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BIOFARM S.A.
Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements on 30 June 2018

BIOFARM S.A.
CASH FLOWS STATEMENT

on 30 June 2018

(all amounts are expressed in LEI, unless otherwise specified)

<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>	30 June 2018
Profit / (Loss) before tax	26,386,664
Adjustments for:	
Amortisations and provisions	3,194,246
Loss / (profit) on disposal of assets	(136,494)
Decrease / (increase) of other provisions	(399,975)
Other financial income	(230,621)
Financial costs	<u>3</u>
Profit before working capital changes	28,813,823
Decrease / (increase) of receivables	17,593,756
Decrease / (increase) of inventories	(3,588,791)
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities	<u>(17,451,130)</u>
Cash from operating activities	25,367,657
Financial costs paid	(3)
Profit tax paid	<u>(4,066,046)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	21,301,608
 <i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>	
Purchases of tangible assets	(12,229,297)
Collections from the sale of assets	196,771
Interest received	<u>231,332</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities	(11,801,195)
 <i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>	
Paid dividends	(53,329)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(53,329)
	-
Net cash increase / (decrease)	9,447,084
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	37,389,727
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	46,836,811

BIOFARM S.A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

on 30 June 2018

(all amounts are expressed in LEI, unless otherwise specified)

		Subscribed capital	Own shares	Losses on issuing shares	Reserves	Retained earnings and current earnings	TOTAL
	31-Dec-16	98,537,535	(813)	(173,154)	54,510,451	44,272,479	197,146,499
Current and carried forward comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	36,027,723	36,027,723
Legal reserve allocations		-	-	-	2,133,901	(2,133,901)	-
Allocations of other reserves		-	-	-	11,272,018	(11,272,018)	-
Prescribed dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends		-	-	-	-	(16,751,381)	(16,751,381)
Premiums related to equity instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Dec-17	98,537,535	(813)	(173,154)	67,916,370	50,142,903	216,422,841
Current and carried forward comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	22,204,353	22,204,353
Legal reserve allocations		-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocations of other reserves		-	-	-	14,576,476	(14,576,476)	-
Prescribed dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributed dividends		-	-	-	-	(18,722,132)	(18,722,132)
	30-June-18	98,537,535	(813)	(173,154)	82,492,846	39,048,648	219,905,062

Daniela Traiana Comsa
Interim General Manager

Mihai Trifu
Chief Financial Officer

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Presentation of the Company

S.C. BIOFARM S.A. has the registered office and working point in Bucharest, str. Logofatul Tautu, nr. 99, 3rd City District and has as the main object of activity the production and marketing of medicinal products for human use, CAEN code 2120 “Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations”.

On 30.06.2018 the company has the following working points:

- Bucharest, Bd-ul Iancu de Hunedoara, nr. 42-44, sector 1, tax identification number 14008268
- Bucharest, str. Gura Badicului, nr. 202-226, warehouse for the distribution of finished products, tax identification number 30037915
- Cluj-Napoca, str. Traian Vuia, nr.206, tax identification number 26585871, warehouse for the distribution of finished products.
- Craiova, Bulevardul Decebal, nr.120, A, warehouse for the distribution of finished products.
- Arad, Campul Linistii, nr.1, warehouse for the distribution of finished products.
- Constanta, str. Interioara, nr.1, warehouse for the distribution of finished products.
- Iasi, str. Aurel Vlaicu, nr. 78, warehouse for the distribution of finished products.

The shareholding structure on 30.06.2018 was the following :

Source of information: DEPOZITARUL CENTRAL

Shareholder	Shares	Percentage
S.I.F. MUNTENIA BUCHAREST Locality, SECTOR 4	502,379,066	50.9835 %
S.I.F. BANAT-CRISANA S.A. ARAD Locality, ARAD County	228,826,055	23.2222 %
SIF MOLDOVA, BACAU Locality, BACAU County	133,777,508	13.5763 %
Other shareholders / others	120,392,721	12.2180 %
TOTAL	985,375,350	100 %

The quality management system of the company is certified in compliance with the requirements of the ISO 9001 standard and of the Guide on good manufacturing practice (GMP) for all production lines.

At the same time, Biofarm has certified the environmental and occupational health and safety management system according to ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001.

The company intends to integrate the 3 management systems and recertification according to the reupdated standards, as well as the extension of the certification of the quality management system, in compliance with the requirements of the ISO 13485 standard for medical devices.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements were elaborated in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations (collectively referred to as “IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) as adopted by the European Union (“adopted IFRS”).

The separate financial statements were elaborated in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union („IFRS”). The company elaborated these separate financial statements in order to fulfil the requirements of Order no. 881/2012 regarding the application by the commercial companies whose securities are allowed for trading on a regulated market of the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The main accounting policies applied upon the elaboration of financial statements are established below. The policies were applied consistently to all presented years, unless otherwise stated.

Elaborating the financial statements according to the adopted IFRS require the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It is also necessary for the Company management to take decisions related to the application of accounting policies. The fields in which decisions and significant estimates were made for elaborating the financial statements and their effect are shown in what follows.

2.1 Bases of Assessment

Separate financial statements are elaborated based on the convention of historical cost / amortized cost except for the tangible assets presented at reassessed cost by using the fair value as deemed cost and of elements presented at their fair value, respectively the financial assets and debts at their fair value through the profit and loss account and the financial assets available for sale, except for those for which the fair value cannot be realistically established.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

Company management considers that the functional currency, as defined by IAS 21 “Effects of exchange rate variation”, is the Romanian Leu (LEI). Separate financial statements are presented in LEI.

The transactions performed by the Company in a currency other than the functional currency, are recorded at the rates in force on the date on which transactions took place. Assets and monetary debts in foreign currency are converted at the rates in force at the reporting date.

2.3 Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

As a result of the uncertainties corresponding to business activities, many elements from the financial statements cannot be accurately assessed, but they can only be estimated. Estimation implies judgments based on the latest available, reliable information.

Using reasonable estimates is an essential part of the elaboration of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability.

An estimate may require a revision if changes take place regarding the circumstances on which this estimate was based or following some new information or subsequent experiences. By its nature, the revision of an estimate is not related to prior periods and does not represent the correction of an error during the current period. If there is, the effect on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The company performs certain estimates and hypotheses with regard to the future. Estimates and judgments are continually assessed based on the historical experience and on other factors, including the forecasting of future events that are considered to be reasonable in the existing situations. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and hypotheses.

Further on, assessment, estimation and presumptions examples applied within the company are presented:

(a) Assessment of Investment in Lands and Buildings Owned

The company obtains assessments conducted by external evaluators in order to determine the fair value of real estate investments and of buildings owned. These assessments are based on hypotheses that include future income from rentals, anticipated maintenance costs, future development costs and the appropriate discount rate. Evaluators also refer to the information on the market related to transaction prices with similar properties.

(b) Adjustments for Depreciation of Receivables

The assessment for doubtful debts is performed individually and is based on the best estimation of management on the present value of cash flows that is expected to be received. For the estimation of these cash flows, management makes certain estimations with regard to the financial statement of partners. Each depreciated asset is individually analysed. The precision of adjustments depends on the estimation of future cash flows.

(c) Legal proceedings

The company reviews the outstanding legal cases following the assessments within the legal proceedings and the existent situation at each reporting date, in order to assess the provisions and the presentations from its financial statements. Among the factors taken into consideration in the moment of taking the decisions related to provisions are the nature of the litigation or of claims and the potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation is disputed, case progress (including the progress after the date of financial statements, but before the respective statements are issued), the views or opinions of legal advisers, the experience in similar cases and any decision of Company management related to the manner in which it will answer to the litigation, claim or assessment.

(d) Expenditure Accounting Estimates

There are objective situations in which until the closing date of fiscal periods or until the closing date of a financial year, the exact values of expenditures employed by the company are not known (for ex.: marketing campaigns – products promotion sales and stimulation of sales). For this category of expenditures preliminary expenses shall be done, which will be corrected within the following periods when cash outflows will also be produced. Expenditure estimates, on each category of expense, shall be performed by people with experience in the type of activity generating that expense.

(e) Taxation

The taxation system in Romania is in a phase of consolidation and harmonization with the European legislation. However, there are still different interpretations of the fiscal legislation. In certain situations, fiscal authorities may treat differently certain aspects, proceeding to the calculation of additional taxes and fees and of afferent delay penalties. In Romania, the fiscal year remains open for tax verification for 5/7 years. The Company Management considers that tax liabilities included in the financial statements are appropriate.

2.4 Presentation of Separate Financial Statements

The Company adopted a presentation based on liquidity within the statement of the financial position and a presentation of income and expenses depending on their nature within the comprehensive income statement, considering that these presentation methods offer information that are credible and more relevant than those that would have been presented based on other methods allowed by IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

2.5 Purchased Intangible Assets

The evidence of intangible assets is performed according to IAS 38 “Intangible assets” and IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”. Externally acquired intangible assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently amortised linearly during their useful economic duration.

Expenses related to the acquisition of patents, copyrights, licenses, trademarks or factory marks and other intangible assets recognized for accounting purposes, except for the formation expenses, the goodwill, the intangible assets with indefinite useful life, thus classified according to the accounting regulations, are recovered through straight-line amortisation deduction during the contract period or the duration of use, if appropriate. Expenses related to the purchase or production of computer programs are recovered through straight-line amortisation deductions on a period of 3 years.

Intangible Assets Generated Internally (Development Costs)

No intangible asset coming from research (or from the research phase of an internal project) is recognized. Research expenses (or those from the research phase of an internal project) are recognized as expense when incurred.

Development expenditures are not significant; they are recognized in the comprehensive income statement as they are employed. To the extent that, projects with significant development costs may occur, they shall be capitalized as intangible assets.

2.6 Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are tangible elements that:

- a) Are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, in order to be rented to the third parties or to be used for administrative purposes; and
- b) Are expected to be used during more than one period

Recognition:

The cost of an item of tangible assets must be recognised as an asset only if:

- a) Generation of future economic benefits afferent to the asset is probable for an entity; and
- b) The cost of the asset can be reliably assessed.

Assessment after Recognition

After recognition as an asset, an item of tangible assets is accounted for its cost minus any accumulated depreciation and any losses accumulated from depreciation.

After recognition as an asset, an item of tangible assets the fair value of which can reliably be assessed is accounted for a reassessed amount, this being its fair value at the date of reassessment minus any subsequently accumulated depreciation and any losses accumulated from the depreciation.

Reassessments are performed with sufficient regularity in order to make sure that the book value does not significantly differ from what would have been determined by using the fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The fair value of lands and buildings is generally determined based on the evidence on the market, through an assessment normally performed by qualified professional assessors. The fair value of tangible assets items is generally their value on the market determined by assessment.

When an item of tangible assets is reassessed, any accumulated amortisation at the reassessment date is eliminated from the gross book value of the asset, and the net value is recalculated at the asset's reassessed amount.

If an item of tangible assets is reassessed, then the entire class of tangible assets from which that element is part is reassessed.

If the book value of an intangible asset is increased as a result of a reassessment, then the increase is recognized in other comprehensive income elements and accumulated in equity as a reassessment surplus. However, the increase shall be recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it compensates with a decrease from the reassessment of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

If book value of an asset is decreased as a result of a reassessment, this decrease shall be recognized in profit or loss. However, the reduction should be recognized in other comprehensive income elements to the extent that the reassessment surplus presents a credit balance for that asset. The reduction recognized in other comprehensive income elements reduces the amount accumulated in equity as a reassessment surplus.

The reassessment surplus included in equities afferent to an item of tangible assets is directly transferred in the result reported when the asset is derecognised. Transfers from reassessment surplus in the comprehensive income are not performed through profit or loss.

If there are any, the effects of taxes on the comprehensive income from the reassessment of tangible assets are recognized and presented in accordance with IAS 12 Tax income.

Amortisation

The depreciable value of an asset is systematically allocated on its useful life duration. Amortisation of an asset begins when it is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary, in order to operate in the manner intended by the management.

The depreciation method used reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits of the asset by the entity.

The land owned is not amortised and is presented at the fair value estimated depending on the trading values of comparable assets (IFRS 13 – Level 2). The fair value of buildings was established by the net replacement cost method (IFRS 13 – Level 3).

For depreciable fixed assets the company uses, in terms of accounting, straight line depreciation method. Payback periods are determined by a specialty internal commission according to the company's internal procedures. You will find below a short presentation of useful lives of fixed assets on important categories of assets:

Category	Lifespan
Buildings and constructions	24-40 years
Equipment and facilities	7-24 years
Means of transportation	4-6 years
Calculation technique	2-15 years
Furniture and office equipment	3-15 years

Depreciation

In order to determine whether an element of tangible assets is depreciated, an entity applies IAS 36 Impairment of assets. At the end of each reporting period, the entity estimates whether there is evidence of depreciation of assets. In case such evidence is identified, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Only in the case in which the recoverable amount of an asset is smaller than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced in order to be equal to the recoverable amount. Such reduction represents a depreciation loss. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss of the period, except for the situations in which the asset is considered to the reassessed amount, in accordance with the provisions of another Standard (for example, in accordance with the reassessment model from the IAS 16 Tangible assets). Any impairment loss in the case of a reassessed asset is considered as being a decrease generated by reassessment.

2.7 Financial assets - IFRS 9 Financial instruments (replaces IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and assessment)

Initial Assessment of Financial Assets and of Financial Debts

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39, Financial instruments – recognition and assessment. IASB elaborated IFRS 9 in three stages, separately dealing with IFRS classification and assessment of financial assets, depreciation and risks coverage. Other aspects of IAS 39, such as the scope, recognition and derecognition of financial assets survived only with a few modifications to IAS 39.

The classification on IFRS 9 is determined by the characteristics of cash flows and by the business model within which an asset is held.

Subsequent Assessment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 has only one model with fewer exceptions than IAS 39 which had a complex pattern. The new standard is based on the concept that financial assets are classified and measured at their fair value, with modifications of the fair value recognised in the profit and loss account at the time of their occurrence ("FVPL"), except unless restrictive criteria are met when the asset's classification and measurement is made at amortized cost or fair value through other income ("FVOCI").

Depreciation of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 eliminates the assessment of depreciation for investments in equity instruments as they can now be measured only at FVPL or FVOCI without resumption of fair value modifications in the profit and loss account.

Additionally, IFRS 9 establishes a new approach for loans and receivables, including trade receivables with an "anticipated loss" pattern that focuses mainly on risk.

Cash and Cash Equivalents/Hedging

The third major change which IFRS 9 introduces is related to hedging; IFRS 9 allows the coverage of several exposures and establishment of new coverage criteria against risks.

2.8 Real Estate Investment – IAS 40

A real estate investment is recognised as an asset only if:

- a) There is the possibility for future economic benefits associated to the real estate investment to flow to the entity;
- b) The cost of real estate investment can be reliably assessed.

The company classifies as real estate investments the lands owned for a future use yet undetermined.

A real estate investment must be initially assessed in terms of cost. Trading costs shall be included in the initial assessment.

The cost of a bought real estate investment includes its purchasing price and any directly attributable expenditure. Directly attributable expenditure includes for example, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes and other trading costs.

Real estate investments are subsequently presented in the balance sheet at their fair value, estimated depending on the trading values of comparable assets (IFRS 13 – Level 2).

After initial recognition, an entity that chooses the model of the fair value must assess all its real estate investments at their fair value, except for the cases in which it cannot be determined in a credible way.

A gain or a loss generated by a modification of the fair value of the real estate investment is recognized in the profit or loss in which it occurs.

An entity determines the fair value without deducing the trading costs it can bear within the sale or of another type of assignment.

The fair value of a real estate investment must reflect the market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

The fixed assets from the real estate investment category, owned by the company are presented in Note 12 to the financial statements.

2.9 Inventories

According to the provisions of IAS 2, the inventories are assets:

- a) owned for sale during the normal course of the activity;
- b) in the process of production for such sale;
- c) in the form of materials and other consumables to be used in the production process or for the supply of services .

Assessment of Inventories:

Inventories are assessed at the smallest value between the cost and the net realisable value.

Cost of Inventories

The cost of inventories contains all acquisition costs, conversion costs, as well as other costs borne in order to bring the inventories in the state and place where they are currently found. Raw materials and materials inventories are emphasized at the acquisition value. The inventory outflow is done by using the FIFO method.

Inventories of products under execution are emphasized at the value of raw materials and of materials embedded in them.

The inventory of end products is recorded at the production cost in the moment of completing the manufacture.

Adjustments for Depreciation of Inventories

The assessment for depreciation of inventories is performed individually and is based on the best estimation of management on the present value of cash flows that are expected to be received. For the estimation of these flows, the management makes certain estimations with regard to the utility value of the inventory, taking into account the expiry date, the possibility of use in the company's current activity and of other factors specific for each inventory category. Each depreciated asset is individually analysed. The precision of adjustments depends on future cash flows estimations.

2.10 Receivables

Receivables occur mainly in the provision of goods and services to clients (for ex. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognized at the fair value plus the trading costs that are directly attributed to the acquisition or their issuance, and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the method of effective interest rate, minus adjustments for depreciation.

Receivables are presented in the balance sheet at the historical value less adjustments constituted for depreciation in cases in which it was found that the realisable value is lower than the historical value.

Adjustments for depreciation are recognised when there is objective proof (such as significant financial difficulties from the partners or the failure to fulfil payment obligations or significant delay of payment) that the Company will not be able to cash all amounts due according to the terms of receivables, the amount of the respective adjustment being the difference between the net book value and the current value of future cash flows expected associated with the depreciated receivable.

The assessment for depreciation of receivables is performed individually and is based on the best estimation of management on the present value of cash flows that are expected to be received. For the estimation of these flows, the management makes certain estimations with regard to the financial statement of the partners. Each depreciated asset is individually analysed.

2.11 Financial Debts

Financial debts mainly include trade debts and other short-term financial debts, which are initially recognised at the fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Recognition of Income and Expenses

2.12.1. Recognition of income IFRS 15 – Income from contracts with clients (replaces IAS 18 Income).

Income represents gross inflow of economic benefits throughout the period, generated within the development of normal activities of an entity, when these entries have as a result increases in equity, other than increases related to the contributions of participants to equity.

Income constitutes increases of economic benefits recorded throughout the accounting period, as inputs or increases in assets or reductions of debts that are concretised in increases of equities, other than those resulted from contributions of shareholders.

The fair value is the value to which an asset can be traded or a debt settled, between stakeholders and knowingly, within a transaction performed in objective conditions.

Starting with 1 January 2018, the IFRS 15 standard entered into force on contracts concluded with clients. In some cases, IFRS 15 could require modifications of current systems and could affect some aspects of operations.

IFRS 15 is a complex standard which introduces more prescriptive requirements than previously included in IAS 18 Income, IAS 11 Construction contracts and, therefore, may result in changes to income recognition policies.

Assessment of Income

According to IAS 18, income was assessed at the fair value of the counterparty received or to be received, after the reduction of rebates or discounts. **Income from the sale of goods are recognised in the moment in which all the following conditions have been fulfilled :**

- (a) the entity that transferred to the buyer the significant risks and benefits afferent to the ownership of goods;
- (b) the entity does not manage the goods sold at the level they would have normally done in the case of their ownership and neither does it have actual control over them;
- (c) the value of income can be reliably assessed;
- (d) it is possible that the economic benefits associated to the transaction to be generated for the entity;
- (e) the costs borne or that are going to be borne in relation to the respective transaction can be reliably assessed.

The new standard focuses instead on identifying obligations and makes a clear distinction between the obligations that are met "at some point in time" and those that are met "over a period of time", this being determined by the manner in which the control of goods or of services is transferred to the client. The new income model according to IFRS 15 means that we can have income means that we can have recognized income over a period for some results that have been accounted for as goods in compliance with IAS 18.

IFRS 15 establishes a general framework which will be applied for the recognition of income coming from a contract concluded with a client (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of transaction or industry; the standard establishes five steps to follow for income recognition:

- identification of contract (contracts) with a client;
- identification of execution contracts in a contract;
- determining the transaction price;
- allocation of the transaction price for execution obligations;
- recognition of income when (or as) the entity establishes an execution obligation;

Special cases: In the situation in which it is found that incomes associated to a period of the current year are encumbered by fundamental errors, their correction will be implemented, in the period in which the error is discovered. If the error is discovered in the coming years, its correction shall not affect the income accounts, but the resulted account reported from corrections of fundamental errors, if the error value shall be considered significant.

The extensive presentation of information will be provided, including disaggregation of total income, information on execution obligations, modifications in contractual balances of asset and liability accounts between periods, judgments and key-estimates;

2.12.2. Recognition of Expenses

The expenses constitute decreases in economic benefits recorded during the accounting period as outputs or decreases in the value of assets or increases of debts that are concretised in reductions of equities, others than those resulted from their distribution to the shareholders.

2.13 Depreciation of non-financial assets (excluding inventories, real estate investments and the assets on deferred tax) – IAS 36 “Depreciation of assets”

The assets owned by the company, as specified in the IAS 36 “Impairment of assets”, are subject to depreciation tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is possible for their carrying amount to not be recovered completely. When the book value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount (that is the highest amount between the value of use and the fair value minus sales costs), the asset is properly adjusted.

When it is not possible for the recoverable amount of an individual asset to be estimated, the depreciation test is realised on the smallest group of assets to which it belongs and for which there are separately identifiable cash flows; its cash-generating units (“CGU”).

The expenses with depreciation are included in the profit or loss account, except for the case in which reduction of previously recognised gains in other comprehensive income elements.

2.14 Provisions –IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”

The provision is assessed at the best estimation of necessary expenditures for settling the obligation at the reporting date, updated at a pre-taxation rate reflecting the current market assessments of money value over time and the risks specific to the debt.

According to IAS 37 “Provisions, contingent debts and contingent assets”, a provision must be recognised in the case in which:

- a) The Company has a current obligation (legal or constructive) generated by a past event;
- b) It is possible that for obligation settlement to be necessary an outflow of resources incorporating economic benefits; and
- c) A credible estimation of obligation value can be performed.

If these conditions are not fulfilled, a provision must not be recognised.

Provisions are recorded in accounting with the help of accounts from group 15 "Provisions" and is constituted based on expenditures, except for those afferent to decommissioning of tangible assets and of other similar actions related to them, for which the provisions of IFRIC 1 shall be considered.

Recognition, assessment and update of provisions are performed by complying with the provisions of IAS 37 “Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets”.

Provisions are grouped in accounting on categories and are constituted for:

- a) litigation;
- b) guarantees granted to customers;
- c) decommissioning of tangible assets and other similar actions related to them;

- d) reorganisation;
- e) employees' benefits;
- f) other provisions.

Provisions previously constituted are periodically analysed and regulated.

2.15 Employees' Benefits – IAS 19 Employees' Benefits

Current Benefits Granted to Employees

Short-term benefits granted to employees include indemnities, salaries and social security contributions. These benefits are recognized as expenses together with service delivery.

Benefits after Conclusion of Employment Contract

Both the Company and its employees have the legal obligation to contribute to social security contributions constituted at the National Pension Fund administered by the National House of Pensions (contributions plan founded based on the principle "paying along the way").

For this reason, the Company does not have any legal or implicit obligation of paying future contributions. Its obligation is only to pay contributions when they become due. If the Company ceases to hire persons who are contributing to the financing plan of the National House of Pensions, it shall not have any obligation for the payment of benefits earned by its own employees in previous years. The contributions of the Company to the contributions plan are presented as expenditures in the year to which they refer.

Pensions and other Benefits subsequent to Retirement

The Company has provided in the Collective bargaining agreement at company level a wage benefit for employees who retire (age limit, early retirement, disability pension). They receive an indemnity equal to two main salaries had in the retirement month. The Company shall attribute part from the cost of benefits in favour of the employee, during the work period of the employee in the enterprise.

The Company uses a statistical-actuarial calculation that is realized with sufficient regularity and has as its purpose the recognition of expenses with benefits during the period in which the incomes were performed for the work of the employee.

2.16 Deferred Tax - IAS 12

In the calculation of the deferred tax, the company shall take into account the provisions of IAS 12.

The assets and debts on the deferred tax are recognized when the book value of an asset or debt from the statement of financial position differs from the fiscal base, except for the differences that occur in:

- initial recognition of the goodwill;
- initial recognition of an asset or liability within a transaction that is not a combination of enterprises and at the transaction date it affects neither the accounting profit nor the

- taxable one; and
- investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities when the Company can control the moment of difference inversion and it is possible for the difference to not be inverted in the predictable future.

The recognition of assets on deferred tax is limited to those moments in which it is possible for the taxable profit of the following period to be available. The active deferred tax corresponding to the depreciation at fair value of listed securities was not recognised.

The amount of the asset or liability is determined by using tax rates that were adopted or widely adopted until the reporting date and is expected to be applied when debts /(assets) on deferred tax are settled / (recovered).

The Company compensates receivables and debts regarding the deferred tax only if:

- a) it has the legal right to compensate receivables regarding the current tax;
- b) receivables and debts on the deferred tax are afferent to profit taxes charged by the same tax authority.

2.17 Dividends

The profit share that is paid, according to the law to each shareholder, constitutes a dividend. The dividends distributed to shareholders, proposed or declared after the reporting period, as well as the other similar distributions performed from the profit determined based on the IFRS and contained in the annual financial statements, are not recognised as a debt at the end of the reporting period.

Upon the accounting of dividends, the provisions of IAS 10 are considered.

2.18 Capital and Reserves

Capital and reserves (equities) represent the right of shareholders on the assets of an entity, after the deduction of all debts. The equities contain: capital contributions, capital bonuses, reserves, retained earnings, result of the financial year.

The entity was established according to Law no. 31/1990 on commercial companies.

2.19 Financing Costs

An entity must capitalise the loan costs that are attributable directly to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset with a long production cycle as part of the cost for the respective asset. An entity must recognise other loan costs as expenses in the period in which it bears them.

The Company failed to finance the construction of long-term assets from loans.

2.20 Earnings per Share

The Company presents the basic earnings per share and diluted for common shares. The result per basic share are determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company at the weighted average number of ordinary shares afferent to the reporting period. The diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and to the weighted average number of ordinary shares with dilution effects generated by potential ordinary shares.

2.21 Reporting on Segments

A segment is a distinctive component of the Company that supplies certain products or services (activity segment) or provides products or services in a certain geographical environment (geographical segment) and which is subject to risks and benefits different from those of the other segments. From the point of view of the activity segments, the Company does not identify distinctive components from the point of view of risks and associated benefits.

3. INCOME FROM SALES

Income from sales includes the following elements:

Income from sales	30-June-18	30-June-17
Sales of finished products	98,864,251	99,045,924
Sales of goods	1,665,547	1,005,489
Income from waste sale	11,800	7,053
Trade discounts	(17,202,969)	(17,680,839)
TOTAL	83,338,629	82,377,628

For the comparability of results, income recognition was realised according to the IAS 18.

The company opted for the retroactive application of the IFRS 15 standard, with cumulative effect of the initial application recognized on the date of application, as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. This method does not require retreatment of previous periods.

On 30 June 2018, the value of rebates prior to the date of 1 January 2018 settled in the first half of 2018 are of approximately RON 8.1 million, while the value of commercial rebates not settled afferent to the campaigns run in the first 6 months of 2018, were of approximately RON 9.2 million, resulting in a potential negative impact of revenue adjustment presented above of approximately RON 1.1 million.

4. EXPENSES WITH RAW MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES

Expenses with raw materials and consumables have the following structure:

Raw materials and consumables	30-June-18	30-June-17
Raw materials	13,396,205	12,707,432
Auxiliary materials	6,500,962	5,659,211
Goods	1,276,970	1,089,502
Inventory items	65,090	174,538
Other consumables	57,392	38,324
TOTAL	21,296,619	19,669,007

5. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses have the following structure:

Personnel expenses	30-June-18	30-June-17
Wages	10,858,455	8,919,757
Civil contracts	2,336,091	1,437,259
Fees and social contributions	536,978	2,453,094
Other benefits	(399,975)	(940,855)
TOTAL	13,331,549	11,869,254

6. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses	30-June-18	30-June-17
Utilities	1,754,790	1,329,548
Repairs	405,259	296,402
Rent	108,421	113,080
Insurance	752,793	559,108
Bank fees	36,650	32,490
Advertising and promotion of products	14,942,869	12,953,876
Travel and transport	314,472	387,203
Post and telecommunications	245,377	194,350
Other services provided by third parties	3,088,198	3,016,311
Other taxes and duties	1,261,150	1,090,753
Protocol	394,729	492,206
Expenses from disposal of assets	60,278	-
Losses and adjustments for doubtful receivables	(123,020)	4,156,303
Inventory write offs	(852,762)	(148,240)
Donations and grants	97,650	121,685
Exchange rate differences	-	69,867
Other operating expenses	152,220	(16,454)
TOTAL	22,639,074	24,648,488

7. NET FINANCIAL INCOME

The net financial income has the following structure:

Net financial income/ (costs)	30-June-18	30-June-17
Interest income	230,622	83,199
Interest costs	(3)	(4)
TOTAL	230,619	83,195

8. PROFIT TAX EXPENSES

Tax expenses	30-June-18	30-June-17
Current profit tax expense	5,401,068	5,715,808
Deferred tax expense / (income)	(1,218,757)	(1,642,451)
TOTAL	4,182,311	4,073,357

9. FIXED ASSETS

<i>STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS</i>	<i>Value 31 Dec 2017</i>	<i>Increases</i>	<i>Reductions</i>	<i>Value 30 June 2018</i>
I. Intangible assets				
Development expenses				
Other assets	2,656,512	317,200	20,137	2,953,575
Intangible assets for the exploitation and evaluation of mineral resources	-	-	-	-
Advances granted for intangible assets	274,821	-	-	274,821
TOTAL (row 01 to 04)	2,931,333	317,200	20,137	3,228,396
II. Tangible assets				
Lands	4,366,916	-	-	4,366,916
Buildings	14,577,322	1,634,173	-	16,211,495
Technical installations and machines	69,029,542	3,678,469	1,576,975	71,131,036
Other installations, machinery and furniture	1,774,429	47,303	84,006	1,737,726
Technical installations and machines	10,586,636	-	-	10,586,636
Tangible assets for exploitation and assessment	-	-	-	-
Productive plants	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets under execution	68,394,935	13,792,202	6,714,891	75,472,246
Real estate investments under execution				-
Advances granted for tangible assets	2,135,522	2,902,817	3,746,848	1,291,491
TOTAL (row 06 to 15)	170,865,302	22,054,964	12,122,720	180,797,546
REAL ESTATE ASSETS	8,077	-	-	8,077
III. Biological assets 13 X				
IV. Financial assets	8,077	-	-	8,077
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - TOTAL	173,804,711	22,372,164	12,142,857	184,034,019

STATEMENT OF AMORTISATION OF FIXED ASSETS	<i>Amortisation value 31 Dec 2017</i>	<i>Amortisation Sem I 2018</i>	<i>Amortisation Exits</i>	<i>Amortisation value 30 June 2018</i>
I. Intangible assets				
Development expenses				
Other assets	1,633,206	159,860	20,137	1,772,929
Intangible assets under execution	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1,675,173	159,860	20,137	1,772,929
II. Tangible assets				
Lands	-	-	-	-
Buildings	2,620,482	625,993	-	3,246,475
Technical installations and machines	52,212,143	2,296,232	1,502,313	53,006,062
Other installations, machinery and furniture	1,262,040	112,161	84,006	1,290,195
Real estate investments	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets under execution	-	-	-	-
Real estate investments under execution	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	56,094,664	3,034,387	1,586,319	57,542,732
III. Biological assets 13 X	-	-	-	-
IV. Financial assets	-	-	-	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - TOTAL	57,769,837	3,194,246	1,606,456	59,315,661

SITUATIA AJUSTARILOR PENTRU DEPRECIERE	<i>Value 31 Dec 2017</i>	<i>Adjustments Sem I 2018</i>	<i>Adjustments resumed to income</i>	<i>Value 30 June 2018</i>
I. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Development expenses	-	-	-	-
Other assets	152,100	-	-	152,100
Intangible assets under execution	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	152,100	-	-	152,100
II. Tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Lands	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-
Technical installations and machines	-	-	-	-
Other installations, machinery and furniture	8,562	-	-	8,562
Real estate investments	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets under execution	-	-	-	-
Real estate investments under execution	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	8,562	-	-	8,562
III. Biological assets 13 X	-	-	-	-
IV. Financial assets	-	-	-	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - TOTAL	160,662	-	-	160,662

10. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

The land owned by S.C. Biofarm S.A. on Iancu de Hunedoara Street, Bucharest is considered as Investment Property, not being used by the company for performing the activity of operation and not having a set destination. The registration value in its accounting on 30.06.2018 is of lei 10,586,636.

11. INVENTORIES

Inventories	30-June-18	31-Dec-17
Raw materials and consumables	14,464,596	14,089,680
Adjustments	(873,571)	(1,156,344)
Production under progress and semi-finished products	1,552,192	1,714,608
Finished products	7,052,226	3,903,265
Adjustments	(657,265)	(1,227,254)
Goods	1,324,415	1,949,847
TOTAL	22,862,593	19,273,802

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables and similar	30-June-18	31-Dec-17
Trade receivables	83,220,813	100,027,554
Adjustments for trade receivables	(18,846,141)	(19,900,201)
Employees	37,735	14,144
Other receivables in relation to the State		
Budget	3,710,020	4,987,778
Sundry debtors and other receivables	279,032	451,805
Adjustments for other receivables	(81,757)	(81,757)
Interest to be collected	74,122	74,832
Advances	479,300	349,369
Expenses in advance	786,126	483,856
TOTAL*	69,659,250	86,407,380

* to preserve data comparability, the impact of applying IFRS 15 standard is not included.

Fair values of trade receivables and of other nature classified as being credits and receivables do not significantly differ from their accounting values.

The Company has not pledged or anticipated commercial receivables.

On 30 June 2018, the company received promissory notes from clients in the amount of lei 21.988.133 (31 Dec 2017: 27.647.542).

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents	30-June-18	31-Dec-17
Cash in bank	2,662,953	1,215,720
Cash and cash equivalents	5,331	10,371
Deposits	44,168,527	36,163,636
TOTAL	46,836,811	37,389,727

Deposits have maturities of up to 3 months from the balance sheet date.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables	30-June-18	31-Dec-17
Trade payables	19,155,697	34,560,035
Suppliers of fixed assets	1,018,770	2,670,286
Liabilities related to employees	562,607	832,679
Taxes and social contributions	1,080,235	1,399,741
Other tax liabilities	429,692	295,759
Other liabilities	1,339,446	762,203
Dividends	20,984,955	2,316,152
Advances	7,605	6,040
Income in advance	-	5,360
TOTAL	44,579,007	42,848,254

15. SHARE CAPITAL

The subscribed share capital of the company on 30 June 2018 is of lei 98,537,535, the nominal value of a share being of lei 0.1 /share. The company has a number of 985,375,350 shares that offer equal rights to company's shareholders. SC Biofarm SA did not issue shares to offer shareholders preferential rights.

INFORMATION ON THE REPURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

Following the increase of share capital by incorporating the profit corresponding to 2006, a number of 8,126 shares remained, which could not be redistributed according to the allocation rate. These shares were allocated to the company by the Central Depository. On 30.06.2018, SC Biofarm SA holds 8,126 own shares.

RESERVES

Reserves include the following components:

Reserves	30-June-18	31-Dec-17
Fixed assets revaluation reserves	1,379,344	1,379,344
Legal reserves	15,902,860	15,902,860
Other reserves	65,210,641	50,634,165
TOTAL	82,492,845	67,916,369

RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained earnings include the following components:

Description	30 June 2018	31 Dec 2017
The retained earnings representing the undistributed profit or the uncovered loss	-	-
Retained earnings coming from the adoption for the first time of IAS, less IAS 29	2,363,952	2,363,952
Retained earnings coming from the transition to the IFRS application, less IAS 29	443,005	443,005
Retained earnings coming from the use, at the date of transition to the application of IFRS, of the fair value as deemed cost	14,037,338	14,037,338
Retained earnings from the adoption of IAS 29 for the first time	-	-
TOTAL	16,844,295	16,844,295

The company opted for the retroactive application of the IFRS 15 standard, with the cumulative effect of the initial application recognised on the date of application, as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. This method does not require retreatment of previous periods. Additional effects estimated for the IFRS 15 impact on capitals and receivables on 31 December 2017 is of approximately RON 11.3 million. The company does not estimate additional effects on the profit and loss account on 31 December 2018.

16. Information regarding the Auditing of Financial Statements

Financial statements on 30.06.2018 of SC Biofarm SA are not audited.

Daniela Traiana Comsa
Interim General Manager

Mihai Trifu
Chief Financial Officer