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## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - consolidated (Lei)**

		31-Dec-19	31-Dec-18
Net turnover	NOTE 4	446,411,283	464,043,563
Incomes from the sale of merchandise		444,493,627	463,200,718
Commercial discounts granted		-1,555,985	-2,298,309
Incomes from services provided and rents		3,473,641	3,141,153
Other operating incomes		5,715,974	1,789,002
OPERATING INCOMES - TOTAL		452,127,257	465,832,565
Material expenses	NOTE 5	396,555,288	416,453,146
Expenses with merchandise		399,002,857	421,485,590
Commercial discounts received		-7,283,506	-10,073,506
Expenses with raw materials and consumables		3,280,573	3,511,913
Other material expenses (inventory objects)		375,959	507,550
Expenses with energy and water		1,179,406	1,021,599
Personnel expenses	NOTE 6	34,791,624	31,786,780
Salaries and allowances		31,316,319	28,575,417
Expenses with insurance and social protection		1,048,237	936,197
Other personnel expenses		2,427,068	2,275,166
Amortisation and provisions		1,211,734	1,154,540
Amortisation		1,251,491	1,024,565
Net provisions		-281,261	-16,416
Losses from receivables		241,503	146,391
Other operating expenses	NOTE 7	15,765,194	12,687,581
Expenses on external benefits		11,500,775	11,126,144
Expenses with other duties, taxes and similar levies		830,513	868,262
Other expenses		3,433,906	693,175
OPERATING EXPENSES - TOTAL		448,323,839	462,082,046
OPERATING RESULT		3,803,418	3,750,518
Financial incomes	NOTE 8	394,880	156,052
Interest income		11,293	5,834
Incomes from exchange rate differences		170,002	53,578
Incomes from dividends		204,905	2,851
Discounts for advance payments		8,681	93,790
Other financial incomes		0	0
Financial expenses	NOTE 8	1,075,366	238,805
Interest charges		557,660	33,527
Operational leasing interests (IFRS16)		83,134	42,630
Expenses from exchange rate differences		208,961	77,150
Advance collections discounts		225,610	85,497
Other financial expenses		0	0

FINANCIAL RESULT		-680,485	-82,752
TOTAL INCOME TOTAL EXPENSES		452,522,138 449,399,205	465,988,617 462,320,851
GROSS RESULT Corporate tax TOTAL NET PROFIT of which distributable Company's shareholders Minority interest	NOTE 9	<b>3,122,933</b> 681,817 <b>2,441,116</b> 2,441,116	<b>3,667,766</b> 634,893 <b>3,032,873</b> 3,032,873
Other elements of the comprehensive result Other elements of comprehensive income Tax afferent to other elements of comprehensive income Minority interest COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFFERENT TO THE PERIOD - TOT which attributable: Company's shareholders	「AL of	<b>3,765,372</b> 2,441,116	<b>2,441,116</b> 3,032,873
Minority interest  Result per share (in Lei) - basic - diluted * retreated according to IFRS 16		0.0230 0.0230	0.0286 0.0286

<sup>&</sup>quot;TARUS" - Valentin Norbert TARUS e.U.

by representative

Valentin – Norbert TARUS

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - consolidated (Lei)

		31-Dec-19	31-Dec-18
ASSETS			
Fixed assets		39,948,736	40,981,592
Tangible assets	NOTE 10	25,824,336	24,739,772
Real estate investments	NOTE 10	6,808,175	6,343,153
Operational leasing assets		1,429,930	1,952,179
Software licenses	NOTE 11	207,353	70,272
Pharmacy licenses	NOTE 11	5,004,938	7,080,494
Participations held in group companies	NOTE 12	289,520	289,520
Participations held in companies outside the group	NOTE 12	5,316	5,316
Deposits and guarantees paid	NOTE 12	379,169	500,887
Current assets		220,077,654	255,053,665
Stocks	NOTE 13	74,812,167	98,186,559
Trade receivables	NOTE 14	132,399,134	150,720,279
Other receivables		2,590,617	2,620,956
Cash and cash equivalents	NOTE 15	10,275,736	3,525,871
Accrued expenses		343,549	312,481
TOTAL ASSETS		260,369,939	296,347,737
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
Equities		49,061,524	46,588,268
Share capital	NOTE 16	10,921,209	10,921,209
Issuance premiums		757,485	757,485
Reserves	NOTE 17	31,092,868	28,975,578
Current result		2,441,116	3,032,873
Result carried forward	NOTE 19	4,407,169	3,435,838
Result carried forward - restatement		-312,229	-312,229
Profit distribution		-133,467	-109,859
Own shares	NOTE 21	-112,628	-112,628
Long-term liabilities		3,147,081	3,378,990
Liabilities from financial leasing	NOTE 22	0	18,105
Liabilities from operational leasing		1,478,785	1,976,237
Provisions	NOTE 23	0	10,449
Liabilities with deferred profit tax		1,668,296	1,374,199
Current liabilities		208,161,335	246,380,480
Bank loans	NOTE 24	319,234	0
Liabilities from financial leasing		17,932	36,938
Suppliers and other assimilated liabilities		202,648,537	241,058,212
Provisions		0	0
Liabilities with current tax		138,801	193,515

Other short-term liabilities NOTE 25 5,036,832 5,091,815

Total liabilities
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES

211,308,416 249,759,469 260,369,939 296,347,737

President of the Board of Administrators
"TARUS" - Valentin Norbert TARUS e.U.
By representative
Valentin – Norbert TARUS

<sup>\*</sup> retreated according to IFRS 16

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share	Legal	Revaluatio n	Other	Issuance premium	Result carried	Profit <b>distributi</b>	Current	Own	TOTAL
	capital	reserves	reserves	reserves	S	forward	on	result*	shares	
Balance as at 01.01.2018	10,921,209	1,513,611	15,995,597	11,301,563	757,485	587,771	-78,072	3,765,372	-112,628	44,651,908
Repositioning of retreatments for profit account										
2017 Profit transfer 2017 (FR) to result carried						-500,000		-570,017 -		70,017
forward						1,212,684		1,212,684		0
						-		, ,		
Profit distribution 2017 (FR) to dividends						1,060,898				-1,060,898
Profit distribution 2017 (FR) to other reserves				151,786		-151,786				0
Closure of account 129 (legal reserve 2017) FR							78,072	-78,072		0
Profit transfer 2017 (FRDL) to result carried						2 244 522		-		•
forward						3,044,633		3,044,633		0
Profit distribution 2017 (FRDL) to dividends						2,000,000				-2.000,000
Accounting result 2018 FR+FRDL								4,335,388		4,335,388
Legal reserve 2018 FR		109,859					-109,859			0
Profit account retreatment 2018			-210,024							-210,024
Outputs buildings+lands			88,165							88,165
Revaluation of buildings and lands			25,022							25,022
Deferred tax						-24,057				-24,057
Operational leasing retreatment (IFRS 16) 2017										
Balance as at 31.12.2018	10,921,209	1,623,470	15,898,760	11,453,349	757,485	3,108,346	-109,859	3,048,136	-112,628	46,588,268

### **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – continuation**

	Share	Legal	Revaluatio n	Other	Issuance <b>premium</b>	Result carried	Profit <b>distributi</b>	Current	Own	TOTAL
	capital	reserves	reserves 15,898,76	reserves	s	forward	on -109,859	result*	shares	
Balance as at 01.01.2019	10,921,209	1,623,470	0	11,453,348	757,485	3,123,609	-109,839	3,032,873	-112,628	46,588,269
Repositioning of treatments for profit account 2017 Profit transfer 2017 (FR) to result carried						2,000,000		2,079,479		79,479
forward						2,031,162		2,031,162		0
Profit distribution 2017 (FR) to dividends Profit distribution 2017 (FR) to other reserves				438,815		- 1,591,347 -439,815				-1,591,347 0
Closure of account 129 (legal reserve 2017) FR Profit transfer 2017 (FRDL) to result carried				130,013		133,613	109,859	-109,859 -		0
forward						2,986,594		2,986,594		0
Profit transfer 2017 (FRDL) to dividends						2,000,000				-2,000,000
Accounting result 2018 FR +FRDL						2,000,000		4,353,247		4,353,247
Legal reserve 2018 (FRDL)		133,467					-133,467			0
Retreatment of profit account 2018						0		1,912,131		-1,912,131
Outputs buildings + lands			-4,140							-4,140
Revaluation of buildings and lands			1,842,244							1,842,244
Deferred tax			-294,097							-294,097
Operational leasing retreatment (IFRS 16) 2018			47 442 76			-15,263	15,263			0
Balance as at 31.12.2018	10,921,209	1,756,937	17,442,76 7	11,893,163	757,485	4,094,940	-133,467	2,441,116	-112,628	49,061,524

President of the Board of Administrators

"TARUS" Valentin Norbert TARUS e.U. by representative Valentin - Norbert TARUS

### STATEMENT OF TREASURY FLOWS

	Consolidated 12 months 2019
Cash flows from operating activities	
Collections from the sale of goods and from the provision of services	517,487,992
Other cash inflows	2,001,915
Payments to suppliers of goods and services	(449,807,453)
Payments to and on behalf of employees (including taxes on salaries)	(33,066,028)
Corporate tax payments	(660,257)
Payments of other taxes and fees	(22,755,927)
Paid interests	(556,301)
Collected interests (current account)	11,292
Other cash outflows	(7,806,422)
Total operating cash flow	4,848,812
Cash flow from investment activities	
Collections from the sale of long-term assets and financial investments	3,721,752
Collected interests (from deposits)	0
Collected dividends	204,905
Payments for the acquisition of long-term assets	(797,996)
Total cash flow from investments	3,128,661
Cash flow from financing activities	
Short-term loan withdrawals	207,658,840
Repayment of short-term loans	(207,339,606)
Net foreign exchange differences	(2,616)
Financing received from shareholders	0
Repayments of long-term loans, including interest	0
Payments to shareholders (dividends)	(1,544,225)
Payments of own shares	0
Total cash flow from financing	(1,227,607)
Cash flows from operating activities	
Total cash flow	6,749,865
Cash at the beginning of the period	3,525,871
Cash at the end of the period	10,275,736

#### NOTE 1 INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

### 1.1. Reporting entity

#### Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A.

Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. (« the Company ») is a commercial company with registered office in Deva, No. 2 Nicolae Balcescu Bld. (former Str. Dorobantilor 43), Hunedoara County, Romania.

It was established in 25 July 1991 as a commercial company with fully state-owned capital by reorganisation of Oficiul Farmaceutic Deva. On 13.10.2000, V. TARUS RoAgencies S.R.L. has purchased from FPS the majority shares package (55,802%). In January 2006, Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. merged by absorption with V. TARUS RoAgencies S.R.L.

On **01 January 2016**, Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. completed the transfer to Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L., **a company owned 100%**, of the wholesale distribution activities of drugs (by a network of 8 warehouses) together with the related activities (logistical services, recordings, promotion and marketing of drugs etc), keeping the operation of the chain of 100 pharmacies and local distribution offices.

Although the legal provision on the separation of activities was abrogated, Farmaceutica REMEDIA has decided to keep the two legal entities.

In this context, as at 31.12.2019 Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. held majority participations (100%) to the company Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L..

Following the change of the main activity object imposed by the abovementioned legislation, the company had to redeem from the market (in 2015) a number of 300.100 shares at a price established by an authorised valuator.

As at 31.12.2019, Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. did not hold majority participations or significant influences in other companies, except for the one previously mentioned.

### 1.2. Other entities participation in the consolidation

#### Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L.

**Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L.**, former Sibmedica S.R.L. had the activity suspended since 16.12.2013, up to 19.01.2015, a date on which it was reactivated under the new name. The company is held 100% by Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A.

The main activity carried out by Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L is the wholesale distribution of drugs, and as related activities, there are the logistics services and drugs registrations.

Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L. is a national distributor with a network of 9 warehouses located in Bucharest, Deva, Brasov, Pitesti, Craiova, Targu Mures, Timisoara, Iasi and Galati.

During 2019 Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. or Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L did not participate in mergers.

In the same period, the two companies did not alienate assets of significant values. (buildings, lands, shares etc.), with the following exceptions:

- one licence held in Târgovişte city
- seven licences in Bucharest
- two licences held in Iași

#### NOTE 2 BASES FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### **Conformity statement**

The consolidated financial statements of the reporting company were prepared in compliance with the provisions of Order No. 2844/2016 for the approval of Accounting regulations in compliance with the International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted by the European Union, applicable to commercial companies whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, with all subsequent modifications and clarifications.

For all the periods up to the year concluded as at 31 December 2011, including, the company prepared the financial statements in compliance with the Romanian Accounting Standards (RAS). The financial statements for the year concluded as at 31 December 2012 are the first financial statements drafted in compliance with the International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements as at 31.12.2019 of the reporting entity were approved by the Board of Administrators of the Company as at 10.03.2020.

There are no significant differences between the value of economicfinancial indicators determined according to the accounting directives and those resulted by the application of the IFRS provisions.

The consolidated financial statements are audited, as well as the financial statements of each entity that entered the consolidation perimeter.

#### **Bases of valuation**

The financial statements were prepared based on the historical cost, except for the buildings and lands that are assessed at their fair value (market value determined by valuation by an expert valuator). The historic cost is generally based on the fair value of counterperformance carried out in exchange for the assets.

The consolidated companies present in financial statements at the fair value all the components of asset and liability items for which valuation at the fair value is imposed, the methods used for its determination being inventory and revaluation (IFRS 13).

Thus, buildings (comprised in the Tangible assets and real estate investments class) and the lands owned by the Company are annually assessed by an independent authorised valuator, ANEVAR (National Association of Romanian Valuers) member, having a recent and relevant experience in what concerns localisation and the category of investment subject to valuation.

Since 2015, the used revaluation method was the gross income multiplier method (quantifying the present value of future anticipated benefits produced to the owner from property rental). The values were estimated based on public market studies, and correlation was realised based on several criteria, the most important being the number of inhabitants of the locality where the property is located.

Valuations of tangible assets were classified at level 2 as their values are comparable to the similar ones from the active market, are adjusted and are directly observable - IFRS 13.93 (b).

Companies do not have financial instruments that would imply the use of other fair value estimation methods.

During 2018, there were no events and circumstances that would lead to the recognition of a loss from a significant depreciation of tangible assets.

Balances and transactions within the group, as well as any other unrealised incomes or expenses resulted from transactions within the group are eliminated at the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Unrealised profits or losses afferent to transactions with associated entities accounted for using the equity method are eliminated in compensation for the investment with the associated entity to the extent of the owned percentage.

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

Financial statements are presented in LEI (RON), this being the functional currency of the Company. The entire financial information is presented in LEI.

#### Principle of activity continuity

Financial statements were prepared based on the principle of activity continuity, which implies that the company, in a foreseeable future, will normally continue its activity, without undergoing bankruptcy, liquidation or significant reduction of the activity.

#### **Comparative statements**

Certain amounts in the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of treasury flows, statement of changes in equity, as well as in explanatory notes, were reclassified to ensure comparability between previous years and the current year.

#### **Estimations and professional judgments**

The preparation of financial statements according to IFRS or the National Reporting Standards involves the use of professional judgment by the management, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Under these conditions, the actual results may differ from the estimated values. The estimates and assumptions underlying them are periodically reviewed. The review of accounting estimates is recognised during the period in which the estimation was reviewed and during the future affected. The following are critical professional judgments/reasoning which the Company

management made with a significant impact on the values recognised in financial statements:

- Life span of fixed assets
- Deferred taxes
- Provisions
- Reporting on segments
- Cost of merchandise sold by the reporting company (FR) and supplied from FRDL

#### Changes in accounting policies

The adoption for the first time of new or reviewed standards

The adopted accounting policies are consistent to those applied for the previous financial year, and adapted to the following new interpretations, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations issued by the Commission of International Accounting Standards (IASB) adopted by the European Union.

IASB issued the Annual Improvements of IFRS – Cycle 2015 – 2017, which represent a collection of changes in the IFRS.

New standards, interpretations and amendments that entered into force in 2019 were applied without having a significant impact on financial statements:

IFRS 3 Business combinations;

IFRS 9 Financial instruments: financial assets classifications;

IFRS 11 Common agreements (amendment)

IFRS 16 Leasing: replacement of IAS 17

IAS 12 Tax profit – IFRIC 23 and modifications;

IAS 17 Leasing was replaced by IFRS 16

IAS 19 Employees' benefits: Planning of modification, reduction or settlement

IAS 28 Investments in associated entities and in joint ventures: long-term interests:

IFRIC 4 Determining whether a contract is for rent; replacement with IFRS 16

IFRIC 23 Incertitude to treatments on income tax

Application of new standards, interpretations and amendments, which enter into force at or after the date of 01 January 2020 by Annual improvements of IFRS – Cycle 2015 – 2017 or other amendments did not have a significant impact on financial statements:

IFRS 3 Combinations of enterprises – from 01.01.2020

IFRS 4 Insurance contracts: replacement with IFRS 17 from 01.01.2021

IFRS 7 Financial instruments: reporting: modification on the interest reference rate from 01.01.2020

IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts: from 01.01.2021

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements (modified): definitions – from 01.01.2020 and classification of debts from 01.01.2022

IAS 8 Accounting policies, modifications of accounting estimates and errors from 01.01.2020

#### Bases of consolidation

The reporting company owns participations of 100% in the consolidated company, within which it has control over financial and operational policies. An entity is consolidated if, based on the evaluation of its relations with the Company, it is found that it is controlled by the Company.

As at 31.12.2019, Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. did not hold majority participations or significant influences in other companies, except for the consolidated company.

A list of participations held is presented in NOTE 12.

#### NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Incomes recognition

Incomes represent the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period generated within the performance of the normal activities of an entity, under the form of inflows of assets, increase in the assets value, or decrease of liabilities, which result in increases of equities, other than those obtained by contributions from capital owners.

Incomes include both incomes, and gains.

Incomes are evaluated at the fair value of the equivalent value received or that can be received (IAS 18).

Incomes from the sale of goods are reduced with returns, commercial rebates and other similar discounts. Incomes from the sale of goods are recognised when goods are delivered, and the legal title is transferred, respectively when significant risks and benefits afferent to the property right are transferred to the buyer.

Incomes from the provision of services are recognised in the accounting year in which the services are provided.

Incomes from rents is recognised in compliance with the provisions of relevant rental contracts.

Interest income is recognised on a monthly basis using the effective interest method and are included in the profit and loss account to the Financial incomes.

Incomes from dividends are recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment was established.

### **Recognition of expenses**

Expenses represent the reduction of economic benefits recorded during the accounting period in the form of outflows or or decreases in the value of assets, or increases in liabilities determining reductions of equities, other than those resulted from their distribution to shareholders.

### **Currency conversions**

In financial statements, currency transactions, other than the functional currency of the entity (RON), are recognised at the current exchange rate on the date of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items expressed in a foreign currency are converted to the current exchange rates (NBR) from that date.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in currency as at 31 December 2018 are evaluated in RON using the exchange rate (NBR) valid on the date of concluding the financial year, respectively 1 EUR = 4,7793 RON; 1 USD = 4,2608 RON.

Exchange rate differences afferent to the monetary elements are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time of occurrence.

Non-monetary elements accounted for at the fair value in a foreign currency are converted at the current rates from the date on which the fair value was established. Non-monetary elements evaluated at a historical cost in a foreign currency are not converted.

### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised when there is the reasonable safety that the grant will be received, and all the afferent conditions will be met.

Capital grants, including non-monetary grants evaluated at the fair value are recognised as grants for investments and are recognised in the balance sheet as advance income; this is resumed in incomes depending on the registration of expenses with asset amortisation or when the asset is ceded.

The company did not benefit from grants.

#### **Taxes**

#### **Current corporate tax**

Corporate tax for the current period is presented at the value to be paid by tax authorities and is reported in tax statements according to the legislation in force, the percentage applied over the taxable profit being of 16%.

### **Deferred corporate tax**

The elements regarding the deferred corporate tax are recognised in correlation with the support transaction to other elements of the comprehensive result or in the case of FR, directly in equities (IAS 12.15 - 45 – Recognition of deferred tax liabilities and receivables).

Receivables and liabilities regarding deferred tax are compensated if there is a legal right of compensation of receivables regarding the current tax with the liabilities on current tax, and deferred taxes refer to the same taxable entity and to the same fiscal authority.

#### Value added tax

The company applies two calculation rates of the value added tax, respectively 9% and 19% corresponding to the nature of the taxable basis (e.g. for drugs, the applicable rate is of 9%).

The applicable VAT rate on rental income is of 19%, the Company appropriately notifying the fiscal authority in this respect.

The net value of recoverable or payable VAT is included as a as part of receivables and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

### **Tangible assets**

Prior to the date of 31.12.2011 tangible assets were recorded in the balance sheet at the historical cost (purchase or construction price), less cumulative amortisation.

The historical cost was revalued in compliance with the Government Decisions: GD 945/1990, GD 26 A 992, GD 500 /1994, GD 983 /1998 based on indices established by the respective normative acts and GD 403 /2000 and GD 1553/2004, based on the general price index, to restate the net accounting value of assets to a level that better reflects their market value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in other elements of the comprehensive result and thus credited in the revaluation reserve of buildings, within equities. However, to the extent that it resumes a revaluation deficit for the same asset previously recognised in the profit and loss account, the increase is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless an existing surplus previously recorded for the same asset is compensated, recognised in the reserve from the revaluation of assets (according to IAS 16). Moreover, the cumulative amortisation on the date of evaluation is eliminated from the accounting value of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued value of the asset. Upon cessation, any revaluation reserve referring to the respective asset to be sold is transferred to the result carried forward.

As a method of accounting for tangible assets (starting with the financial year 2011) the revaluation model for and lands and the model based on cost for the other classes of tangible assets were used.

In the case of tangible assets to which the cost model was applied, for the calculation of amortisation, the straight line amortisation method was used.

Assets being under financial leasing (utility vehicles and cars) are depreciated over their life span on the same basis as similar assets being under property.

The assets under operational leasing (utility cars and cars) were retreated according to IFRS 16.

Tangible assets owned are subject to depreciation tests to detect the case in which their accounting value cannot be fully recovered. When the accounting value of an asset is higher than the recoverable amount, the asset is appropriately adjusted (IAS 36 – Depreciation of assets) by setting up a provision.

For the new fixed assets, such as installations, cars and measurement and control devices, life spans were established considering the estimated level of use based on the use of the asset capacity.

The life spans used are the following:

Buildings and constructions	30-50 years
Equipment and installations	7-24 years
Means of transportation	4- 5 years
Calculation technique	2 -3 years
Office furniture and equipment	5-15 years

Investments in progress are amortised starting with the month prior to the following commissioning.

Expenses with maintenance and repairs of tangible assets are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time of their execution, and improvements leading to the optimisation of their exploitation and framing within the legal norms are capitalised.

### **Leasing contracts**

Leasing contracts have as object means of transportation for merchandise and are only financial leasing contracts as well as operational leasing contracts.

Financial leasing significantly transfers to the company all risks and benefits afferent to the ownership right on the good in leasing regime, are capitalised in the beginning of the leasing contract at the contractual value and are revaluated at the end of each financial year. Financing expenses are recognised as financing costs in the profit and loss account during the leasing contract (Operational leasing contracts were retreated according to IFRS 16 which replaced IAS 17 – Leasing contracts).

#### **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributed to the purchase, construction or production of an asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All the other borrowing costs are recorded on expenses during the period in which they intervene.

Borrowing costs represent interests and other costs incurred by Entities for borrowing funds.

Entities were not indebted for the acquisition, construction or production of

an asset.

### Real estate investments (IAS 40)

Real estate properties partially or entirely used to obtain rental income were classified as "real estate investments". In the case of properties partially used for carrying out the activity and partially leased by companies for carrying out the activity and partially leased, the value of the real estate investment was proportionally determined with the surface allocated for rental to third parties as it is presented in NOTE 10. Real estate investments are presented in financial statements at the fair value, reflecting the market conditions at the end of the reporting period and do not include the transaction costs which it can bear in case of sale (IAS 40).

Thus, buildings classified as real estate investments are annually valued by an independent authorised valuator, ANEVAR member, having a recent and relevant experience in what concerns the localisation and category of the real estate investment subject to valuation.

In 2019, the revaluation method used was the gross income multiplier method (quantifying the present value of future anticipated benefits produced to the owner from property rental). The values were estimated based on public market studies, and correlation was realised based on several criteria, the most important being the number of inhabitants of the locality where the property is located. Valuations of real estate investments were classified at level 2 as their values are comparable to those on the active market, are adjusted and are directly observable - IFRS 13.93 (b).

During 2019 there were no events and circumstances that would lead to the recognition of a loss from a significant depreciation of real estate investments.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially valued at cost (IAS 38 – Intangible assets and IAS 36 – Depreciation of assets). Life span durations of intangible assets are evaluated as being definite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with the definite useful life are amortised on the economic life and are depreciated whenever there are there are indications of depreciation of intangible asset.

The expense with amortisation of this type of intangible assets is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets of the type of purchased software programs are linearly amortised within a period of 1-3 years.

In the category of intangible assets with an indefinite life span, operating authorisations for the pharmacy activity (**pharmacy licenses**) are included. According to the legislation in force, the number of these authorisations is limited after several criteria from which the most important is the demographic criterion. Operating authorisations are valued at the acquisition cost, have an infinite useful life, are transmissible (have a price) and are not amortised. In some cases, costs generated by the purchase of pharmacy licenses were capitalised.

During 2019, there were no events and circumstances that would lead to the recognition of a loss from a significant depreciation of intangible assets.

### Financial instruments and risk management (IFRS 7)

Assets or financial liabilities are valued at the fair value plus the costs of the transaction that can be directly attributed to the purchase/issuance of the asset or the financial liability (IAS 39 – Financial instruments).

Entities do not own a tradable financial assets portfolio.

The reporting company holds majority participations in only one company and minority participations in other two companies. These financial assets are not listed on a regulated market and are presented at the purchase value without being revaluated.

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term liquid assets and are found in the cash available in cashier's offices, current bank accounts and deposits with a maturity of less than one year.

The reporting company and the consolidated company have a multicurrency credit line opened in common in the amount of 10 million euros, mainly used by FRDL for the issuance of letters of guarantee of participation/performance bond issued in favour of clients and for work capital.

The main politics on financial instruments and risk management are presented in NOTE 29 and NOTE 32.

#### **Stocks**

The stock of merchandise (pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products) represent over 99% from the total stock of entities. In the accounting statements, merchandise stocks are emphasized at the entry cost which includes, apart from the acquisition price, import fees, transportation and, when appropriate, discounts received or the future certain ones. Stocks are valued at the end of the period at the lowest value between the cost and the net realisable value (IAS 2 – Stocks). Starting with 2011, in the cost of stored goods, certain future discounts are also introduced.

The net realisable value is the sale price estimated under normal business conditions, less the estimated completion costs and sales costs.

In the case of retail sales, in own pharmacies, stocks of drugs and parapharmaceutical products are emphasized at retail sale price (purchase price + trade markup + VAT).

Stocks being largely represented by drugs managed strictly on the basis of manufacturing batches (according to the legislation in force), at the inventory outflow, the FEFO method is used (first expired, first out), and in the case of the existence of two batches with the same expiry date, the FIFO method is used (first in, first out).

Establishing the quantities actually existing in the stock is realised by using the permanent inventory method. The company periodically carries out the

inventory of stocks to determine whether they are deteriorated, have slow motion or if the net realizable value decreased, proceeding, if necessary, with the required adjustments.

Entities hold stocks of pledged merchandise in the liabilities account. The information on stocks is presented in NOTE 13 (IAS 2.36 – Stocks – information presentation).

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, following a previous event, an entity has a present, legal or implicit obligation, which can be estimated in a reliable manner and which will generate an outflow of economic benefits for its settlement (IAS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets).

The expense related to any provision is presented in the profit and loss account.

Provisions are reviewed on the date of each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the best current estimation of the management in this regard. If, for the settlement of an obligation, an outflow of resources is no longer probable, the provision is cancelled by resumption to income.

Provisions for disputes are recognised when the management estimates that cash outflows will be necessary, following unfavourable disputes. Entities did not have a significant risk of cash outflow following disputes.

Entities have provisions constituted for the depreciation of current assets (merchandise, debtors and doubtful clients) as well as for risks and expenses (lack of cash in the cashier's office of Giurgiu). Provisions reversed in 2019 are related to the inventories carried out during the year at the pharmacy from Giurgiu.

The provisions for doubtful clients are recognised based on the analysis of balances older than 6 months. For the clients being in bankruptcy or with a low probability of collection, provisions are constituted. When the loss becomes certain (judge's decision of radiation from the Trade Register) balances are recognised as costs and, concomitantly, the provision previously constituted is reversed.

A statement of constituted provisions is found in note 23.

### **Employees benefits (IAS 19)**

#### a) Pensions plan

All employees of consolidated Companies are included in the Pensions Plan of the Romanian state, some of the employees also contributing to the private pensions plans (pillar II or III). In this context, the companies carry out payments to the Romanian state in the account of its employees.

No other pensions plan or plan for granting benefits after retirement is applied, apart from the one mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Contributions to the Pensions Plan of the Romanian state are incurred on costs on a monthly basis, in the month for which these contributions are due.

Employees retiring for the age limit will receive an allowance equal to 2 gross salaries, taking as a base the last gross salary of the employee.

### b) Other benefits of employees

All employees on an 8-hour labour contract benefit from food vouchers according to the legislation in force, holiday bonus, as well as fixed bonuses on the occasion of legal holidays.

Employees individually fired benefit from an allowance equal to the last gross salary, if they have a seniority of 1-3 years, 2 gross salaries if they have a seniority of 3-6 years and 3 gross salaries if the seniority exceeds 6 years. In the case of collective dismissals, the granted compensation is similar to the one for individual dismissal.

## c) Annual bonuses of directors and members of the Board of Administrators

Directors and the members of the Board of Administrators of the reporting Company and of the consolidated one benefit from annual bonuses based on mandate contracts (depending on the achievement of certain performance indicators) or decisions of the Board of Administrators.

#### **Dividends**

Dividends distribution to shareholders is registered in the financial statements in the year in which they were approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, therefore, they are not recognised as liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The calculation and highlighting of dividends are realised considering the provisions of IAS 10 – Events subsequent to the reporting period.

No cumulative preferential dividends are distributed.

The statement of dividends is presented in NOTE 18.

#### **Affiliated parties**

Parties are considered affiliated when one of them has the capacity to control or influence significantly the other party by ownership, contractual rights, family relationships or otherwise. Affiliated parties also include main shareholders of the company, management members, members of the Board of Administrators and the members of their families, parties with which they jointly control other companies, benefits plans, subsequent to employment for company employees.

The details on transactions with affiliated parties are separately presented in NOTE 27.

#### **Equities**

Equities present the right of shareholders on assets after subtracting all liabilities. They comprise: capital contributions, capital premiums, reserves, result carried forward and the result of the financial year.

### **Capital contributions**

Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. was established in 1991 as a commercial company with fully state-owned capital. In 2006, the Company merged by absorption with V.TARUS RoAgencies SRL. In 2007, the Company proceeded to capital increase by the subscription of shares. In 2009, the company was listed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> category of BSE, subsequently becoming STANDARD category.

The evolution of the share capital of the reporting company is presented below:

	Date	Number of	Issuance	Explanations
		shares	value (Lei)	
1	10.11.1999	3.370.107	337.010,70	Initial capital of the state, including
				the land contributed in nature
2	06.09.2001	1.500.000	150.000,00	Cash contribution of V.TARUS
				RoAgencies
3	23.07.2003	42.402	4.240,20	Merger – capital of Ditafarm
				Trading – disappearing company
4	05.01.2006	5.696.471	569.647,10	Merger - capital of V.TARUS
				oAgencies – disappearing company
5	21.12.2007	87.905.969	8.790.596,90	Capital increase – shareholders
				with pre-emption right
6	04.05.2009	7.574.851	757.485,10	Capital increase – AHG Simcor
				Industry S.R.L.
	TOTAL	106.089.800	10.608.980	

Considering that by the valuation carried out on the date of the merger of the two companies, any revaluation surplus that occurred in prior periods was eliminated and any other share capital increase was carried out after the date of 31 December 2003, the share capital was not subject to adjustment with the inflation index according to IAS 29 – Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies.

Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution&Logistics SRL was established in 1993 under the name of Sibmedica SRL, having a share capital of 12 Lei.

In 2008, Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. has fully purchased the shares.

Considering the application of IAS 29 – "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies" and the presentation of results for the restatement of operations carried out during the hyperinflationary economy period in the financial statements drafted according to IFRS, the analysis of the inflationary impact on the share capital was carried out, resulting an adjustment percentage of 2,94%.

#### Result carried forward

The accounting profit remained after the distribution of the share of 5% to the legal reserve, within the limit of 20% from the share capital is taken over within the result carried forward at the beginning of the financial year following the one for which the annual financial statements are prepared, from where it is to be distributed on the other legal destinations.

Profit distribution is realised in the next financial year, according to the approval of distribution within the GMS meeting.

#### Reserves

The company presents in the financial statements in the reserves category values representing the legal reserve, the reserve from revaluation of buildings and lands held and the reserve constituted from the net profit from previous years as a basis at the company's disposal.

#### Result per share

The company presents the result per share by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders to the number of shares. The statement of the result per share is presented in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### Reporting on segments (IFRS 8)

Segmentation of company's activity is mainly realised on activity lines and detailed on distribution channels, as presented in NOTE 28. The calculation takes into account the risks and benefits directly and indirectly attributable to each segment.

Considering the specific of distributed merchandise and of services offered by the company, a correlation of them between the geographic regions and clients has no relevance.

#### **Accounting errors**

The correction of significant errors afferent to the previous financial years does not determine the modification of financial statements of those financial years. In the case of errors afferent to previous financial years, their correction does not require the adjustment of the comparative information presented in the financial statements. Any impact on the comparative information regarding the financial position and the financial performance, respectively the modification of the financial position, is presented in the explanatory notes and adjusted in the result carried forward during the year.

### NOTE 4 INCOMES FROM SALES AND OTHER OPERATING INCOMES

Operating incomes are realised from the sale of merchandise on various distribution channels, as well as from provided services and rents, as presented below:

description	2018	2019
NET TURNOVER, of which:	464.043.563	446.411.283
incomes from the sale of merchandise, of	463.200.718	444.493.627
which:		
- Sales of Remedia pharmacies	96.765.975	102.002.604
- distribution to hospitals	99.187.839	105.962.048
- distribution	244.288.309	219.502.800
- other distribution channels	22.958.595	17.026.175
commercial discounts granted	(2.298.309)	(1.555.985)
incomes from services provided and rents,	3.141.153	3.473.641
of which:		
- logistic services and store keeping	1.038.115	1.414.947
- rents	510.595	583.270
- shelf promotion	466.551	512.505
- marketing and recordings (RA)	259.163	880.236
- other services	866.728	82.683

### Other operating income

description	2018	2019
		404.000
penalties	57.013	181.808
sales of tangible assets	1.522.887	4.679.073
inventory pluses	89.028	752.004
other incomes	19.457	0
penalties	100.617	103.089
TOTAL	1.789.002	5.715.974

### **NOTE 5 MATERIAL EXPENSES**

Description	2018	2019
Cost of merchandise *	411.412.084	391.719.351
Utilities	1.021.599	1.179.406
Fuel	2.024.411	2.070.592
Spare parts	553.520	477.314
Consumables	933.982	732.666
Inventory items	507.550	375.959
TOTAL	416.453.146	396.555.288

<sup>\*</sup> net value obtained by adjustment with the received discounts

### **NOTE 6 PERSONNEL EXPENSES**

Personnel expenses have the following composition:

Description  Gross salaries and allowances	2018 28.575.417	2019 31.316.319	
Expenses with insurances and social protection	936.197	1.048.237	
- Insurance contribution for labour	645.024	708.344	
- Other expenses on insurance and social protection expenses	291.173	339.893	
Other personnel expenses	2.275.166	2.427.068	
- Meal tickets/gift	1.298.336	1.494.825	

- PFA /PFI (authorized natural person/independent natural person)	529.760	447.425
- Fund for disabled persons	447.070	484.818
TOTAL	31.786.780	34.791.624

The costs (including fees) with remuneration in 2019 of the Board of Administrators of FR, of the General Director, and of the FRDL administrator were in a total amount of 601.497 lei.

#### **NOTE 7 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

Description		
	2018	2019
Repairs	684.612	572.018
Rents	4.412.487	4.014.451
Insurance	838.997	790.398
Post and telecommunications	428.918	486.310
Displacements and transport	1.141.835	1.756.116
Advertisement	443.038	213.852
Protocol	347.416	278.711
Other taxes and fees	868.262	830.513
Bank fees	358.690	461.146
Other services provided by third parties	2.470.151	2.927773
Other operating expenses	693.175	3.433.906
TOTAL	12.687.581	15.765.194

### **NOTE 8 FINANCIAL RESULTS**

Description	2018	2019
Interest income	5.834	11.293
Interest expenses	(76.157)*	(640.794)
Incomes from exchange rate differences	53.578	170.002
Expenses from exchange rate differences	(77.150)*	(208.961)
Incomes from dividends	2.851	204.905
Advance payments discounts	93.790	8.681
Advance collections discounts	(85.497)	(225.610)
Result	(82.752)	(680.485)

<sup>\*</sup>retreated according to IFRS 16

#### **NOTE 9 EXPENSES WITH CORPORATE TAX**

In the calculation of the corporate tax, the influence of non-deductible costs was considered, respectively of non-taxable income (including reversals of provisions) and tax facilities.

Description	2018	2019
total income	465.988.617	452.522.138
total expenses (without corporate tax)	462.320.851*	449.399.205
gross accounting result	3.667.766	3.122.933
IFRS adjustments	2.094.742*	1.912.131
deductions	537.048	458.049
non-taxable income	2.205.087	2.486.166
non-deductible expenses	1.936.364	2.518.091
tax result	4.956.737	4.608.940

Total current corporate tax expenses	634.893	681.817
tax reductions	158.185	55.610
corporate tax	793.078	737.427

<sup>\*</sup>retreated according to IFRS 16

NOTE 10

TANGIBLE ASSETS AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

	Lands	Buildings and other constructions	Technical installations and cars	Equipment and vehicles	Furniture	Real estate investments	Operational leasing assets	Advances for fixed assets	Total
as at 01 January 2018	4.358.314	19.339.770	191.005	3.851.309	2.291.637	5.652.468	0	38.809	35.723.311
inflows transfers	275.341	257.812 (690.685)	369.297	1.138.220	147.146	690.685	2.330.154	47.334	4.565.304
outflows	(70)	(626.454)	0	(1.218.957)	(171.976)			(46.723)	(2.064.180)
as at 31 December 2018	4.633.585	18.280.443	560.302	3.770.572	2.266.807	6.343.153	2.330.154	39.420	38.224.436
inflows transfers	406.557	1.639.268 (465.022)	45.314	5.666	106.652	465.022	0	296.426 2	2.499.883 0
outflows	0	(37.856)	0	(164.613)	(18.928)			(210.005)	(431.402)
as at 31 December 20	19 5.040.14	2 19.416.833	560.302	3.611.625	2.354.531	6.808.175	2.330.154	125.841 4	0.292.917

NOTE 10

TANGIBLE ASSETS AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS (continuation)

Cumulative amortisation	Operational leasing	Buildings and other constructions	Technical installations and cars	Equipment Fu	ırniture	「otal
_	J					
as at 01 January 2018	0	0	368.158	2.711.697	1.430.750	4.510.605
amortization of the year cumulative amortisation afferent to outflows	377.974		92.604	389.018 (210.782)	201.888 (171.976)	1.061.484 (382.758)
la 31 December 2017	377.974	0	460.762	2.889.933	1.460.662	5.189.331
amortization of the year			168.282	2		
cumulative amortisation				261.631	220.574	1.172.737
afferent to outflows				(116.449)	(15.142)	(131.591)
as at 31 December 201	8 900.224	0	629.044	4 3.035.115	1.666.094	6.230.477

### **10.2 REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS (RON)**

### 10.2 INVESTITII IMOBILIARE (RON)

 Ia 01 ianuarie 2018
 5,652,468

 transferuri
 690,685

 Ia 31 decembrie 2018
 6,343,153

 transferuri
 465,022

 Ia 31 decembrie 2019
 6,808,175

ia o i uece	mbrie 2019		6,808,175				
Localitate	Adresa	Supraf. Inch.	Supraf. Totala	Chirie fara Tva	valoare reevaluata la	% supraf.	Val. investitii
		mp	mp	-EUR-	31.12.2019 -	inchiriata	imobiliare
		28		420		29%	
	SF. GHEORGHE, str. Pta Victoriei nr 3	38	393	684	989,969		287,091
	Victorier III 3	48		864			
	SF.STEFAN str. 22 Dec	60	187	450	514,558	42.00%	216,114.54
	SF.STEFAN Str. 22 Dec	18.62	187	200	514,558	42.00%	216,114.54
	SF. MARIA, str. Mihai	64	214	420	673,355	49.10%	330,617.52
DEVA	Eminescu nr 13A	41		450	0/3,333	49.10%	330,617.32
		500		2500			
	REMEDIA DEPOZIT, str Dorobantilor nr. 43	680	3576,2	1600	2,415,741	33.00%	797,194.58
	Koglaniceanu	177	177	600	334,141	100%	334,140.87
	Str Horea nr 5	75	154	250	474,217	48%	227,624.16
DOBRA	SF. PETRU	60	133,86	132	191,813	44.80%	85,932.00
VATA	SF PARASCHIVA	75	215.76	500	271,973	34.80%	94,646.49
		51		400			. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	SF. TREIME, Ovidiu Densuseanu	56	377,41	504.2	541,127	42.90%	232,143.35
HATEG		55		440			
	str. Horea nr.5	47	72,63	235	149,956	64,71%	97,036.58
	PIATA UNIRII	35	60	210	86,027	58.30%	50,153.97
HUNEDOARA	SF ANA, STR VIORELE NR 6	137	230	300	460,988	59.50%	274,287.65
CLUJ	STR FAGULUI NR 1	95	207	320	646 202	100,00%	C4C 202 2 2
CLUJ	STR FAGULUT NR 1	112	207	380	646,292	100,00%	646,292.31
		30		252			
		23.8		166			
CIRATRIA	CE 4410051	36	277.44	216		20.400/	226 255 46
SIMERIA	SF. ANDREI	5	377.41	100	594,108	38.10%	226,355.16
		33		231			
		16		120			
PETROSANI	SF GAVRIL	86	174.56	20	390,441	49.30%	192,487.18
BUCURESTI	BD.METALURGIEI, NR.78	2173	5340	13.852	4,955,507	41,9%	2,076,357.49
	TARUS MEDIA	65		325			
BRASOV	Str.Zizinului	572	572	1.995	639,700	100%	639,699.75
·	TOTAL	5,492.42	8,301.73		14,329,912.61		6,808,174.60

TOTAL 5,492.42 8,301.73 14,329,912.61 6,808,174.60

Ianuarie – January; decembrie – December, transferuri – transfers; localitate – locality; adresa – address; supraf. inch. – leasable area; supraf. totală mp - total area sq. m.; chirie fără TVA - rent without VAT; valoare reevaluată la - revalued value as at; % supraf. inchiriata – leased area; val. investiții imobiliare - real estate investments value

#### **NOTE 11**

#### 11.1 SOFTWARE LICENSES

	Software	Amortisation	Remained
	licenses		value
as at 01 January 2018	617.764	520.261	97.504
Inflows	57.293	84.525	
Outflows	5.307	5.307	
as at 31 December 2018	669.750	599.479	70.272
inflows outflows	215.837	78.755	
as at 31 December 2019	885.587	678.234	207.353
11.2 LICENSES OF PHARMACIES	Licenses of pharmacies	Amortisation	Total
as at 01 January 2018	7.257.638	0	7.257.638
Inflows			
outflows	177.144		
as at 31 December 2018	7.080.494	0	7.080.494
inflows			
outflows	2.075.556		
as at 31 December 2019	<u>5.004.938</u>	0	5.004.938

In 2019, the company alienated the following pharmacy licences:
- a licence held in Târgoviște city

- seven licences from Bucharest
- two licences held in Iași

#### NOTE 12 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT THEIR FAIR VALUE

Name	value
Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution&Logistics SRL	289.520
Participations of companies outside the group *	5.316
Letters of guarantee for participation /performance bond	120.917
Guarantees suppliers utilities/merchandise/rents	258.252
TOTAL	674.005

<sup>\*</sup> Companies over which Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. does not have control and does not influence their decisions (EUROM BANK/LEUMI BANK and BODY FARM S.R.L.).

#### **NOTE 13 STOCKS**

Description	31-dec-2017	31-dec-2018	31-dec-2019
Merchandise in	36.311.263	83.526.032	61.987.654
warehouses			
Merchandise in	18.728.159	21.515.844	18.591.653
pharmacies*			
Adjustments	(273.886)	(270.800)	0
Other stocks	6.363	124.556	47.581
Trade mark-up	(3.976.272)	(4.661.898)	(4.068.093)
VAT not	(1.744.744)	(2.047.174)	(1.746.630)
applicable			
TOTAL	49.050.883	98.186.559	74.812.167

<sup>\*</sup> at retail price

#### **NOTE 14 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Description	31-dec-2019	31-dec-2018
TRADE RECEIVABLES:	132.399.134	150.720.279
trade receivables	135.814.570	154.135.714
adjustments for trade receivables	(3.415.436)	(3.415.436)
OTHER RECEIVABLES:	2.590.617	2.620.956
discounts to be received from merchandise suppliers	1.620.919	2.008.424
court costs to be recovered afferent to	42.326	42.206

disputes under progress		
other receivables (vat, corporate tax, medical	927.372	570.326
leaves)		

### **NOTE 15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	31-dec-2017	31-dec-2018	31-dec- 2019
Accounts in banks in RON	8.435.813	2.130.178	8.528.285
Accounts in banks in currency	895.307	521.279	686.277
Cash deposit RON	711.564	867.964	1.051.587
Cash at home in foreign currence	y		1.838
Other values		6.450	7.750
Total cash and cash	10.042.684	3.525.871	10.275.736
equivalents			

### **NOTE 16 SHARE CAPITAL**

### 31-dec-2019

Shareholders	No. of shares	Nominal value	%
TARUS VALENTIN-NORBERT	69.494.616	6.949.462	65,5055
PAVEL IONICA-MIRELA	25.724.330	2.572.433	24,2477
OTHERS	10.870.854	1.087.085	10,2468
TOTAL	106.089.800	10.608.980	100

Retreatment of the share capital was carried out according to IAS 29 "Financial reporting in in hyperinflationary economies", resulting an adjustment in a total value of 312.229 lei.

#### **NOTE 17 RESERVES**

	31-dec-2019	31-dec- 2018
Legal reserves	1.756.937	1.623.470
Other reserves	11.893.164	11.453.348
Revaluation reserves tangible assets	17.442.767	15.898.760
TOTAL	31.092.868	28.975.578

**Legal reserve**: according to law 31/1990, at the closure of each financial year at least 5% is taken over, applied over the accounting profit, before determining the corporate tax, of which non-taxable incomes are deducted and the expenses related to these non-taxable incomes are added, until it reaches the fifth part from the subscribed and paid-up share capital or from the patrimony, as appropriate, according to the organisation and functioning laws.

**Fixed assets revaluation reserves**: when the accounting value of a tangible asset increases as a result of revaluation, then the increase must be recognized in other elements of the comprehensive result and cumulated in equities, with title of revaluation surplus. Revaluation reserves cannot be distributed and cannot be used at the share capital increase. **Other reserves** include reserves representing tax facilities, as well as reserves constituted from profits in previous years.

#### **NOTE 18 DIVIDENDS**

Evolution of dividends distributed and paid in the last 5 years:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Initial balance	2.114.415	217.459	205.414	214.756	241.226
Distributed gross dividends	1.591.347*	0	700.927**	1.060.898*	1.591.347*
Paid tax on dividends	96.217	0	34.415	52.675	78.995
Paid dividends	3.392.086	12.045	657.170	981.753	1.544.225
Payment dividends	217.459	205.414	214.756	241.226	209.353

<sup>\*</sup> from the profit of previous year

<sup>\*\*</sup> from the profit of 2016 and reserves

#### **NOTE 19 RESULT CARRIED FORWARD**

	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.123.609	587.771
Profit transfer 2016	5.017.756	
Profit distribution 2016	-4.031.162	
Profit transfer 2017		4.257.317
Profit distribution 2017		-3.212.684
Retreatment of dividends FRDL->FR	0	1.500.000
Retreatment of IFRS 16	-15.263	-8.794
Balance at the end of the year	4.094.940	3.123.609

#### **NOTE 20 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION**

As at 31.12.2019, the Company recorded a net profit of 2.563.206 Lei, which is proposed for distribution as follows:

Legal reserve to be constituted: 133.467 Lei

dividends: 2.121.796 Leiother reserves: 307.943 Lei

As at 31.12.2019 the net profit realised by Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution&Logistics SRL, in the amount of 1.790.041 Lei is proposed to be distributed on the following destinations:

- dividends to be paid to Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. 900.000 lei
- non-distributed profit 890.041 lei

#### **NOTE 21 OWN SHARES**

In 2019, the Company did not purchase or sell own shares. In 2015, following the change of the main activity object imposed by the Law No. 95/2006, republished in August 2015, (Art. 800 para. 2), the Company had to buy back from the market a number of 300.100 shares at a price established by an authorised assessor.

#### **NOTE 22 LEASING**

As at 31 December 2019, FRDL had under progress one contract of financial leasing that has as object means of transportation for the distribution of merchandise.

Description	31 –dec- 2018	31 -dec - 2019
Maximum 1 year	36.938	17.932
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	18.105	0
Current value of debts –financial leasing	55.043	17.932

Also, FRDL has under progress several operational leasing contracts, contracts that were retreated according to IFRS 16.

#### **NOTE 23 PROVISIONS**

Name of the provision	Balance at the beginning of the financial year	Transi	fers	Balance at the end of the financial year
		in the	from the	
		account	account	
PROVISIONS FOR CURRENT ASSETS:	3.695.426	0	270.800	3.424.626
provision for expired merchandise	270.800	0	270.800	0
provision for doubtful clients	3.415.435	0	0	3.415.435
provision for the depreciation of debtors	9.191	0	0	9.191
PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND EXPENSES:	10.449	0	10.449	0
Provision for VAT expired merchandise	10.449	0	10.449	0

GRAND TOTAL 3.705.875 0 281.249 3.424.626

#### **NOTE 24 COMMITMENTS**

The company has opened with BANCA TRANSILVANIA a multi-currency credit line for working capital. The credit line can be also used by FRDL.

Objective	Credit line - financing of working capital
Amount	10.000.000 EUR
Maturity	31 Mai 2020
Guarantees	Security interest in real property over company immovables
Used CL 31.12.2019	5.796.705 EUR
Restricted CL 31.12.2019	5.796.705 EUR
CL to be used 31.12.2019	4.203.295 EUR

As at 31.12.2019, the amount used from the credit line (exclusively by FRDL), respectively EUR 5.796.705 is afferent to the letters of guarantee for participation and performance bond issued in favour of clients, letters of payment guarantee issued in favour of merchandise suppliers (in total EUR 5.729.910) and the amounts drawn for working capital (EUR 66.795). The amounts afferent to guarantee letters are not interest-bearing and are emphasized only in a non-accounting manner, not being an exigible debt.

#### **NOTE 25 TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

description	31-dec-2018	31-dec-2019
Commercial debts, of which:	241.058.212	202.648.537
merchandise suppliers	240.886.509	202.249.311
assets suppliers	171.703	365.802
other current liabilities, of which:	5.091.815	5.036.832
salaries and afferent taxes	2.756.334	2.863.314
dividends	241.226	209.353
VAT to be paid	1.945.815	1.795.788
other taxes and charges	6.715	7.167

other creditors	141.724	161.210

Salaries of December 2019 and afferent taxes were liquidated in January 2019.

Other taxes and charges" are represented by ecotax, which were also paid in January 2020.

"Other creditors" represent guarantees paid by tenants and managerial personnel.

#### **NOTE 26 DISPUTES**

Companies have disputes open as claimant, mainly for the recovery of amounts of commercial nature from clients whose debits exceeded the due date.

#### NOTE 27 PRESENTATION OF TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED PARTIES

Transactions consisted of sales and purchases of merchandise, as well as in the provision of services, as follows:

	object of contract	contract	REMEDIA	REMEDIA	client	supplier
partner		year	sales	purchases	balance	balance
Farmaceutica	sale/purchase of	2015	1.480.704	74.742.999	0	20.378.647
REMEDIA	merchandise/auto,	2016				
Distribution&Logistics	rental of premises					
	and auto					
Tarus Media	services of medical	2006	27.083	41.245	34.150	34.371
	promotion					
	/premises rents					
Imobiliara Magheru	lease of spaces	2006	0	196.946	0	1.042

For the transactions carried out with affiliated parties, no guarantees over receivables or liabilities are constituted.

On the date of the report, the list of persons affiliated to the company Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. is composed of:

- Valentin-Norbert TARUS Austrian citizen
- "TARUS" Valentin Norbert TARUS e.U. Austrian individual enterprise
- Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution&Logistics S.R.L.
- TARUS MEDIA S.R.L.
- IMOBILIARA MAGHERU S.R.L.

Note 28 Reporting on activity segments							
	Hospitals and	Distribution	Other distribution	REMEDIA	Provided services	Other	TOTAL*
	clinics		channels**	pharmacies	and rents	operations	31.12.2019
Net turnover	105,962,048	218,435,013	16,537,977	102,515,111	2,961,134	0	446,411,283
Incomes from the sale of merchandise	105,962,048	219,502,800	17,026,175	102,002,604	0	0	444,493,627
Commercial discounts granted	0	-1,067,787	-488,198	0	0	0	-1,555,985
Incomes from services provided and rents	0	0	0	512,507	2,961,134		3,473,641
Other operating incomes	0	0	0	0	0	5,715,974	5,715,974
OPERATING INCOMES - TOTAL	105,962,048	218,435,013	16,537,977	102,515,111	2,961,134	5,715,974	452,127,257
Expenses with merchandise	97,174,859	199,474,427	16,526,470	80,697,761	0	-2,154,166	391,719,351
Expenses on merchandise	99,448,529	201,615,589	17,018,094	82,210,051	0	-2,289,406	399,002,857
Commercial discounts received	-2,273,670	-2,141,162	-491,624	-1,512,290	0	-864,760	-7,283,506
Gross margin from the sale of merchandise	8,787,189	18,960,586	11,507	21,304,843	0	2,154,166	51,218,291
Other operating costs	6,358,854	18,955,083	802,797	25,327,312	672,170	4,488,272	56,604,488
Direct costs	1,313,055	7,028,867	3,297	18,955,053	472,692	2,240,567	31,126,230
Logistics costs	2,811,831	7,203,970	425,276	0	0	0	10,441,077
Indirect costs	2,233,968	4,722,246	373,465	5,260,319	199,478	2,247,705	15,037,181
OPERATING EXPENSES - TOTAL	103,533,713	218,429,510	17,329,267	106,025,073	672,170	2,334,106	448,323,839
Operating result Financial result Gross result Corporate tax Net profit *includes unallocated amounts	2,428,335	5,503	-791,290	-3,509,962	2,288,964	3,381,868	3,803,418 -680,485 3,122,933 681,817 2,441,116

\*\*storehouse+Pentron+miscellaneous

<sup>41</sup> 

#### NOTE 29 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR MANAGING FINANCIAL RISK

#### Financial risk management

Companies are exposed to a series of financial risks such as:

- Capital risk
- Market risk (which includes the currency risk, the interest rate risk and the price risk)
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

The management of companies, by the measures taken, tries to minimize the possible adverse effects that might affect the financial results of Companies.

#### Capital risk

The management objectives in what concerns the administration of Companies' equities include:

- Continuity of company activity
- Optimal dimensioning of capitals for the reduction of its cost.

The capital comprises liabilities, which include loans, cash and cash equivalents and equities comprising share capital, reserves, current result and result carried forward. The Company can review its capital structure on a regular basis by the levers that are at hand. (payment of dividends to shareholders, issuance of new shares, sale of assets for the purpose of liabilities reduction etc).

The main indicator based on which the Company monitors the capital is the indebtedness degree calculated as the ratio between the borrowed capital (from bank and leasing institutions) and equities. The statement of the "indebtedness degree" indicator as at 31.12.2019:

	31.12.2018	31.12.2019
Borrowed capital*	55.043	337.166
Equities	46.588.268	49.061.524
Indebtedness degree	0,12%	0,69%

<sup>\*</sup>including financial leasing

#### **Currency risk**

Companies' exposure to the currency risk is exclusively given by monetary items such as trade receivables, trade liabilities and loans. Companies are mainly exposed to the currency risk for the payments to leasing companies, as well as at the purchases carried out in currency.

Considering that the share of liabilities in foreign currency is relatively reduced, reasonable fluctuations of exchange rates will not produce significant effects in future financial statements.

Together with the obligation of large international manufacturers to sell drugs in lei (in the spring of 2009), currency risk was greatly diminished.

A small part of the Companies' purchases is realised in EURO and USD. At the same time, the Companies' exports merchandise in EURO.

Assets and monetary liabilities expressed in currency on the date of the report are presented as follows:

Description	31.12.2018		31.1	2.2019
	EURO	USD	EURO	USD
Trade receivables	176.951		176.951	
Trade liabilities	822.033	190	822.033	190
Bank loans				
Financial leasing	11.802		11.802	

#### Interest rate risk

Companies do not have significant interest-bearing assets, income and cash flows not being substantially influenced by the changes in interests exchange rates from the market.

The reporting company has opened only one credit line for which the interest is calculated depending on the ROBOR or EURIBOR rate at 3 months, depending on the currency used. Considering the low degree of indebtedness of the Company, it is appreciated that reasonable fluctuations of the interest rate will not produce significant effects in future financial statements.

#### Price risk

The companies are preponderantly trading ethical drugs whose maximum price is fixed by the Romanian authorities. The updating of those prices, in compliance with the legislation in force, is carried out on an annual basis.

In the last period, pressure is noticed from the competition, which is countered by granting discounts and diversifying and improving the quality of the services offered.

The policy adopted by the Companies is to obtain additional discounts from the suppliers by the careful selection of them, correlated with the optimisation of stocks.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss risk for the Company which appears if a client fails to meet its contractual obligations. The company is mainly exposed to credit risk occurred from sales to clients.

In the current market conditions of Romania, the distribution of drugs is based on lending.

The company adopted the policy to trade only with reliable partners and obtaining sufficient guarantees as means to mitigate risks of financial losses due to failure to meet the obligations by third parties. For its clients, the Company established lending limits and requests payment guarantee instruments, such as promissory notes guaranteed by the administrator, checks and receivables assignment contracts.

In order to counter the non-payment of receivables and the cash flow risk, the management of the company Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. took a series of measures, such as:

- Periodic reanalysis (6 months) of credit limits of all clients, together with the provision of balances for the risk of non-collection at a top company in the field.
- Analysis with increased frequency of debits and financial statements of clients
- Employing additional personnel within the control departments with increased attributions in what concerns the establishing and control of credit limits, stocks management, initiating and pursuing court proceedings of debtors as well as the recovery of debits.
- Strict control of costs with a positive impact on cash-flow

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk appears from the management by the Companies of current assets and of financing expenses and reimbursements for its debit instruments.

The Companies' policy is to make ensure it will always have enough cash in order to be able to meet its payment obligations upon maturity. In order to reach this objective, cash availability is maintained (or in the credit line) to meet the needs of payments. The Companies' sufficient liquid resources to honour their obligations under all the expected reasonable circumstances.

Companies' liabilities (trade liabilities and other liabilities, loans, financial leasing) are classified by the company management in short-term liabilities (due in less than 12 months) and medium and long-term liabilities (due within a period of 13-48 months). The Companies have no due liabilities more than 48 months after the date of the report.

Liabilities distribution after the maturity date 0-12 months, respectively 13-48 months is appropriately presented in the Statement of financial position ("current liabilities", respectively "long-term liabilities")

#### **Bank liquidities**

A significant amount from the cash availability of the Companies is in banks in the form of demand deposits or cash. The Companies are working mainly with Raiffeisen Bank, Banca Transilvania, and the State Treasury. The commercial and lending conditions offered by the banks to which the Companies have bank accounts opened are periodically analysed by the management of the financial accounting department.

#### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of occurrence of direct or indirect losses coming from a wide range of causes associated to processes, personnel, Companies infrastructure, as well as from external factors, such as those coming from the legal and regulatory requirements and from the generally accepted standards on the organisational behaviour. Operational risks come from all the operations of the Companies.

The main responsibility in the development of control instruments related to operational risk belongs to the management of the Companies. The directions for the development of operational risk management standards are:

- drafting operational continuity plans
- alignment to the regulatory and legal requirements

- periodical analysis of operational risk to which the Companies are exposed and adapting the procedures and the manner of performing controls for preventing identified risks
- identification of operational losses concomitantly with the generation of proposals for remediation of causes that determined them
- preventing the risk of disputes
- mitigating risks, including by using insurance where appropriate
- development and professional training

#### **NOTE 30 SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

Preparing the financial statements of the Company imposes the management to make estimations and hypotheses affecting the values in relation to income, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the notes accompanying them and to present contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

These estimations and hypotheses determine an uncertainty that may cause a significant future adjustment of accounting values.

Assumptions and other sources of uncertainty in estimation, presented in compliance with IAS 1.125 are related to estimations that impose the management the most difficult, subjective and complex reasoning.

The following are critical professional judgments/reasoning which the Company management has done with a significant impact on the values recognised in financial statements:

- Lifespan of fixed assets (NOTE 3)
- Deferred taxes (NOTE 3)
- Provisions (NOTE 23)
- Reporting on segments (NOTE 28)
- Cost of merchandise sold by FR and supplied from FRDL
- Retreatment of operational leasing contracts according to IFRS 16

Considering that the main sources of estimation uncertainty (risk of receivables non-collection, depreciation of stocks, other expenses) were forecasted by the management and appropriate provisions were recorded, we appreciate that there is no significant risk for the accounting value of assets and liabilities to fundamentally change in the next financial year.

### Evaluation of the objectives, policies and procedures of the capital management entity

The policy of companies is to include in equities the following:

- share capital
- issuance premiums
- legal reserves and other reserves
- current result
- result carried forward
- own shares

Companies were not the object of provisions imposed from the outside regarding capital in 2019.

#### NOTE 31 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

In February 2020, the operating licences of 52 pharmacies were sold.

#### **NOTE 32 - ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL INDICATORS**

\*Thousand Lei

LIQUIDITY AND WORKING CAPITAL	FR	FRDL
current liquidity (Current assets/Current liabilities)	1,30	1,02
Current assets	36.894	203.450
Current liabilities	28.383	200.158
degree of indebtedness (Borrowed capital / Equity x 100)	0%	7,57%
Borrowed capital (including leasing)	0	337
Equity	44.547	4.453
turnover speed for client debit items (average customer balance/turnover *365)	44 days	119 days
Average customer balance	12.672	134.833
net turnover	104.201	413.201
Turnover speed of liabilities		179 days
(average suppliers balance/cogs*365)	106 days	
Average suppliers balance	23.350	187.331
Cost of merchandise sold	80.698	381.035
Turnover speed of stocks (average stock balance/COGS * 365	60 days	61 days
Average stocks balance	13.251	63.410
Cost of merchandise sold	80.698	381.035
turnover speed of fixed assets (turnover/fixed assets)	2,77	474
net turnover	104.201	413.201
Fixed assets	37.650	871
Gross profit margin (%) (gross profit/net sales)	2,57%	0,58%
Gross profit	2.669	2.366
Net turnover	104.201	413.201

#### Note:

- <sup>1)</sup> **Current liquidity** the indicator level reflects a good payment capacity, therefore a reduced risk for creditors, certifying that the company is capable of covering its short-term liabilities based on receivables and cash availabilities. The indicator evolved positively both as compared to the same period last year (1,2) and as compared to September 2019 (1,28) to FR. In the case of FRDL, the indicator slightly improved as compared to December 2018 (1,01) and maintained the same value as compared to September 2019 (1,02).
- <sup>2)</sup> **Degree of indebtedness** expresses the effectiveness of credit risk management, indicating potential financing, liquidity problems, with influences in honouring the assumed commitments. In the case of FR there is no risk, whereas for FRDL, the value of the indicator indicates a low risk. As compared to the same period of last year, the indicator degraded (from

- 1,18%). In the calculation of this indicator, the borrowed capital comprises both bank loans and finance lease liabilities.
- <sup>3)</sup> **Turnover speed for client debit items** expresses company effectiveness in collecting its receivables, respectively the number of days until the date on which debtors pay their liabilities to the company. Considering the dynamics of sales and the specificity of the collection of receivables in the distribution of drugs, we consider that the value of the indicator is normal for both companies under the given conditions. For FR, the indicator had the following evolution; 43 days on September 2019 and 47 days on December 2018. In the case of FRDL, the indicator improved as compared to September 2019 (=121 days) and depreciated as compared to the same period of last year (= 111 days).
- <sup>4)</sup> **Turnover speed of liabilities** represents the average period in which suppliers are paid. In the previous financial year (2018), FR paid its suppliers in average at 125 days and FRDL at 177 days.
- 5) The value of the **No. of days on hand** indicator (60, 61 days respectively) can be considered that it falls within the specifics of the activity in the case of FRDL and exceeding the limit imposed by the internal procedures of the company (45 days) in the case of FR. In the case of FR, the indicator positively evolved both as compared to the same period last year (68 days) and as compared to 30.09.2019(62 days). In the case of FRDL, the indicator depreciated as compared to the same period last year (56 days) and improved as compared to September 2019 (=64 days)
- <sup>6)</sup> **Turnover speed of fixed assets** expresses the effectiveness of the management of fixed assets, by examining the turnover generated by a certain quantity of fixed assets. In the case of FR, the indicator expresses a weak use of fixed assets, although it positively evolved from 2,61 to 2,77.

#### Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A.

President of the Board of Administrators "TARUS" Valentin Norbert TARUS e.U.

by representative

Valentin Norbert TARUS