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# Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A.

# **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - unconsolidated (lei)**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Net turnover	63.833.250	104.200.954
Incomes from the sale of merchandise	61.752.389	102.002.604
Commercial discounts granted	0	0
Incomes from services provided and rents	2.080.861	2.198.350
Other operating incomes	39.971.863	4.707.939
OPERATING INCOMES - TOTAL	103.805.113	108.908.892
Material expenses	51.152.380	82.221.269
Expenses with merchandise	51.154.844	82.210.052
Commercial discounts received	-1.115.724	-1.512.291
Expenses with raw materials and consumables	526.205	734.569
Other material expenses (inventory objects)	49.024	98.360
Expenses with energy and water	538.031	690.579
Personnel expenses	12.217.535	18.515.966
Salaries and allowances	10.845.492	16.483.655
Expenses with insurance and social protection	369.579	538.774
Other personnel expenses	1.002.464	1.493.538
Amortisation and provisions	259.867	398.330
Amortisation	253.399	324.583
Net provisions	0	-54.370
Losses from receivables	6.468	128.118
Other operating expenses	8.570.541	7.320.258
Expenses on external benefits	2.904.736	4.630.239
Expenses with other duties, taxes and similar levies	478.766	472.075
Other expenses	5.187.038	2.217.944
OPERATING EXPENSES - TOTAL	72.200.323	108.455.823
OPERATING RESULT	31.604.789	453.069
		100100
Financial incomes	1.017.644	2.226.990
Interest income	14.956	1.901
Incomes from exchange rate differences	4.973	14.495
Incomes from dividends	966.733	2.204.905
Discounts for advance payments	30.982	5.689
Other financial incomes	0	0
Financial expenses	5.911	10.715
Interest charges	0	0
Operational leasing interests (IFRS16)		0
Expenses from exchange rate differences	1.093	4.453
Advance collections discounts	4.818	6.262

FINANCIAL RESULT		0
	1.011.733	2.216.275
TOTAL INCOME	104.822.756	
TOTAL EXPENSES	72.206.234	108.466.538
GROSS RESULT	32.616.522	2.669.344
Corporate tax	4.380.073	106.138
TOTAL NET PROFIT of which distributable	28.236.449	2.563.206
Company's shareholders	28.236.449	2.563.206
Minority interest		
Other elements of the comprehensive result		
Other elements of comprehensive income		0
Tax afferent to other elements of comprehensive income		
Minority interest		
FINANCIAL RESULT		
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFFERENT TO THE PERIOD - TOTAL of which		
attributable:	28.236.449	2.563.206
Company's shareholders	28.236.449	2.563.206
Minority interest		
Result per share (in Lei)	0	
- basic	0,2662	0,0242
- diluted	0,2662	0,0242
* retreated according to IFRS 16		

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

Financial Director Elena CODREAN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - consolidated (Lei)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - COnsolidated (Lei)	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
ASSETS		
Fixed assets	48.725.139	37.650.247
Tangible assets	28.034.238	25.286.321
Real estate investments	8.204.038	6.808.175
Operational leasing assets		
Software licenses	83	3.627
Pharmacy licenses	213.636	5.004.938
Participations held in group companies	292.320	292.320
Participations held in companies outside the group	5.316	5.316
Deposits and guarantees paid	11.975.509	249.551
Current assets	29.376.485	36.893.890
Stocks	1.793.844	12.667.433
Trade receivables	1.637.382	14.980.027
Other receivables	413.355	279.056
Cash and cash equivalents	25.531.903	8.967.374
Accrued expenses	990.057	54.346
TOTAL ASSETS	79.091.681	74.598.483
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES		
Equities	73.672.543	44.547.474
Share capital	10.921.209	10.921.209
Issuance premiums	757.485	757.485
Reserves	34.574.086	30.863.898
Current result	28.236.449	2.563.206
Result carried forward	-26.410	0
Result carried forward - restatement	-312.229	-312.229
Profit distribution	-365.419	-133.467
Own shares	-112.628	-112.628
Long-term liabilities	2.246.739	1.668.296
Liabilities from financial leasing		0
Provisions		0
Liabilities with deferred profit tax	2.246.739	1.668.296
		20 202 742
Current liabilities	3.172.399	28.382.713
Bank loans		0
Liabilities from financial leasing		
Liabilities from operational leasing		0
Suppliers and other assimilated liabilities	2.773.247	25.921.795
Provisions	242.555	0
Liabilities with current tax	-242.606	29.864
Other short-term liabilities	641.758	2.431.054
Total liabilities	E 410 130	20.054.000
Total liabilities	5.419.138	30.051.009
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES	79.091.681	74.598.483
TOTAL EQUITES AND LIABILITIES	19.031.001	/4.330.403

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (RON)

	Share	Legal	Revaluation	Other	Issuance	Result carried	Current	Profit	Own	TOTAL
Balance as at 01.01.2019	capital 10.921.209	reserves 1.622.910	reserves 15.898.760	reserves 11.224.939	premiums 757.485	forward -312.229	result 2.141.021	distribution -109.859	shares -112.628	42.031.608
Profit transfer to result carried forward 2018						2.031.162	-2.031.162			0
Profit distribution 2018 to dividends						-1.591.347				-1.591.347
Profit distribution 2018 to other reserves				439.815		-439.815				0
Accounting result 2019							2.563.206			2.563.206
Legal reserve 2019		133.467						-133.467		0
Closure of account 129 (legal reserve 2018)							-109,859	109,859		0
Outputs buildings+lands			-4.140							-4.140
Revaluation of buildings and lands			1.842.244							1.842.244
Deferred tax			-294.097							-294.097
Balance as at 31.12.2019	10.921.209	1.756.377	17.442.767	11.664.754	757.485	-312.229	2.563.206	-133.467	-112.628	44.547.474

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

	Share	Logal	Revaluation	Other	Issuance	Result carried	Current	Profit	Own	TOTAL
	capital	Legal reserves	reserves	reserves	premiums	forward	result	distribution	shares	
Balance as at 01.01.2020	10.921.209	1.756.377	17.442.767	11.664.754	757.485	-312.229	2.563.206	-133.467	-112.628	44.547.474
										0
Profit transfer 2019 to result carried forward						2.429.739	-2.429.739			0
Profit distribution 2019 to dividends						2.121.796				-2.121.796
Profit distribution 2020 to other reserves		365.419						-365.419		0
Profit distribution 2019 to other reserves				307.943		-307.943				0
Result 2020							28.236.449			28.236.449
Legala reserve 2020										0
Closure of account 129 (legal reserve 2019)							-133.467	133.467		0
Outputs buildings + lands										0
Revaluation of buildings and lands			3.615.269							3.615.269
Deferred tax			-578.443							-578.443
Correction of accounting errors 2019						-26.410				-26.410
Balance as at 31.12.2020	10.921.209	2.121.796	20.479.593	11.972.697	757.485	-338.639	28.236.449	-365.419	-112.628	73.672.543

# STATEMENT OF TREASURY FLOWS (RON)

# Unconsolidated

2020

	2020
	12 months
Cash flows from operating activities	
Collections from the sale of goods and from the provision of services	84.904.848
Other cash inflows	714.854
Payments to suppliers of goods and services	-74.744.221
Payments to and on behalf of employees (including taxes on salaries)	-12.527.240
Corporate tax payments	-4.652.543
Payments of other taxes and fees	-3.243.388
Paid interests	
Collected interests (current account)	14.956
Other cash outflows	-2.696.808
Total operating cash flow	12.229.542
Cash flow from investment activities	
Collections from the sale of long-term assets and financial investments	39.816.991
Collected interests (from deposits))	
Collected dividends	966.733
Payments for the acquisition of long-term assets	
Total cash flow from investments	40.783.724
Cash flow from financing activities	
Short-term loan withdrawals	
Repayment of short-term loans	
Net foreign exchange differences	4.374
Finantari primite de la actionari	
Repayments of long-term loans, including interest	
Payments to shareholders (dividends)	-1.994.027
Payments own shares	
Loans granted to own branches	-10.000.000
Total cash flow from financing	- 11.989.652
Total cash flow	16.564.529
Cash at the beginning of the period	8.967.374
Cash at the end of the period	25.531.903

#### NOTE 1 INFORMATION ON COMPANY

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 31.12.2020 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 above mentioned legislation, the company had to redeem from the market (in 2015) a number of 300.100 shares at a price established by an authorized evaluator.

During the year 2020 Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. or Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution & Logistics S.R.L did not participate in mergers.

In the same period, the company alienated assets afferent to 52 pharmacy licences held in Bucharest and in Alba, Arad, Dambovita, Dolj, Giurgiu, Hunedoara, Ilfov, Ialomita, Mures and Timis counties.

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

### **Conformity statement**

The 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), as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements as at 31.12.2020 of the reporting entity were approved by the Board of Administrators of the Company as at 10.03.2021.

#### 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).

The company does not have financial instruments that would imply the use of other fair value estimation methods.

During 2020, there were no events and circumstances that would lead to the recognition of a loss from a significant depreciation of tangible assets.

### 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

## 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 2020 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

# Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A.

# Unconsolidated financial statements concluded as at 31.12.2020

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.

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 2020 are evaluated in RON using the exchange rate (NBR) valid on the date of concluding the financial year, respectively 1 EUR = 4,8694RON; 1 USD = 3,9660RON.

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).

Upon transferring of the wholesale operations to FRDL, the financial leasing contracts were also transferred, so that at 31.12.2020 the company did not have any ongoing financial or operational leasing contract.

# **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.

The company was 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 2020, 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 2020 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 2020, the company alienated assets afferent to 52 pharmacy licences held in Bucharest and Alba, Arad, Dambovita, Dolj, Giurgiu, Hunedoara, Ilfov, Ialomita, Mures and Timis counties.

# 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.

In order to ensure optimal cash flow, the reporting company and FRDL have a credit line opened in common in the amount of 53,6 million LEI, used at 31.12.2020 exclusively for the issuance of letters of guarantee of participation/performance bond issued in favour of clients and for payment of guarantees to suppliers of goods.

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.

The company did not constitute a provision for the claw back tax, having no legal obligation to bear the costs of its amount, since it is not performing pharmaceutical products manufaturing.

# **Employees benefits (IAS 19)**

### a) Pensions plan

All employees of the Company 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 company 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, on the occasion of legal holidays.

All employees also benefit from fixed bonuses on the occasion of Easter and Christmas, as well as the holiday bonuses, according to the collective employment agreement.

Also according to the collective employment agreement, 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.

The company politicy for other benefits of employees on long term is to recognise the gains and losses when they occur within the account of profit and loss.

# 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 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:

	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
				pAgencies – 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.

#### 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	2020	2019
NET TURNOVER, of which:	63.833.250,00	104.200.954,00
incomes from the sale of merchandise, of which:	61.752.389,00	102.002.604,00
Sales of Remedia pharmacies	61.752.389,00	102.002.604,00
<ul> <li>Sales of third party pharmacies</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>distribution to hospitals</li> </ul>		
- deposit distribution		
<ul> <li>other distribution channels</li> </ul>		
commercial discounts granted		
incomes from services provided and rents, of which:	2.080.861,00	2.198.350,00
- logistic services and store keeping		
- rents	1.872.846,00	1.631.216,00
- shelf promotion	208.015,00	512.505,00
- other services	0,00	54.629,00

# Other operating income

description	2020	2019
penalties	4.128,00	-374,00
sales of tangible assets	39.847.691,00	4.609.753,00
Supplier statement reconciliation		
Other incomes	120.044,00	98.560,00
TOTAL	39.971.863,00	4.707.939,00

# **NOTE 5 MATERIAL EXPENSES**

Description	2020	2019
Cost of merchandise *	50.039.120,00	80.697.761,00
Utilities	538.031,00	690.579,00
Fuel	224.815,00	326.159,00
Spare parts	27.028,00	35.670,00
Consumables	274.361,00	372.740,00
Inventory items	49.025,00	98.360,00
TOTAL	51.152.380,00	82.221.269,00

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

# **NOTE 6 PERSONNEL EXPENSES**

Personnel expenses have the following composition:

Description	2020	2019
Gross salaries and allowances	10.845.492,00	16.483.655,00
Expenses with insurances and social protection	369.579,00	538.774,00
Insurance contribution for labour	245.753,00	372.935,00
Other expenses on insurance and social protection expenses	123.826,00	165.839,00
Other personnel expenses	1.002.464,00	1.493.538,00
PFA/PFI	250.000,00	312.425,00
Fund for disabled persons	151.617,00	263.141,00
Meal tickets/gift	600.847,00	917.972,00
TOTAL	12.217.535,00	18.515.966,00

The costs (including fees) with remuneration in 2020 of the Board of Administrators and of the General Director, were in a total amount of 366.384 lei.

# **NOTE 7 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

Description		
- Joseph Grand	2020	2019
Repairs	95.976,00	99.527,00
Rents	1.673.233,00	3.093.191,00
Insurance	26.799,00	26.190,00
Post and telecommunications	98.392,00	137.571,00
Displacements and transport	41.654,00	82.203,00
Advertisement	7.245,00	58.286,00
Protocol	32.589,00	71.297,00
Donations and sponsorships	75.874,00	15.000,00
Other taxes and fees	478.766,00	472.075,00
Bank fees	75.704,00	121.678,00
Other services provided by third parties	860.390,00	940.296,00
Other operating expenses	5.103.919,00	2.202.944,00
TOTAL	8.570.541,00	7.320.258,00

# **NOTE 8 FINANCIAL RESULTS**

Description	2020	2019
Interest income	14.956,00	1.901,00
Interest expenses		
Incomes from exchange rate differences	4.973,00	14.495,00
Incomes from dividends	-1.093,00	-4.453,00
Advance payments discounts	30.982,00	-6.262,00
Advance collections discounts	-4.818,00	5.689,00
Received dividends	966.733,00	2.204.905,00
Result	1.011.733,00	2.216.275,00

# **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	2020	2019
total income	104.822.756,00	111.135.882
total expenses (without corporate tax)	72.206.234,00	108.466.538
gross accounting result	32.616.522,00	2.669.344
deductions	614.591,00	458.049
non-taxable income	966.733	2.259.276
non-deductible expenses	5.388.675	761.342
tax result	31.801.194	713.362
corporate tax	4.893.704	114.138
Tax reduction	-513.631	8.000
total corporate tax on current profit	4.380.073	106.138

# NOTE 10 TANGIBLE ASSETS & REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

10.1 TANGIBLE ASSETS								
		Buildings	Technical	Equipment	Furniture	Operational	Advances for	
			installations			leasing	fixed	
	Lands	and other constructions	and cars	and vehicles		assets	assets	Total
as at 01 January 2019	4.633.584	18280443	64.149	2.768.709	2.138.551	0	39.420	27.924.856
Inflows/reevaluations	406.557	1639268	5.946		32.011		296.426	740.940
transfers	400.337	-465022	3.940		32.011		290.420	-465.022
outflows		-37856		-93.359	-18928	0	-210.005	-341220
as at 31 December 2019	5.040.141	19.416.833	70.095	2.675.350	2.151.635	0	125.841	29.479.895
Inflows/reevaluations	297.826	4.391.024	29.850	221.770	98.500		610.222	5.649.192
transfers		-1.395.863						-1.395.863
outflows	-1.030	-1.079.796	-37.076	-88.054	-850.508		-28.239	-2.084.703
as at 31 December 2020	5.336.937	21.332.198	62.869	2.809.066	1.399.626		707.824	31.648.521

<sup>\*</sup>exclusively real estate investments

		Buildings	Technical	Equipment	Furniture	Total
Cumulative amortisation	Lands	and other constructions	installations and cars	and vehicles		
as at 01 January 2019			348.650	2.193.293	1.444.501	3.986.444
amortization of the year				136.682	178.951	315.633
cumulative amortisation						
afferent to outflows				-93.359	-15.142	-108501
as at 31 December 2019		0	348.650	2.236.616	1.608.310	4.193.576
amortization of the year			684	117.351	132.076	250.111
cumulative amortisation						
afferent to outflows				-117.693	-711.713	-829.406
as at 31 December 2020			349.334	2.236.274	1.028.673	3.614.281

10.2 REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS (RON)	
as at 01 January 2019	6.343.153
transfers	465.022
as at 31	
December 2019	6.808.175
transfers	1.395.863
as at 31	
December	8.204.038
2020	

2020							
Town	Address	Area Inch.	Total area mp	Rent without VAT -EUR-	Reevaluated value as at 31.12.2020 - lei-	% rented area	Real estate investments value
ABRUD	Str.Piata Eroilor nr 6 ap i	164	164	700	204.515	1	204.51
ARAD	Str.Voinicilor nr 38 bl 245 ap 25	73	73	1.500	613.544	1	613.54
ANAD	Str. Zorilor nr 1 bl 280 sc C nr 4	164	164	1.500	612.747	1	612.74
ALBA IULIA	Str.Nicolae Titulescu bl 280	130	130	950	388.073	1	388.07
BLAJ	Str.Piata 1848 nr 21	202	202	1.000 420	292.164	1	292.16
		38		722			
	str. Pta Victoriei nr 3	199	393	3.000	2.065.996	1	599.13
		48	1	912			
		60		450			
	SF.STEFAN str. 22 Dec	109	187	1.800	1.108.560	1	465.59
DEVA		19		200			
	SF. MARIA, str. Mihai Eminescu nr 13A	109	214	1.800	918.045	0	450.76
	SF. IVIANIA, Str. IVIIIIai Ellilliescu III 15A	41		450	916.045	U	450.70
		500		2.500			
	REMEDIA DEPOZIT, str Dorobantilor nr. 43	680	3576,2	1.600	2.157.154	0	711.86
	Koglaniceanu	177	177	600	244.667	1	244.66
	Str Horea nr 5	75	154	500	406.698	0	195.21
	Str 1 DECEMBRIE BL 4	106		450			
DOBRA	Str 1 DECEMBRIE BL 4	60	166	132	152.944	1	68.51
VATA	SF PARASCHIVA	75	216	500	322.403	0	112.19
HATEG	SF. TREIME, Ovidiu Densuseanu	51 56 126 55	377,41	434 504 1.200 468	837.196	1	359.15
	str. Horea nr.5	47	72,63	259	90.629	64,71%	58.64
HATEG	PIATA UNIRII	35	60	228	73.114	1	42.62
HUNEDOARA	STR VIORELE NR 6	115	230	1.300	422.710	0	251.51
	Bdul 1848 nr 7	152	226	700	348.597	1	234.22
	Str.Republicii nr 10 bl D8	95	95	1.000	409.030	1	409.03
CLUJ	STR FAGULUI NR 1	95 112	207	320 380	449.933	100,00%	449.93
		30 94		252 700			
		24	1	179			
SIMERIA SF. ANDREI	SF. ANDREI	36	377	216	733.921	1	279.62
		5	1	110			
		33	1	231			
PETROSANI	str.Timisoarei nr 7	86	175	20	395.941	0	195.19
PERIS	Str.Principala nr 507	124	124	207	258.740	1	258.74
BUCURESTI	BD.METALURGIEI, NR.78	2.173	5.340	14	5.048.929		2.115.50
	TARUS MEDIA	65		325		41,9%	
BRASOV	Str.Zizinului	572	572	2	701.895	1	701.89
	TOTAL	7.236	9.645	30.733	17.147.102		8.204.03

# **NOTE 11 TANGIBLE ASSETS (RON)**

11.1	SOFTWARE LICENSE		
	Software licenses	Amortisation	Remained value
	Software needses	Amortisation	Nemanica value
as at 01 January 2019	464.248	455.219	9.028
inflows	3.549	8.950	
transfers			
outflows			
as at 31 December 2019	467.796	464.170	3.626
inflows	84	4.227	
transfers			
outflows		-600	
as at 31 December 2020	467.880	467.797	83

11.2.	PHARMACIES LICENSES		
	Licenses of	Amortisation	Total
	pharmacies		
as at 01 January 2019	7.080.494	0	7.080.494
inflows			
transfers			
outflows	-2.075.556		-2.075.556
as at 31 December 2019	5.004.938	0	5.004.938
inflows			
transfers			
outflows	-4.791.302		-4.791.302
as at 31 December 2020	213.636	0	213.636

In 2020, the company alienated assets afferent to 52 pharmacy licenses held in Bucuresti and in Alba, Arad, Dambovita, Dolj, Giurgiu, Hunedoara, Ilfov, Ialomita, Mures and Timis counties.

# NOTE 12 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT THEIR FAIR VALUE

Name	Value
Participations of companies inside the group	292.320
of which:	
FRDL(SIBMEDICA)	292.320
Participations of companies	5.316
outside the group of which:	
EUROM BANK	2.413
BODY FARM	2.903
Deposits and paid guarantees	11.975.508
Total	12.273.144

<sup>\*\*</sup> Companies over which Farmaceutica REMEDIA S.A. does not have control and does not influence their decisions.

### **NOTE 13 STOCKS**

**Merchandise stock** (pharmaceutical and parapharmaceutical products) represent over 99,9 % of the total of Farmaceutica Remedia S.A stocks

Description	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-18
Merchandise in warehouses	0	0	
Merchandise in pharmacies	2.600.870	18.478.988	21.515.844
Adjustments	0	0	-43.922
Other stocks	3.176	3.168	3.434
Trade mark-up	-582.366	-4.068.093	-4.661.898
VAT not applicable	-227.837	-1.746.630	-2.047.174
TOTAL	1.793.843	12.667.433	14.766.284

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

# **NOTE 13 STOCKS (continuation)**

Name	Balance as at	01.01.2020	Inflows	Outflows	Balance as at 31.12.2020	
	Debit	Credit			Debit	Credit
Materials	3.618		83.094	83.085	3.176	
Objects of inventory			49.024	49.024		
Merchandise in custody						
Merchandise in pharmacies	18.478.987		54.634.899	70.513.016	2.600.870	
Merchandise in warehouses			0		0	
Other merchandise	0		0	0	0	
Trade mark-up		4.068.093	9.513.138	18.308.826		582.366
Provisions for merchandise depreciation		0				
VAT not applicable		1.746.630	4.840.515	6.359.308		227.837
Total	18.732.143	5.814.723	69.120.670	77.004.433	2.604.046	810.203

# **BALANCE 1.793.843**

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

Description	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-20
TRADE RECEIVABLES	15.069.833	14.980.027	1.637.382
Clients	18.373.626	18.283.820	4.941.176
adjustments for trade receivables	-3.303.794	-3.303.794	-3.303.794
intragroup receivables			
OTHER RECEIVABLES:	284.734	279.056	413.355
medical leaves to be recovered	105.969	169.466	91.273
vat to be recovered	76.274	0	90.878
court costs to be recovered	40.135	40.135	38.972
afferent to disputes under progress			
other receivables	62.356	69.455	201.423
provisions for receivables depreciation			-9.191

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

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

	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-20
Bank accounts in RON	1.520.412	7.847.119	25.261.701
Bank accounts in CURRENCY	479.064	302.334	166.892
Cash deposit RON	564.414	810.171	103.310
Other values	6.450	7.750	0
Total cash and cash	2.573.340	8.967.374	25.531.903
equivalents			

### **NOTE 16 SHARE CAPITAL**

#### 31-dec-2020

Shareholders	No. of shares	%
TARUS Valentin - Norbert	86.478.025	81,5140
OTHERS	19.611.775	18,4860
TOTAL	106.089.800	100,0000

# **NOTE 17 RESERVES**

	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-20
Legal reserves	1.756.377	2.121.796
Other reserves	11.664.754	11.972.697
Revaluation reserves	17.442.767	20.479.593
TOTAL	30.863.898	34.574.086

Herein are described the nature and purpose of each reserve within the own capital

**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:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Initial balance	217.459	205.414	214.756	241.226	209.353
Distributed gross	0	700.927**	1.060.898	1.591.347	2.121.796*
dividends					
Paid tax on	0	34.415	52.675	78.995	104.900
dividends					
Paid dividends	12.045	657.170	981.753	1.544.225	2.109.093
Payment	205.414	214.756	241.226	209.353	117.155
dividends					

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

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

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year		0
Profit transfer 2019	2.429.738	
Profit distribution 2019	-2.429.738	
Profit transfer 2018		2.031.162
Profit distribution 2018		-2.031.162
Accounting corrections	-26.410	
Balance at the end of the year	-26.410	0

### **NOTE 20 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION**

As at 31.12.2020, the Company recorded a net profit of 28.236.449Lei, which is proposed for distribution as follows:

o Legal reserve to be constituted: 365.419Lei

dividends: 14.277.108 Lei
other reserves: 13.093.922 Lei
undistributed profit: 500.000 LEI

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

### **NOTE 21 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 2020, the Company did not have any leasing contract in progress.

### **NOTE 23 PROVISIONS**

Name of the provision	Balance at the beginning of the financial year	Trans	fers	Balance at the end of the financial year
		in the	From the	
		account	account	
PROVISIONS FOR CURRENT ASSETS:	3.356.907	0	43.922	3.312.985
provision for expired merchandise	43.922	0	43.922	0
provision for doubtful clients	3.303.794	0	0	3.303.794
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 3.367.356 0 54.371 3.312.985

### **NOTE 24 COMMITMENTS**

The company has opened at 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	56.600.000 LEI
Maturity	31 Mai 2020
Guarantees	Security interest in real property over company immovables
Used CL 31.12.2020	0 LEI
Restricted CL 31.12.2020 exclusively for BLG	5.830.877 LEI for FR 34.326.882 LEI for FRDL
CL to be used 31.12.2020	16.442.241 LEI

As at 31.12.2020, the amount used from the credit line 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. 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-20	31-Dec-19
Suppliers, of which	2.773.247	25.921.795
merchandise suppliers	2.633.922	25.782.670
assets suppliers	139.325	139.125
other current liabilities, of which:		2.037.350
salaries and afferent taxes	270.418	1.473.987
dividends	117.155	209.353
VAT to be paid	0	634.192
other taxes and charges	144	7.167
other creditors	254.040	106.356

Salaries of December 2020 and afferent taxes were liquidated in January 2021.

Other taxes and charges" are represented by ecotax, which was also paid in January 2021.

"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:

partner	object of contract	contract year	REMEDIA sales	REMEDIA purchases	client balance	supplier balance
Farmaceutica REMEDIA Distribution&Logistics	sale/purchase of merchandise/auto, rental of premises and auto	2015 2016	1.360.311	54.311.859	30.228	1.323.735
Tarus Media	services of medical promotion /premises rents	2006	35.200	24.438	13.240	60,512

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

# Reporting on activity segments

			Other	Rent premises	Provided	TOTAL
		Remedia Pharmacies	operations	/auto	services	2020
Net turnover		61.752.389	0	1.872.846	208.015	63.833.250
	s from the sale of merchandise	61.752.389	0	1.072.040	200.013	61.752.389
	rcial discounts granted	0	0	0	0	0217521305
	s from services provided and rents	0	0	1.872.846	208.015	
Other operating inco	·	0	39.971.863			39.971.863
OPERATING INCOME	ES - TOTAL	61.752.389	39.971.863	1.872.846	208.015	103.805.113
						0
Expenses with merch	nandise	50.039.120	0	0	0	50.039.120
Expense	es on merchandise	51.154.844	0	0	0	51.154.844
Commercial discounts received		-1.115.724	0	0	0	-1.115.724
Gross margin from the	ne sale of merchandise	11.713.269	0	0	0	11.713.269
						0
Other operating cost		16.577.262	4.937.876	449.022	197.043	22.161.203
Direct co	osts	12.232.142	4.937.876	317.420	182.220	17.669.658
Logistics	s costs	0	0	0	0	0
Advertis	ing costs	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect	costs	4.345.120	0	131.602	14.823	4.491.545
OPERATING EXPENS	SES - TOTAL	66.616.382	4.937.876	449.022	197.043	72.200.324
Operating result		-4.863.993	35.033.987	1.423.824	10.972	31.604.789
Financial result	<u> </u>	4.003.333	33.033.307	1.723.024	10.572	1.011.733
Gross result	<del></del>					32.616.522
Corpora	te tax					4.380.073
Net profit						28.236.449

#### 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.

# Riscul de capital

### 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 31.12.2020 is as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Borrowed capital	0	0
Equities	73.672.543	44.547.474
Indebtedness degree	0%	0%

# **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	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	EURO	USD	EURO	USD
Trade receivables	784	0	5.650	0
Trade liabilities	10.938	10.938	10.938	190
Bank loans	0	0	0	0
Financial leasing	0	0	0	0

### 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

Capital expenses will be performed strictly based on the investments Budgetului and within the limits of financial availabilities, without prejudicing the operational activity.

On the other hand, challenges faced mainly by the independent pharmacies, create opportunities on the market toward finding new ways of collaboration, purchases and mergers.

# 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: 106.089. 800 shares\* 0,01 ron/share = 10.608.980 ron
- 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 2020.

### NOTE 31 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 11.01.2021, Farmaceutica REMEDIA SA completed a share repurchase operation. The number of shares redeemed at 11.01.2021, according to FSA Decision 1486/16.12.2020 is 10.608.980 shares, representing 10% of the share capital; The total number of shares subscribed under the Offer: 10.608.981 shares, representing 100% of the Offer; the total amount paid by the bidder: 6.397.216,89 lei; the purchase price: 0,6 Lei per share

The share capital is 9.548.082 as at 24.02.2021 (according to AGEA Decision no.76).

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

\*Thousand Lei

LIQUIDITY AND WORKING CAPITAL	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
current liquidity (Current assets/Current liabilities)	9,26	1,3
Current assets*	29.376.485	36.894.000
Current liabilities*	3.172.399	28.383.000
degree of indebtedness (Borrowed capital / Equity x 100	0%	0 %
Borrowed capital* (including leasing)	0	0
Equity*	73.672.543	44.547.000
turnover speed for client debit items (average customer balance/turnover *365))	52 days	44 days
Average customer balance*	9.172.151	12.672.000
net turnover *	63.833.250	104.201.000
Turnover speed of liabilities (average suppliers balance/cogs*365	99 days	106 days
Average suppliers balance	13.556.169	23.350.000
Cost of merchandise sold	50.039.120	80.698.000
Turnover speed of stocks (average stock balance/COGS * 365	55 days	60 days
Average stocks balance	7.620.605	13.251.000
Cost of merchandise sold	50.039.120	80.698.000
turnover speed of fixed assets (turnover/fixed assets))	1.31	2,77
net turnover *	63.833.250	104.201.000
Fixed assets *	48.725.139	37.650.000
Gross profit margin (%) (gross profit/net sales)	51,09%	2,57%
Gross profit*	32.616.522	2.669.000
Net turnover *	63.833.250	104.201.000

#### Note:

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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. The value of 0% indicates that the Company has no kind of financing or cash problems. 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 52 days is normal under the given conditions.
- 4) **Turnover speed of liabilities** represents the average period in which suppliers are paid. In 2020 the payments to the suppliers have been made much faster than in 2019.
- 5) The value of the **No. of days on hand** indicator (55 days), can be considered that it falls within the specifics of the activity. The indicator improved as compared to the same period of the previous year (60 days).
- **6) 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.

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

by representative Valentin – Norbert TARUS