2,479,865,073
Closing balance	39,170,892,989	112,685,874,840	13,472,250,698	45,628,473,189	210,957,491,716
Net book value					
As at beginning of the year	15,368,342,177	18,317,495,193	2,357,693,399	6,506,807,342	42,550,338,111
As at the end of the period	14,439,678,347	19,324,592,864	2,345,344,889	5,082,421,072	41,192,037,172

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the accounting period from Jan. 01, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020

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
Prior year opening balance	194,208,130,000	295,058,504,458	(14,487,151,158)	505,320,886,183	105,017,491,926	1,085,117,861,409
Profit of year 2019					65,470,493,610	65,470,493,610
Capital increase by issuing shares	38,281,870,000	114,730,610,000			-	153,012,480,000
Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management in 2018					(326,000,000)	(326,000,000)
Bonus for the Board of Management in 2018					(912,000,000)	(912,000,000)
Appropriation to funds from profit of 2018				41,086,792,234	(41,086,792,234)	-
Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund from profit of 2018					(9,977,949,192)	(9,977,949,192)
Dividends paid to shareholders from profit of 2018					(28,714,750,500)	(28,714,750,500)
Prior year closing balance	232,490,000,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	546,407,678,417	89,470,493,610	1,263,670,135,327
Current year opening balance	232,490,000,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	546,407,678,417	89,470,493,610	1,263,670,135,327
Profit of current period					23,060,669,272	23,060,669,272
Consideration for the members of the Board of Management not holding direct management in 2019					(336,000,000)	(336,000,000)
Appropriation to funds from profit of 2019				24,164,013,250	(24,164,013,250)	-
Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund from profit of 2019					(6,513,449,360)	(6,513,449,360)
Dividends paid to shareholders from profit of 2019					(34,457,031,000)	(34,457,031,000)
Current period closing balance	232,490,000,000	409,789,114,458	(14,487,151,158)	570,571,691,667	47,060,669,272	1,245,424,324,239