SC “BERMAS” SA Suceava
Str. Humorului nr. 61 Şcheia
Tax identification number: RO 723636
Phone no.: 0230/526543; 526544
Fax: 0230/526542; 526543
E-mail: bermasv@yahoo.com;office@bermas.ro

INTERIM REPORT
According to the Law no. 24/2017 and ASF Regulation no. 5/2018
Date of the report: 30.06.2021

The Trade Company “BERMAS” SA Suceava
Headquarters: Şcheia locality, Str. Humorului, Nr.61, Suceava county
Phone/fax no.: 0230/526545; 0230/526542
Tax identification number: RO 723636
Number with the Trade Register: J33/37/1991
Share capital subscribed and paid up: 15.087.134
Regulated market where the securities issued are traded: Bucharest Stock Exchange

1. ECONOMICAL AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

1.1. S.C.”BERMAS” S.A. Suceava has conducted its economic activity during the period January 1st, 2021 - June 30, 2021 according to the production and investment program, the budget of revenue and expenditure approved by resolutions of the general meetings of shareholders (ordinary and extraordinary) on April 16, 2021 in compliance with the law applicable and the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

a) BALANCE SHEET ELEMENTS

► **ASSETS**

- lei-

SPECIFICATION	*30.06.2020*	*30.06.2021*
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	34.636.522	33.349.424
Of which:		
• Fixed assets	15.404.030	14.348.472
• Inventory	16.030.276	14.807.269
• Cash and bank accounts	13.618	14.624
• Receivables	3.041.192	4.024.982
• Accrued expenses	147.406	154.077

► LIABILITIES

- lei-

SPECIFICATION	*30.06.2020*	*30.06.2021*
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES -- of which:	34.636.522	33.349.424
• Equity	21.400.212	22.513.462
• Payables	13.236.310	10.835.962

Analysing the total assets and the total liabilities compared to the same period of the previous year we find a decrease by 3,72%.

On main asset groups, the situation is as follows:

► **The tangible assets** on June 30, 2021 have a net value amounted to 14.348.472 lei decreasing by 6,86% compared to 30.06.2020 when they reached a level of 15.404.030 lei and they represent 43,02% of total assets.

The tangible assets represent 99,29% of the fixed assets group.

The operations related to the movement of tangible assets and depreciations consist of:

• Increases in tangible fixed assets as a result of the commissioning of fixed assets for the endowment of production sections and the commercial network

In the first semester of 2021, fixed assets and modernizations totaling 652,780 lei were put into operation.

• The increase of the total depreciations for the depreciation of the assets which for the first semester of 2021 was in the amount of 820,616 lei.

• Decommissioning of fixed assets due to physical wear and tear, their value being 202.882 lei.

► **Inventories** have a capital value of 14.807.269 lei on 30.06.2021 recording a decrease by 7,63% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year when the recorded level was amounted to 16.030.276 lei and a share in total assets of 44,40%.

A share of 41,92% in the total inventory is held by semi-fabricated products such as beer malt and beer respectively as production in progress (in primary and secondary fermentation), followed by packaging for beer bottling and delivery, with a share of 44,34%, then the raw materials (barley, hops) and main materials used in technological process with a share of 9,21% and the remaining 4,53% is held by other inventories (finished goods, spare parts e.t.c.).

Inventories without movement or with slow movement have an insignificant share of 0,95% and they have been provisioned for impairment at 100%.

► **Cash and bank accounts** on 30.06.2021 registered a level of 14.624 lei, in increase compared to the similar period of the previous year when they reached a level of 13.618 lei;

►**Receivables** increased by 32,34% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year respectively from 3.041.192 lei to 4.024.982 lei.

► Referring to the liability elements, on 30.06.2021 **equity** holds a share of 67,50% in current liabilities and total debts hold a share of 32,50%.

Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, equity registered an increase by 5,20% and total debts increased by 18,14%.

Given the level of **total debts** on 30.06.2021, in absolute figures respectively 10.835.962 lei, we state that amount represents term liabilities, the company having not recorded any outstanding debts or loans unpaid at maturity.

In the structure, debts have the following composition:

● current short-term loans (under 1 year), amounted to 3.678.405 lei;

● trade payables amounted to 867.333 lei represent payment obligations to suppliers for current production and investment activity, including payables;

● dividends payable to shareholders amounted to 2.228.942 lei;

● debts related to the second part of salaries for the month of June and payment obligations including payroll taxes with maturity in July 2021 amounted to 913.747 lei paid in full at maturity;

● VAT payable for the month of June 2021 amounted to 546.787 lei, with maturity in July 2021;

● excise duty for the month of June with maturity in July 2021 amounted to 309.241 lei;

● Medium-term loans amounting to 1.566.532 lei, of which 895.161 lei with a maturity of less than one year.

● Profit tax due paid at maturity 15,935 lei;

● Deferred profit tax in the amount of 183,710 lei;

● other liabilities, diverse creditors and guarantees collected for patrimony goods in temporary use to clients, contribution to the environmental fund are in the amount of 525.330 lei.

► **The equity** on 30.06.2021 has the following structure:

● The share capital subscribed and paid up is amounted to 15.087.134 lei composed of 21.553.049 shares with a nominal value of 0,7 lei each, unchanged compared to the beginning of the year;

● The total reserves as of June 30, 2021 are worth 5.920.132 lei, increasing compared to the beginning of the year by 1,02%, as a result of the distribution of the net profit for year 2020;

● The result for the financial year January 1, 2021-- June 30, 2021 is a gross profit of 247.995 lei;

The synthetic shareholder structure on 30.06.2021, according to the excerpt from the Register of Shareholders transmitted to the registry service of SC "DEPOZITARUL CENTRAL" SA Bucharest is:

1.-- The Employees’ Association "Victoria" Bermas holding 6.653.009 shares, representing a total of 30,87% of the share capital;
2. -- PAS Bermas Association holding 4.483.269 shares, representing a total of 20,80% of the share capital;
3.-- Other natural and legal persons holding 10,416,771 shares representing 48.33% of the share capital.

b) PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

- lei-

SPECIFICATION	*30.06.2020*	*30.06.2021*
► TOTAL REVENUES -- of which:	12.882.536	15.423.460
• Turnover (net sales)	11.382.734	13.265.503
► TOTAL EXPENSES -- of which cost and expense elements with a share over 20% of net sales	13.502.966	15.175.465
• Expenses for raw material, consumables and energy	38,46%	38,32%
● Expenses for the employees including the insurance and social security	44,70%	42,58%
● Expenses for the depreciation of tangible assets, external services and others	16,84%	19,10%
► GROSS PROFIT	(620.430)	247.995
► NET PROFIT		194.630
►NET LOSS	(619.266)	

The levels of indicators presented in the profit and loss statement for the period January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021 are comparable to the corresponding period of the previous year in terms of total revenues, expenses and net turnover excluding excise duties which for the reporting period are amounted to 1.162.585 lei.

Net sales of 98% are represented by the BEER product.

c) CASH FLOW -- At the beginning of the period from 01 January 2021, the existing cash was amounted to 17.700 lei, the collections during the period 1 January-30 June 2021 were amounted to 15.842.724 lei and the cash balance at the end of the period was amounted to 14.624 lei.

Payments made during the period January 1-June 30, 2021 were amounted to 15.845.800 lei of which payments for current production activity amounted to 14.247.682 lei, payments for investment activities amounted to 634.297 lei and payments for financing activities amounted to 963.821 lei.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY SC „BERMAS” SA

Following the activity conducted during this period, the company achieved total revenue amounted to **15.423.460 lei** with total expenses amounted to **15.175.465 lei**, the result being a gross profit of **247.995 lei**.

According to the structure and activities, the revenue, expenses and results achieved are as follows:

► **THE OPERATING ACTIVITY** was conducted with expenditures amounted to **14.609.085 lei,** revenues amounted to **15.423.460 lei** and a gross profit of **814.375 lei.**

► **THE FINANCIAL ACTIVITY** generated financial expenses amounted to **566.380 lei**, with no financial income.

As a result there has been a loss amounted to **566.380 lei.**

By nature, financial expenses have the following structure:

 interest expense paid on short-term loans**: 95.131 lei**

 other financial expenses amounted to **471.249 lei** representing**:** 37.155 lei **-** fees for granting and managing loans under contracts with banks as well as for the operations on current accounts, 432.961 lei - financial discounts and 1.133 lei - exchange differences on currency payments.

The net turnover in the period January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021 is amounted to **13.265.503 lei.**

Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, basic indicators of economic activity recorded the following evolutions:

- net turnover in comparable figures increased by 16,54%;
- total income increased by 19,72%;
- total expenses increased by 12,38%;
- the net profit registered in the first semester of 2021 is in the amount of 194.630 lei **.**

► In terms of the strategy adopted, taking into account the market requirements in order to maintain the activity at the quality standards required in the future, we have made significant expenditures for marketing and promotion of the varieties of beer, which have had a significant impact on the financial situation of the company.

The total amount of purchases of this nature is 916.776 lei and represents: crates, bottles, beer dispensers, refrigeration showcases, umbrellas, personalized glasses and mugs, CO_2 tubes, covered terraces facilities, various other advertising materials, radio and TV advertising e.t.c.

2.1. The company's liquidity

1. *General liquidity:*

General liquidity 1st half 2020 = $\frac{Current\_assets}{Shor-term\_debts} = \frac{19.085.085}{10.004.115} = 1{,}91$

General liquidity 1st half 2021 = $\frac{Current\_assets}{Short-term\_debts} = \frac{18.846.875}{9.085.720} = 2{,}07$

2. *Reduced liquidity:*

Reduced liquidity 1st half 2020 = $\frac{Current\_assets-Inventory}{Short\_term\_debts} = 0{,}31$

Reduced liquidity 1st half 2021 = $\frac{Current\_assets-Inventory}{Short-term\_debts} = 0{,}44$

3. *Immediate liquidity:*

Immediate liquidity 1st half 2020 = $\frac{Liquidities}{short-term\_debts} = 0{,}001$

Immediate liquidity 1st half 2021 = $\frac{Liquidities}{Short-termdebts} = 0{,}002$

2.2. The capital expenditures related to the first semester of 2021 are in the amount of 652,780 lei, representing acquisitions of fixed assets and investment modernizations approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, objectives achieved and put into operation, financed 100% from own sources. As a result, the impact on the company's financial situation is significant **.**

2.3. Regarding events, transactions or economic changes that affect the revenues from the basic activity, we mention the fact that, in the perspective of the second half of 2021, due to the evolution of electricity and natural gas prices that will increase up to 200% compared to 30.06.2021, to which are added the price increases for fuels, raw materials, water needed in the technological flow, etc., production costs will increase significantly.

In this case, the capitalization (sale) prices of the company's products in a highly competitive market will not be able to be increased properly, as the impact on the company's economic situation will be significant.

3. Changes affecting the share capital and management of the trade company

3.1. The company was not unable to meet its financial obligations.

3.2. During the period 31.12. 2020 - 30.06.2021 there were no changes in the rights of holders of security of issued by the company.

4. Significant transactions: - In the first half of 2021 there were no major transactions concluded by the issuer with persons acting in concert or involving these persons.

5. Signatures

President of the Board of Directors
and GENERAL MANAGER of the company
ec. Anisoi Elena

ECONOMIC MANAGER,
ec. Ţebrean Iridenta

SC “BERMAS” SA Suceava
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E-mail: bermasv@yahoo.com;office@bermas.ro

Financial statements
Financial results for the first semester of 2021

RON	*Note*	31.12.2020	30.06.2021
ACTIVE			
Tangible assets	5	14.651.605	14.247.996
Intangible assets	6	11.963	966
Financial assets measured at cost	7	84.000	84.000
Other non-current assets		46.530	15.510
Total assets		**14.794.098**	**14.348.472**
Inventories	8	16.495.658	14.807.269
Trade receivables	9	1.082.324	3.159.862
Prepaid expenses	19	84.636	154.077
Cash and cash equivalents	10	17.700	14.624
Other receivables	11	752.627	865.120
Total current assets		**18.432.945**	**19.000.952**
TOTAL ASSETS		**33.227.043**	**33.349.424**
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	15.087.134	15.087.134
Tangible assets revaluation reserves		1.002.585	1.002.585
Reported result	12	1.832.123	503.611
Other reserves	12	5.828.989	5.920.132
Total equity		**23.750.831**	**22.513.462**
PAYABLES			
Medium-term credits		2.014.113	1.566.532
Deferred tax payables	13	169.874	183.710
Total long-term payables		**2.183.987**	**1.750.242**
Trade payables	14	890.499	867.333
Short-term loans from banks	15	4.076.977	3.678.405
Provisions		400.000	400.000
Other payables	14	1.924.749	4.139.982
Total current payables		**7.292.225**	**9.085.720**
TOTAL PAYABLES		**9.476.212**	**10.835.962**
TOTAL EQUITY AND PAYABLES		**33.227.043**	**33.349.424**

General manager.
ec.Anisoi Elena

Economic manager.
ec. Ţebrean Iridenta

Statement of comprehensive income
Financial results for the first semester of 2021

in RON	*Note*	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Turnover	17	11.382.734	13.265.503
Variation in inventory of finished products and production in progress		1.195.597	1.636.584
Other revenues	18	305.235	521.373
Raw materials and consumables		(5,193,088)	(5.814.787)
Personnel expenses	20	(6.035.832)	(6.462.212)
Amortization and depreciation of assets	5,6	(788.095)	(820.616)
Other third party services	19	(275.454)	(460.471)
Other expenses	19	(710.634)	(1.050.999)
Operational profit / Operational loss		**(119.537)**	**814.375**
Financial revenues	21		
Financial expenses	21	(500.893)	(566.380)
Profit / Loss		**(500.893)**	**(566.380)**
Profit tax expense / Deferred tax income	22	1.164	53.365
Profit /Loss over the reporting period		**(619.266)**	**194.630**
Other elements of comprehensive income			
Increase/(Decrease) of reserve from the revaluation of tangible assets. net of deferred tax			
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF THE PERIOD		**(619.266)**	**194.630**
Earnings per share			
Basic			**0,009**
Diluted			

General manager.
ec.Anisoi Elena

Economic manager.
ec. Ţebrean Iridenta

Statement of changes in equity

On June 30. 2021

	Share capital	Reserves from the revaluation of tangible assets	Own actions	Other reserves	Reported result	Total equity
Balance on 1.01.2021	**15.087.134**	**1.002.585**		**5.828.989**	**1.832.123**	**23.750.831**
Total comprehensive income of the period					**194.630**	**194.630**
Net income of the period					**194.630**	**194.630**
Other elements of comprehensive income						
Acquisition of treasury shares						
Distribution to other reserves				91.143	(91.143)	
Treasury shares acquired						
Change in reserve from the revaluation of tangible assets					77.259	77.259
Total other elements of comprehensive income						
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Shareholders changes directly recorded in equity						
Distribution of dividends from the comprehensive income					(1.509.258)	(1.509.258)
Shareholders changes directly recorded in equity						
Balance on 30 June 2021	**15.087.134**	**1.002.585**		**5.920.132**	**503.611**	**22.513.462**

On June 30. 2020

	Share capital	Reserves from the revaluation of tangible assets	Own actions	Other reserves	Reported result	Total equity
Balance on 1.01.2020	**15.087.134**	**1.002.585**		**5.647.299**	**2.006.219**	**23.743.237**
Total comprehensive income of the period					**(619.266)**	**(619.266)**
Net income of the period					**(619.266)**	**(619.266)**
Other elements of comprehensive income						
Acquisition of treasury shares						
Distribution to other reserves				119.517	(119.517)	
Treasury shares acquired						
Change in reserve from the revaluation of tangible assets						
Total other elements of comprehensive income						
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Shareholders changes directly recorded in equity						
Distribution of dividends from the comprehensive income					(1.723.759)	(1.723.759)
Shareholders changes directly recorded in equity						
Balance on 30 June 2020	**15.087.134**	**1.002.585**		**5.766.816**	**(456.323)**	**21.400.212**

Statement of cash flow

On June 30. 2021

în lei	*30.06.2020*	*30.06.2021*
Cash flow from operating activity:		
Collections from clients	13.468.025	15.842.724
Payments for suppliers	(5.218.088)	(5.668.729)
Payments for employees	(3.111.294)	(3.256.199)
Payments for local budget	(78.365)	(77.301)
Payments for state budget	(3.396.711)	(4.282.097)
Paid excises	(767.019)	(963.356)
Paid income tax		
Cash flow from operating activity	**(896.548)**	**1.595.042**
Cash flow from investment activity:		
Payments for the acquisition of shares	(1.000)	
Payments for the acquisition of assets	(2.367.212)	(634.297)
Collections from sale of tangible assets		
Collected interests		
Net cash flow from investment activities	**(2.368.212)**	**(634.297)**
Net cash flow from financing activities		
Cashing credits	323.318	
Receipts from long-term loans	1.337.082	
Paid interests and credit repayments	(85.592)	(493.703)
Payment of long term loans instalments	(112.500)	(447.581)
Paid dividends	(6.385)	(22.537)
Net treasury of financing activities	**1.455.923**	**(963.821)**
Net treasury increase/decrease and treasury equivalents	**(15.741)**	**(3.076)**
Treasury and treasury equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	**29.359**	**17.700**
Treasury and treasury equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**13.618**	**14.624**

Notes from pages 10 to 32 are integrant part of financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

SC Bermas S.A. Suceava (the "Company") is a limited liability company operating in Romania in accordance with the Law 31/1990 on trade companies, which was established as a joint stock company by GD 1353 / 27.12.1990 by transforming the former Beer and Malt Company of Suceava.
The company is based in Suceava, str. Humorului no.61, tax identification number RO723636, registration number with the Trade Register J33/37/1991.

The company has as object of activity the production and marketing of beer. malt and other alcoholic and soft drinks, derivatives and by-products resulted of manufacturing and services rendered to third-parties.

The company shares have been listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, category II, with the indicative BRM since 16 April 1998.

As of 30 June 2021, the company is owned in proportion of 30.87% by the Victoria Bermas Suceava Association, Suceava County, in a proportion of 20.80% of PAS Bermas Suceava Suceava county and by other shareholders in a proportion of 48.33%.
The records on shares and shareholders are held according to the law by SC Depozitarul Central S.A. Bucharest.

2. Preparation bases

(a) Declaration of conformity

Separate financial statements are prepared by the Company in accordance with the Order 881/2012 on the application by companies whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market. International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, the Order 2844 / 12.12.2016 for the approval of accounting regulations in accordance with international Financial Reporting standards.

The date of transition to International Financial Reporting Standards was January 1. 2012.

The interim financial statements for the 6 month period ended 30.06.2021 were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

(b) Presentation of financial statements

Individual financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company has adopted a presentation based on liquidity in the statement of the financial position and a presentation of income and expenditure according their nature in the statement of comprehensive income, considering that these presentation methods provide information that is reliable and more relevant than the ones that would have been presented under other methods allowed by IAS 1.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company management considers that the functional currency as defined by IAS 21 "The Effects of exchange rate variation" is Romanian leu (RON). Individual financial statements are presented in RON, rounded to the nearest leu, currency that the Company management chose as presentation currency.

(d) Evaluation bases

Individual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for lands and buildings which are evaluated at fair value.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and to the preparation of the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2020. These financial statements have been prepared on a business continuity basis.

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of individual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires the management's use of estimates, reasoning and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Reasoning and assumptions associated to these estimates are based on historical experience and on other factors deemed reasonable in the context of estimates. The results of these estimates form the basis for reasoning about the accounting value of assets and liabilities that cannot be obtained from other sources of information. Results may differ from these estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements prepared by the Company.

Individual financial statements are prepared based on the assumption that the Company will continue its activity in the foreseeable future. To assess the applicability of this hypothesis, the management reviews the forecasts of future cash flows.

(a) Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded in RON at the official exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are converted into the functional currency at the exchange rate of the day.

Gains or losses resulting from the settlement thereof and from the conversion of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using the exchange rate at the end of the financial year are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Currency exchange rates of main foreign currencies were:

Currency	**31 December 2020**	**30 June 2021**	**Variation**
Euro (EUR)	4,8694	4,9262	+1.17%
American dollar (USD)	3,9660	4,1357	+4.28%

(b) Financial instruments

Non-derivate financial instruments

The Company initially recognizes financial assets (loans, receivables and deposits) the date on which they were initiated. All other financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the instrument.

The Company initially recognizes non-derivative financial liabilities on the trade date when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the instrument. They are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently to their initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights on cash flow from the asset expire or when rights to collect the contractual cash flows of the financial asset are transferred in a transaction in which risks and benefits of proprietary right on the financial asset are significantly transferred. Any interest in the transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is separately recognized as asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are fulfilled or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and in the statement of financial position the net value is presented only when the Company has the legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis, or to realize the asset and to settle the liability at the same time.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: receivables, cash and cash equivalents and financial assets available for sale.

Receivables

Receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently to their initial recognition, receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses value. Receivables comprise trade receivables and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash balances and current accounts.

Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as part of equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity at their net value by tax effects.

(ii) Share capital buy-back and re-issue (treasury shares)

When share capital recognized as part of equity is bought-back, the value of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs and other costs, net of tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Bought-back shares are classified as treasury shares and presented as a reserve on own shares. When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented as share premium.

(c) Tangible assets

(i) Recognition and evaluation

Tangible assets are initially recognized by the Company as assets at cost. The cost of an item of tangible asset comprises the purchase price, including non-recoverable taxes, after deducting any commercial discounts and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use for the purposes intended by the management, such as personnel expenses arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, cost for site preparation, initial cost for delivery and handling, installation and assembly costs, professional fees.

The cost of an item of tangible asset built by the entity includes:

- cost of materials and direct personnel expenses;
- other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition required for the current use;
- when the Company is required to move the asset and restore the site. the estimated costs of dismantling and moving the items and of restoring the site in which they have been capitalized;
- capitalized borrowing costs.

The value of tangible and intangible assets of the Company as of 30 June 2021 is detailed in Notes 5 and 6.

Tangible assets are classified by the Company in the following classes of assets of the same kind and with similar uses:

- lands;
- constructions;
- equipment, technical equipment and machinery;
- vehicles;
- other tangible assets.

Land and buildings are highlighted at revaluated value, this one representing the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequently accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Equipment, technical equipment and machinery and vehicles are highlighted using the deemed cost, this one representing the fair value at the date of the last revaluation (31 December 2010) made at the transaction date.

Fair value is based on market prices and adjusted, if necessary, so that to reflect differences in the nature, location or conditions of that asset.

Revaluations are conducted by specialized reviewers. ANEVAR members. The frequency of revaluations is dictated by market dynamics the land and buildings owned by the Company belong to.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the value of future economic benefits embodied in the value of the asset it is intended for. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

The tangible assets items are depreciated from the date they are available for use or are in working condition and for assets built by the entity, from the date the asset is completed and ready for use.

Generally depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Constructions	40 years
Equipment	2-12 years
Vehicles	4-8 years
Furniture and other tangible assets	4-12 years

Land is not depreciated.

In case of technological equipment, machinery and working equipment, computers and peripherals, the Company applied the method of accelerated depreciation by a depreciation percentage of up to 50% of the input value.

Depreciation is generally recognized in profit or loss, unless the amount is included in the accounting value of another asset.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lifetimes and residual values are reviewed by the company management at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Sale /scrapping of tangible assets

Tangible assets that are scrapped or sold are eliminated from the balance sheet with their corresponding accumulated depreciation. Any profit or loss resulting from such operations is included in current profit or loss.

(d) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and evaluation

Intangible assets acquired by the Company and having a determined useful lifetime are evaluated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the value of future economic benefits embodied in the value of the asset it is intended for. All other expenditure, including expenditure on trade fund and internally generated brands are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

(iii) Depreciation of intangible assets

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of the asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method for the estimated useful life of intangible assets other than trade fund, from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current period and for comparative periods are as follows:

- software 4 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are evaluated at the lower value between cost and net realizable value.

The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out method (FIFO) for materials and on the weighted average cost method (WAC) for raw materials, semi-finished and finished products and includes expenditure incurred for the purchase, production or processing of inventories and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the current form and location.

For Inventories produced by the Company and for those with production in progress, costs include appropriate share of administrative expenses of production based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Determining the fair values

Certain accounting policies of the Company and presentation conditions require the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities and for non-financial assets. Fair values were determined for evaluation and / or presentation of information based on the methods described below.

Fair value measurement (effective for annual financial statements covering periods starting on or after 1 January 2013), IFRS 13 sets a single framework for all fair value measurements when fair value is required or permitted by the International Financial Reporting Standards. IFRS 13 describes how fair value should be measured in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards when it is required or permitted by the International Financial Reporting Standards. The standard does not introduce additional requirements for the evaluation of assets and liabilities at fair value but it does not eliminate exceptions to fair value measurement existing in the current standard. The existing standard has some additional information that allow users of financial statements to evaluate the methods used for fair value measurements and the assessment effect on profit or loss or on other comprehensive income for fair value measurements using significant unobservable elements. As stated in the financial statements of 2012. IFRS 13 had no significant impact on the financial statements as the methods and assumptions used to measure the fair value of assets are in accordance with IFRS 13. Tangible assets recognized as assets are initially measured at cost by the Company. The cost of an item of tangible assets comprises the purchase price, including non-recoverable taxes, after deducting any commercial discounts and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for the intended use by the management, such as: personnel expenses arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, cost for site preparation, initial costs for delivery and handling, installation and assembly costs, professional fees. The cost of an item of tangible assets built by the entity includes:

- cost of materials and direct personnel costs;
- other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition for use;
- when the Company is required to move the asset and restore the related space, the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the space in which they have been capitalized;
- capitalized borrowing costs.

SC BERMAS SA uses fair value as deemed cost for an item of tangible or intangible assets. When opening the financial position of the entity's financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. SC BERMAS SA presented each item in the statement of opening financial position in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards: aggregate value of those fair values and aggregate adjustment of the reported accounting values in accordance with the previous accounting principles.

Land and buildings are highlighted at revaluated amount, this one representing the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequently accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Equipment, technical equipment and machinery and vehicles are highlighted using the deemed cost, this one representing the fair value at the date of the last revaluation (31 December 2010) made at the transaction date.

Fair value is based on market prices and adjusted, if necessary, so that to reflect differences in the nature, location or conditions of that asset.

Revaluations are conducted by specialized reviewers, ANEVAR members. The frequency of revaluations is dictated by market dynamics the land and buildings owned by the Company belong to.

In order to improve consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and the information presented. IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that inputs used in fair value measurement techniques are classified in three levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has access to at the reporting date;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability concerned. either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Leven 1 input

- quoted prices in active markets for identical items best reflecting the fair value;
- if there is a level 1 price, an entity must use this price to the fair value measurement. Exceptions include:
  - ✓ The entity may, in certain cases, an alternative methodology for pricing not based exclusively on quoted prices available but rather on the relationship between securities and other reference titles listed (for instance, the determination of fair value based on a pricing matrix);

- ✓ In certain circumstances, the quoted price in an active market may differ from the fair value at the measurement date (for instance, when significant events occur after the market closes, but before the valuation date).

Level 2 input

- Level 2 input includes:
- ✓ quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities;
- ✓ quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities;
- ✓ observable inputs other than quoted prices for the asset or liability (such as interest rates and yield curves, volatilities, prepayments, rates of default);
- ✓ input data mainly resulted in conjunction with observable market data by correlation or other means;
- an adjustment of Level 2 inputs not based on observable data and is significant for the whole valuation leads to a Level 3 assessment.

Level 3 input

- the objective of fair value does not change when fair value is measured on the basis of unobservable inputs;
- unobservable inputs should reflect assumptions used by market participants in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk;
- an entity should determine unobservable inputs using the best available information, which may include the entity's own data.

As stated in the financial statements of 2019, certain accounting policies of the Company and disclosure conditions require the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities and for non-financial assets. Fair values were determined for evaluation and / or disclosure of information based on the methods described below. When applicable, additional information on the assumptions used in determining fair values is presented in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Short-term receivables, which have no stated interest rate, are measured at initial invoice amount if the effect of updating is insignificant. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and for presentation purposes, at each reporting date.

When applicable, further information on the assumptions made in determining fair values is presented in the notes specific to the asset or the liability.

(i) Tangible assets

The fair value of lands and buildings is based on the market method using quoted market prices for similar items when available.

(ii) Intangible assets

The fair value of intangible assets is based on updated cash flows that are expected to incur as a result of the use and finally the sale of these assets.

(iii) Inventories

The fair value of inventories is determined based on estimated selling price that could be obtained in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell inventories.

(iv) Trade receivables and other receivables

The fair value of trade receivables and other receivables is estimated as the current value of future cash flows, updated at the market interest rate at the reporting date.

Short-term receivables, which have no stated interest rate, are measured at initial invoice amount if the effect of updating is insignificant. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and. for presentation purposes, at each annual reporting date.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The accounting value of the Company's non-financial assets that are not financial in nature, other than deferred tax assets, is reviewed at each reporting date in order to identify the existence of impairment indications. If such indication exists, the recoverable value of those assets is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the accounting value of the asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable value of the asset or cash-generating unit. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group that generates cash and independently from other assets and groups of assets has the ability to generate cash flows. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable value of an asset or cash-generating unit is the maximum between its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell the asset or units. To determine the value in use, the expected future cash flows are updated using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market conditions and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether they have decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reviewed in case of any change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value. An impairment loss is reviewed only if the asset's accounting value does not exceed the accounting value that would have been determined. net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(g) Dividends to be distributed

Dividends are treated as a distribution of profit in the period in which they were declared and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Dividends declared before the reporting date, are recorded as liabilities at the reporting date.

Dividends distributed to shareholders, proposed or declared after the reporting period and other similar distributions from the profit determined under IFRS and included in the annual financial statements should not be recognized as liability at the end of the reporting period.

(h) Revaluation reserves

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity so that the accounting value does not be materially different from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. In this regard, the Company conducted revaluation of lands and buildings by independent auditors on 31 December 2012.

The difference between the value resulting from revaluation and the net accounting value of tangible assets is shown in the revaluation reserve as a distinct sub-item in "Equity".

If the revaluation result is an increase over the net accounting value, then it is treated as follows: as an increase in revaluation reserve presented in equity, if there was a decrease previously recognized as an expense for that asset or as income to compensate the previously recognized decrease in the asset.

If the revaluation result is a decrease over the net accounting value, it is treated as an expense when the entire amount of depreciation when in the revaluation reserve there is no record on an amount related to that asset (revaluation surplus) or as a decrease in revaluation reserve with the minimum between that value and the amount of decrease and the eventual uncovered difference is recorded as an expense.

The revaluation surplus included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to the comprehensive income when the surplus represents a realised gain. The gain is considered realized while the amortisation of the asset for which the revaluation reserve was established, respectively at its deregistration if it was not fully amortized. No part of the revaluation reserve may be distributed, directly or indirectly, unless the revaluated asset was valued, in which case the revaluation surplus is actually a realized gain.

Since 1 May 2009, as a result of changes in tax legislation, revaluation reserves recorded after 1 January 2004 are taxable on fixed asset amortization. Accordingly, the Company recorded a deferred tax liability related to revaluation which is reflected in the value of the asset.

(i) Legal reserves

Legal reserves are constituted at a proportion of 5% of gross statutory profit at the end of the financial year until the total legal reserves reach 20% of the nominal (statutory) share capital paid-up in accordance with the law. These reserves are tax deductible and are not distributable than at the liquidation of the Company.

(j) Related parties

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, or significantly influence the other party either through ownership or under contractual rights, family relationship or otherwise, as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures”.

(k) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, bonuses and social security contributions. Obligations with short-term benefits to employees are not updated and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes payments on behalf of their employees at the Romanian State pension scheme, health fund and unemployment fund in the normal course of business.

All members and employees of the Company are also legally obliged to contribute (through social contributions) to the Romanian State pension scheme (a defined State contribution scheme). All related contributions are recognized in profit or loss for the period when incurred. The Company has no further obligations.

The Company is not engaged in any independent pension scheme and consequently, has no other obligations in this regard. The Company is not engaged in any other postretirement benefit system. The Company has no obligation to provide further services to current or former employees.

(l) Revenues

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods during the current activities are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, less returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognized when consistent evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales contract and the risks and benefits arising from ownership are significantly transferred to the buyer, the recovery of the consideration is probable, the costs and possible returns of goods can be estimated in a credible manner, the entity not involved in the management of sold goods and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. If it is likely that certain discounts or rebates to be granted and their value can be reliably measured, then they are recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recorded in the accounts as they are rendered. Rendering of services includes execution of works and any other operations that cannot be treated as supplies of goods.

The stage of work completion is determined based on the work progress reports accompanying invoices, acceptance reports or other documents attesting the completion and acceptance of rendered services.

(m) Financial revenues and expenses

Financial revenues comprise interest income on invested funds and other financial revenues. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Financial expenses comprise interest expense related to loans and other financial expenses. Starting on 01.01.2014 the financial discounts are recorded as financial expenses.

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets with long production cycle are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses on exchange differences related to financial assets and liabilities are reported on a net basis or as financial income or financial expense depending on the currency fluctuations: net gain or net loss.

(n) Income tax

Income tax for the financial year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income or in other comprehensive income if the tax is related to capital items.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the payable tax on the profit realized in the current period, determined using tax rates applicable at the reporting date and any adjustment for previous periods.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is determined by the Company using the balance sheet method for temporary differences arising between the tax basis for the assets and liabilities and their accounting value used for reporting individual financial statements.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply to the resumption of temporary differences in accordance with the applicable laws at the reporting date.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and receivables and if they are related to the tax collected by the same tax authority on the same entity subject to taxation or for different tax authorities seeking to settle receivables and current tax liabilities using a net basis or related assets and liabilities will be simultaneously realized.

Deferred tax receivables are recognized by the Company only to the extent that it is probable the realisation of future profits that could be used to cover the tax loss. Deferred tax receivables are reviewed at the end of each financial year and are reduced to the extent that the related tax benefit is unlikely to be realized. Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same date as the obligation to pay dividends.

(iii) Tax exposures

For the determination of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and the possibility of additional taxes and interest. This assessment is based on estimates and assumptions and involves a series of reasoning about future events. New information may become available, thereby making the Company amend its reasoning in terms of estimation accuracy of existing tax liabilities; such changes in tax liabilities affect the tax expense in the period in which such determination is performed.

(o) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company to the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the period under review. Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares with dilution effects generated by potential ordinary shares.

(p) Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is removed.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements. it is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(q) Subsequent events

The financial statements reflect events after the end of the year, events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date or those that indicate a possible violation of the activity continuity principle (events that determine adjustments). Events after the end of the year that do not represent events determining adjustments are disclosed in the notes when considered significant.

(r) Comparative figures

The Statement of financial position for the period ended on 30 June 2021 show comparability with the statement of financial position for the period ended on 31 December 2020. Statement of comprehensive income on 30 June 2021 shows comparability with the statement of comprehensive income on 30 June 2020.

(s) Reporting on segments

A segment is a distinct component of the company providing certain products or services (operating segment) or providing products or services within a particular geographical environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and benefits different from those of other segments.

(ş) New Standards and Interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued which have not yet entered into force until 30.06.2021 or have not been adopted by the European Union ("EU") and have not been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

The following sections are presented: List of new standards, amendments and interpretations of standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the European Union in force on 30 June 2021, as well as those not yet in force and the list of new standards, amendments and interpretations of standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Committee but not yet adopted by the European Union until 30.06.2021.

(i) Standards and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Committee and the European Union in force during the current period

IFRS 16 Leases applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 lays down the principles for recognition, evaluation, presenting and providing information about the two parties' leases on a contract. The new standard provides that tenants recognize most of the lease in the financial statements. Lessors will have a single accounting model for all contracts, with some exceptions. Lessor's accounting remains insignificant unchanged.

Amendments to the references to the conceptual framework in the IFRS standards adopted by the EU on November 29, 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020)

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Accounting Errors" Definition of materiality - definition of the term "significant"; The new definition states that the information is significant if omissions, misstatements or concealment of them would reasonably affect the decisions that primary users of general purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements that provide financial information about a particular entity report adopted by the EU on 29 November in force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IAS 39 "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" - the interest rate reference reform adopted by the U.E. on 15 January 2020 (in force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

IAS 28 Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures. The changes refer to whether the assessment and in particular the requirements regarding the impairment of long-term interests in joint ventures and joint ventures which, in essence, are part of the net investment in the respective associate, should be governed by IFRS 9, IAS 28 or a combination of of these two standards. The amendments clarify that an entity applying IFRS 9 prior to applying IAS 28 to those long-term interests that do not apply the equity method in applying IFRS 9 does not take into account adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests that are generated by application of IAS 28.

IFRS Annual Improvements - The 2015-2017 Cycle is a collection of IFRS changes, changes that entered into force on or after January 1, 2019. These changes to some standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations refer to:

IFRS 3 Business combinations and IFRS 11 Common commitments. The changes made to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity gains control over a company that is a joint venture. it re-evaluates previously held interests in the respective enterprise. The amendments made to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity gains joint control over a company that is a joint venture, the entity does not re-evaluate the interests previously held in that enterprise.

IAS 12 Income tax. The amendments clarify that the effects on corporate income tax payments of financial instruments classified as equity must be recognized in the manner in which past transactions or events that have generated distributable profit have been recognized.

IAS 23 Borrowing costs. The amendments clarify point 14 of the standard that, when a qualifying asset is available for its intended use or for sale and some of the specific loans related to that qualifying asset remain outstanding at that time, that loan must be included in the funds that an entity borrows. in general.

IAS 19 Modification, reduction or settlement of the employee benefit plan (changes). The changes require entities to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine the cost of current services and net interest for the rest of the reporting period after changes, reductions or settlements of the plan have taken place. The changes also clarify how accounting for the modification, reduction or settlement of a plan affects the application of the requirements on the asset ceiling.

IFRS 9 Negative clearing prepayment features. The amendment enters into force for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The amendment allows financial assets with advance payment features that allow or require a party to a contract to either pay or receive reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. the contract (so that from the perspective of the asset holder it is possible to have a negative compensation) to be evaluated at amortized cost or at the fair value through other elements of the overall result.

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty regarding the treatments applicable to the corporate tax. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019. The interpretation addresses the accounting of corporate income tax when the tax treatments involve a degree of uncertainty affecting the application of IAS 12. The interpretation provides guidance on the analysis of certain tax treatments at the level. individually or together, the tax authorities checks, the appropriate method that reflects the uncertainty and the accounting for the change of events and circumstances

ii) Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee and adopted by the European Union. but not yet applicable

At the time of reporting these financial statements, the following standards of revision and interpretation were issued by the IASB and not adopted by the EU:

IFRS 14 "Deferred accounts related to regulated activities" (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - The European Commission has decided not to issue the approval process for this interim standard and to await the final standard.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" adopted by the IASB on May 18, 2017 including amendments to IFRS 17 published on June 25, 2020 effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in associates and joint ventures" - The sale of or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures and subsequent amendments (effective date of has been postponed indefinitely, until the completion of the research project on the method of equivalence)

Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" - Definition of an enterprise (applicable to business combinations whose acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020) and acquisitions of assets or after that period)

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Classification of short-term and long-term debt liabilities (applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" - deferral of the application of IFRS 9 (applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021).

Annual improvements 2018-2020 applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Amendments to IAS 37 "Impairment, contingent liabilities and contingent assets applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

4. Reporting on segments

In terms of business segments, the company has not identified distinct components in terms of associated risks and benefits.

The factors used to identify reportable segments: segments have been identified as discrete components of the company that provides products or services (business segment) and that are subject to risks and benefits that are different from those of other segments. Reporting on segments is done in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the main operational decision maker. The main operational decision maker responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments has been identified is the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

Sales on products	*30.06.2021*
Sold production. of which:	**13.2**
- sales of beer	13.0
-sales of semi-fabricated products	
- sales of residual products	2
- services	
Total	**13.2**

SC BERMAS SA does not report separately the information by business segment as revenues from the main sector of activity "production and marketing of beer" represents over 98% of total revenues.

The net turnover on 30.06.2021 is amounted to 13.265.503 lei and it represents in a proportion of 98.46% the beer. the difference of 1.54% being represented by the by-products and services.

5. Tangible assets

Cost *(in lei)*	Lands	Buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment. machinery and furniture	Fixed assets in progress	Total
Balance on 31 December 2020	**1.774.100**	**7.232.440**	**22.619.625**	**296.954**	**231.768**	**32.154.887**

Input			201.842		219.171	**421.013**
Transfers by commissioning			450.938			**450.938**
Revaluation decrease						
Outputs			195.962	6.920	450.939	**653.821**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**1.774.100**	**7.232.440**	**23.076.443**	**290.034**	**0**	**32.373.017**
Accumulated amortisation						
Balance on 31 December 2020		**(6.288.647)**	**(11.045.830)**	**(168.805)**		**(17.503.282)**
Expense		(87.698)	(711.476)	(17.114)		**(816.288)**
Revaluation decreases						-
Output amortisation			(191.666)	(2.883)	-	**(194.549)**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**-**	**(6.376.345)**	**(11.565.640)**	**(183.036)**	**-**	**(18.125.021)**
Net accounting value						
Balance on 31 December 2020	**1.774.100**	**943.793**	**11.573.795**	**128.149**	**231.768**	**14.651.605**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**1.774.100**	**856.095**	**11.510.803**	**106.998**		**14.247.996**

Some of the tangible assets of the Company are mortgaged or pledged to secure borrowings from banks.

BERMAS SA uses fair value as deemed cost for an item of tangible or intangible assets. When opening the financial position, the first entity's financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. SC BERMAS SA presented for each element in the situation of opening the financial position in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard: the aggregate amount of those fair values and aggregate adjustment to the accounting amounts reported under previous accounting principles. We present below the input data used in the evaluations:

Cost	**Lands**	**Buildings**	**Technical equipment and machinery**
Balance on 1 January 2011	751.661	6.644.923	28.590.425
Revaluation for 2010	777.739	196.942	(16.436.299)
Revaluation for 2010			511.474
Input			506.845
Outputs			(1.682)
Balance on 31 December 2011	**1.529.400**	**6.841.865**	**13.170.763**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance on 1 January 2011		(3.593.456)	(16.436.298)
Revaluation for 2010		(102.009)	16.436.298
Depreciation for the period		(262.440)	(1.199.054)
Output depreciation			210
Balance on 31 December 2011		**(3.957.905)**	**(1.198.844)**
Net accounting value			
Balance on 1 January 2011	751.661	3.051.467	12.154.127
Balance on 31 December 2011	1.529.400	2.883.960	11.971.919

Cost	**Lands**	**Buildings**	**Technical equipment and machinery**
Balance on 31 December 2011	1.529.400	6.841.865	13.170.763
Revaluation	244.700	74.279	
Input			265.574
Output			
Balance on 31 December 2012	**1.774.100**	**6.916.144**	**13.436.337**
Cumulated depreciation			
Balance on 31 December 2011		(3.957.905)	(1.198.844)

Expense		(273.045)	(1.217.485)
Increase from revaluation		(42.798)	
Balance on 31 December 2012		(4.273.748)	(2.416.329)
Net accounting value			
Balance on 31 December 2011	1.529.400	2.883.960	11.971.919
Balance on 31 December 2012	1.774.100	2.642.396	11.020.008

In accordance with IAS 36, both intangible and tangible assets are periodically reviewed to identify whether there are indications of impairment at the balance sheet date.

If the net accounting value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in order to reduce the net accounting value of the asset at the recoverable value. If the reasons for the recognition of an impairment loss disappear in the next period, the net accounting value of the asset is increased up to the net accounting value that would have been determined no impairment loss would be not recognized.

SC BERMAS SA has not recorded impairment losses, depreciation and amortization expenses presented in the statement of comprehensive income with amortization in the first six months of 2021 recognized in profit or loss account being allocated systematically over the useful life of the assets. Depreciation methods, useful life durations and estimated residual values are reviewed by the entity's management at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Regarding the fair value hierarchy, input data for the valuation techniques used to determine fair value measurements are Level 2 for both 2020 and 2021.

The accounting value of asset classes, if the assets were submitted on the basis of cost is as follows:

in lei	**Lands**	**Buildings**	**Technical equipment and machinery**	**Other equipment. machinery and furniture**	**Fixed assets in progress**	**Total**
Cost						
Balance on 31 December 2020	**1.774.100**	**7.232.440**	**37.916.397**	**394.989**	**231.768**	**47.549.694**
Input			201.842		219.171	**421.013**
Transfers by commissioning			450.938			**450.938**
Decrease from revaluation						-
Output			273.221	6.920	450.939	**731.080**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**1.774.100**	**7.232.440**	**38.295.956**	**388.069**	**0**	**47.690.565**
Cumulated depreciation						
Balance on 31 December 2020		**(6.288.647)**	**(26.394.299)**	**(263.974)**		**(32.946.920)**
Expense		(87.698)	(802.245)	(17.114)		**(907.057)**
Decrease from revaluation						-
Output depreciation			(273.221)	(2.883)	-	**(276.104)**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**-**	**(6.376.345)**	**(26.923.323)**	**(278.205)**	**-**	**(33.577.873)**
Net accounting value						
Balance on 31 December 2020	**1.774.100**	**943.793**	**11.522.098**	**131.105**	**231.768**	**14.602.774**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**1.774.100**	**856.095**	**11.372.633**	**109.864**	**0**	**14.112.692**

6. Intangible assets

Cost	**Other intangible assets**	**Total**
Balance on 31 December 2020	**207.702**	**207.702**
Inputs		
Transfers		
Balance on 30 June 2021	**207.702**	**207.702**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance on 31 December 2020	**(195.739)**	**(195.739)**
Expense	(10.997)	(10.997)

Transfers		
Balance on 30 June 2021	**(206.736)**	**(206.736)**
Net accounting value		
Balance on 31 December 2020	**11.963**	**11.963**
Balance on 30 June 2021	**966**	**966**

7. Financial assets available for sale

	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
To “Victoria” Social-cultural foundation of Suceava	83.000	83.000
Environment Business Consulting SRL	**1.000**	1.000
Total	**84.000**	**84.000**

SC BERMAS SA holds financial assets available for sale, resulting from the establishment of a 19.88% share to the patrimony of the "Victoria" Social-Cultural Foundation which was established in 2002 and registered in the Register of non-profit Associations and Foundations, these financial assets being evaluated at historical cost. These financial assets were reclassified in 2015 as financial assets measured at cost due to the fact that, since the duration of the Foundation is indefinite and its scope defined as "partnerships with public authorities, NGOs and other institutions in order to conduct social, scientific and humanitarian activities of local and regional interest" has present and perspective, the board of directors has not expressed its intention of closing the foundation, the foundation being recognized as of public utility. The financial statements submitted show that it is operating, not being in liquidation procedure, the capital contribution being the one established at its foundation.

Through the contract Assignment Agreement no. 1 of 18.02.2020, SC BERMAS SA received the property right for 100 registered shares in a total value of 1,000 lei held in CLEAN RECYCLE SA.

8. Inventory

	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Production in progress	6.728.483	6.207.496
Raw materials and consumables	9.481.796	8.505.121
Finished products and goods	285.379	94.652
Total	**16.495.658**	**14.807.269**

Assets such as inventories are valued at their accounting value, less adjustments for impairment. Impairment adjustments recognized as expense at the end of the reporting year represent the value of inventory without movement at the level of 2019 If the accounting value of inventories is higher than the book value, the value of inventories is decreased up to the net achievable value. by setting up adjustments for impairment. The value of adjustments for inventories without movement on 31.06.2021 is amounted to 140.927,87 lei.

9. Trade receivables

	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Clients	650.080	2.050.981
Suppliers – debtors for the purchase of inventory goods	453.258	1.129.895
Advance payments for intangible assets	-	-
Adjustments for the depreciation of receivables	(21.014)	(21.014)
TOTAL	**1.082.324**	**3.159.862**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Cash in the cash register	5.710	12.424
Current bank accounts	11.390	1.600
Cash advances	-	-
Other values	600	600

Total	**17.700**	**14.624**

11. Other receivables

	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Diverse debtors	907.518	1.394.768
Other receivables related to personnel		76.300
Adjustments for depreciation different debtors	(689.311)	(689.311)
Total	**218.207**	**781.757**

The evaluation for impairment of receivables is conducted individually and is based on the management's best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be received. Quarterly and at the end of the first semester of 2021 we have made the analysis of uncertain clients and various borrowers we are in dispute with.

12. Share capital

Company's shareholder structure

Balance on 30 June 2021	Number of shares	Suma (RON)	(%)
Other shareholders	10.416.771	7.291.739.70	48.33%
Victoria Bermas Association	6.653.009	4.657.106.30	30.87%
PAS Bermas	4.483.269	3.138.288.30	20.80%
Total	**21.553.049**	**15.087.134**	**100%**

Information on the objectives, policies and processes for managing the share capital according to IAS 1.134 complying with the information included in IAS 1.135 qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing its share capital, including the description of share capital it manages, the way in which objectives are met, quantitative data regarding the share capital and changes from one period to another.

The **share capital** of the company on 30.06.2021 is amounted to 15.087.134.30 lei fully subscribed and paid up. divided in 21.553.049 registered shares of 0,70 lei each. The company's shares are ordinary, nominative, dematerialized, registered into account, their records being kept by the Depozitarul Central SA Bucharest. Shares have equal value and grant equal rights for each share.

The structure of shareholders holding over 10% of the share capital is as follows:

Balance on 30 June 2021	Number of shares	Amount (RON)	(%)
Victoria Bermas Association	6.653.009	4.657.106.30	30.87%
PAS Bermas	4.483.269	3.138.288.30	20.80%
SC Vivat Construct SRL	2.931.765	2.052.235.50	13.60%

The legal reserves of the Company on 30.06.2021 are amounted to 3.017.427 lei following the creation of the legal reserve (5% of the accounting profit under the Law 227/2015 and subsequent amendments and supplements and the Law 31/1900 as subsequently amended and supplemented).

Other reserves

SC BERMAS SA records on 31.12.2020 in the account 1068 Other reserves the amount of 2.811.562,04 with the following structure :

Reserves for restatement according to IFRS	554.644,00
Reserves for development	153.937,07
Other reserves G.O. 70 /1994	195.909,33
Other reserves G.D. 40/2002	635.870,11
Reserves for dividend capitalisation	1.214.907,24
Other reserves the Law 55/1995. Decree 834/1991	56.294,29
TOTAL	**2.811.562,04**

SC BERMAS SA records on 30.06.2021 in the account 1068 Other reserves the amount of 2.902.704,62 with the following structure :

Reserves for restatement according to IFRS	554.644,00
Reserves for development	245.079,65
Other reserves G.O. 70 /1994	195.909,33
Other reserves G.D. 40/2002	635.870,11
Reserves for dividend capitalisation	1.214.907,24
Other reserves the Law 55/1995. Decree 834/1991	56.294,29
TOTAL	**2.902.704,62**

13. Accounts payable for deferred profit tax

Accounts payable for the deferred tax as of 30 June 2021 are detailed below:

30 June 2021	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Tangible assets	1.328.858		1.328.858
Inventory	(140.928)		(140.928)
Trade receivables	(5.903)		(5.903)
Other receivables	(33.839)		(33.839)
Total	**1.148.188**		**1.148.188**
Net temporary differences – rate 16%			1.148.188

Accounts payable for deferred tax = 183.710 lei.

14. Trade payables

Description	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Trade payables	890.499	867.333
TOTAL	**890.499**	**867.333**

Other payables

Description	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Diverse creditors and other payables	862.124	**2.354.264**
Payables to the local budget	755.874	**1.411.599**
Payables to employees	306.751	**374.119**
Payables to the state budget	(534.420)	**(83.363)**
TOTAL	**1.390.329**	**4.056.619**

The provisions on 30.06.2021 in the amount of 400,000 lei are constituted for the gift vouchers granted to the employees of SC BERMAS SA as well as to other categories of beneficiaries, established by the Fiscal Inspection Report issued by the Suceava County Public Finance Administration and the Tax Decision no. F-SV_90 of 30.03.2021, contested within the legal term.

15. Short-term bank credits

Description	31 December 2020	30 June 2021
Short-term bank credits	4.076.977	3.678.405
TOTAL	**4.076.977**	**3.678.405**

Bank	**31 December 2020**	**31 June 2021**
Raiffeisen Bank Suceava	1.405.809	1.757.952
BRD Suceava	2.671.168	206.734
BRD SUCEAVA Program AGRO IMM INVEST	0	1.713.719
TOTAL	**4.076.977**	**3.678.405**

On 30 June 2021, short-term payables to banks refer to the following:

- secured overdraft with BRD Suceava amounted to 1.000.000 lei. The remaining balance on 30.06.2021 is amounted to 206.734 lei. The interest charged is a fluctuating interest at ROBOR annual rate 3M + 1.40%. which is calculated on the credit balance from the date of provision and until full repayment thereof;
- secured overdraft with Raiffeisen amounted to 4.000.000 lei. The remaining balance on 30.06.2021 is amounted to 1.757.952 lei. The interest charged on the daily debtor balance of the

current account is a fluctuating interest at ROBOR annual rate 1M + 1.10%. calculated on the actual number of days of the reference month compared to the year of 360 days. The reference rate will be daily updated;

- tip revolving credit line from BRD Groupe Societe Generale Suceava, granted within the Program for the support of small and medium enterprises and small enterprises with medium market capitalization IMM INVEST ROMANIA, within the AGRO IMM INVEST subprogram with the objective of providing facilities guarantee in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner for the loans granted, in the amount of 5,000,000 lei for the financing of the working capital and the current activity, with an interest subsidized from the state budget in proportion of 100% for a period of 8 months from the first use, the commissions being covered by the Ministry of Finance through a grant in the form of a grant for the entire duration of the contract. The amount used on 30.06.2021 was 1.713.719 lei.

Bank overdrafts are secured by:

- mortgage on tangible assets with a net accounting value of 2.513.549 lei on 30 June 2021;
- pledge on inventories of raw material - malt;
- first-ranking pledge and mortgage on current accounts;
- mortgage on liquid assets in the accounts opened with BRD and Raiffeisen Suceava;
- FNGCIMM guarantee of 4.000.000 lei.

Overdrafts with B.RD. are secured by stocks of malt in the malt department and at the boiling section having an accounting value of 3.134.752 lei on 30.06.2021.

Referring to the assertion that overdrafts are secured by a first-ranking pledge on current accounts we mention that on 30.06.2021, the value of the pledge on the available current accounts is amounted to 0 lei, banks automatically proceeding to the transfer of available funds in the overdraft account.

Medium-term loans to bank

On 30.06.2021 SC BERMAS SA had in progress the credit facility in the form of a term loan, employer, non-revolving in a maximum amount of 2.500.000 lei granted in order to finance the beer boiling and filtration installations for Boiling section. On 30.06.2021 the amount used was 1.566.532 lei. The credit facility is for a period of 36 months starting with the month immediately following the period of use. The interest charged is a fluctuating interest at an annual rate ROBOR 1M + 1.40% per annum, calculated on the basis of the actual number of calendar days of the reference month compared to the 360-day period. This credit facility is guaranteed with a first-rate movable mortgage of priority on the machinery and equipment that is the object of financing.

16. Earnings per share

The result per share on 30.06.2021 is 0,009 lei / share.

17. Revenue from turnover

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Revenue from the sale of finished products	11.230.758	13.060.958
Revenues from the sale of semi-fabricated products		
Revenues from the sale of residual products	150.388	202.945
Revenue from services rendered	1.588	1.600
Total	**11.382.734**	**13.265.503**

18. Other revenue

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Revenue from production of tangible and intangible assets		
Revenues from donations	24.750	
Operating revenue for impairment adjustments for current assets		
Other operating revenue	280.485	521.373
Total	**305.235**	**521.373**

19.a). Other expenses

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Entertainment. advertising and publicity	90.682	189.990
Operating Expenses on Provisions		
Operation expenses for adjustments of current assets impairment	-	-
Other taxes. duties and payments	170.560	169.776
Insurance premiums	57.753	88.089
Compensations. fines and penalties	15.529	20.126
Travel expenses	27.507	28.251
Postage and telecommunications	27.593	30.879
Commissions and fees	9.154	13.600
Rental and royalty expenses	1.413	1062
Bad debts written off	-1.030	
Net loss from the sale of tangible assets	-	-
Other operating expenses	585.897	969.697
Total	**985.058**	**1.511.470**

b). Prepaid expenses

PREPAID EXPENSES ON 31.12.2020

EXPENSE	*NAME OF THE ACCOUNT*	*BALANCE DEBIT*
613	Insurance premiums	34.073,36
626	Postage and telecommunications	2.615,47
628	Services rendered by third parties	1.674,82
635	Other taxes. duties and payments	16.344,73
668	Other financial expenses	29.792,18
345	Beer loss December	135,54
		84.636,10

PREPAID EXPENSES 30.06.2021

EXPENSE	*NAME OF THE ACCOUNT*	*BALANCE DEBIT*
613	Insurance premiums	65.964,00
626	Postage and telecommunications	1.307,71
635	Other taxes. duties and payments	61.429,81
668	Other financial expenses	12.325,58
30211	Auxiliary materials	11.061,29
345	Beer loss June	119,19
30241	Spare parts	1.197,45
628	Other financial expenses	671,70
		154.076,73

20. Personnel expenses

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Salaries	5.555.902	5.851.310
Social security and welfare contributions	197.090	210.802
Meal vouchers	282.840	400.100
Total	**6.035.832**	**6.462.212**

On 30 June 2021 the average number of employees of the company was 185.

21. Financial revenues and expenses

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Financial revenues		
Net gain from exchange differences		
Interest revenues		
Other financial revenues		

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Financial expenses		
Interest expenses	85.592	95.131
Net loss from exchange differences	1.286	1.034
Other financial expenses	414.015	470.215
Total	**500.893**	**566.380**

22. Income tax expense

	30.06.2020	30.06.2021
Current income tax expense		39.529
Deferred income tax		13.836
Deferred income tax expenses		13.836
Deferred income tax revenues		
Total		**53.365**

	30.06.2019	30.06.2020
Profit before tax		234.159
Tax acc. to the statutory tax rate of 16% (2016: 16%)		37.465
Effect on the income tax of:		
Legal reserve		
Non-deductible expenses		11.947
Non-taxable revenues		
Sponsoring within legal limits		(9.883)
Registration and review of temporary differences		13.836
Income tax		**53.367**

23. Related parties

The persons who are part of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee represent related parties.

31.06.2021 - List of members of the Board of Directors

Anisoi Elena	President of the B.D.
Dragan Sabin Adrian	Vice-president
Vescan Maria Aurora	Member

List of the persons in the Executive Committee

Anisoi Elena	General Manager
Tebrean Iridenta	Economic Manager
Sîngeap Cristina	Commercial Manager

24. Commitments

The Company had no capital commitments on 30 June 2021.

25. Contingent assets and liabilities

The Company had no contingent assets or liabilities on 30 June 2021.

26. Subsequent events

There were no events subsequent the balance sheet date.

27. Financial risk management

Overview

The company operates on a free competitive market, being exposed to normal risks from that point of view. No major or significant exposure in terms of prices and liquidity.
The company is implementing the risk management system, covering the identification, analysis, management and monitoring of risk it is exposed to.
Price risk requires constant monitoring of it, given the market share the company operates on. In fact, the company applies and will apply in the future training policies of the selling price based on the price of raw material and other cost elements which have a share of over 10% of total production costs.

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the use of financial instruments:

• credit risk;
• liquidity risk;
• market risk.

These notes present information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for risk assessing and managing and procedures used for managing capital. In these financial statements there is also other quantitative information.

The Company's risk management policies are defined to ensure the risks identification and analysis the Company is dealing with, to set appropriate limits and controls, to monitor risks and to comply with the set limits. Risk policies and management systems are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company could incur a financial loss as a result of failure to meet contractual obligations by a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument and this risk mainly results from trade receivables of the Company.

The accounting value of financial assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was:

(i) Exposure to credit risk

Accounting value	**30.06.2020**	**30.06.2021**
Trade receivables and other current assets	2.991.735	3.466.800
Cash and bank deposits	13.618	14.624
TOTAL	**3.005.353**	**3.481.424**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is individually analysed in terms of creditworthiness before offering the Company's standard conditions for payment and delivery.

The Company establishes an adjustment for impairment that represents its estimate of losses on trade receivables. The adjustments for impairment of receivables mainly relate to specific components corresponding to the significant individual exposures incurred and identified.

(ii) Depreciation

Analysis of the number of days of delay for trade receivables and other receivables:

in lei	30.06. 2021 Gross value	Depreciation
Not outstanding and outstanding between 0 and 30 days	1.089.008	
Outstanding between 31 and 60 days	602.992	
Outstanding between 61 and 120 days	962.572	
Outstanding between 121 and 180 days	0	
Outstanding between 181 and 360 days	101.711	
Over 360 days	710.517	(710.326)
Total	**3.466.800**	**(710.326)**

b). Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company could have difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled in cash or by transferring another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, both under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or putting the Company's reputation at risk.

Overall the Company makes sure that it has sufficient cash to cover operating expenses. The following table shows the residual contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period. including estimated interest payments:

30 June 2021	**Accounting value**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Less than 2 months**	**2 - 12 months**	**Over 12 months**
Trade payables	867.333	867.333	867.333		
Medium-term credits	1.566.532	1.566.532	149.194	745.967	671.371
Bank short-term loans	3.678.405	3.678.405		3.678.405	
Other payables	4.139.982	4.139.982	4.139.982		
Total	**10.252.252**	**10.252.252**	**5.156.509**	**4.424.372**	**671.371**

c). Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the change in market prices, such as foreign exchange rate, interest rate and price of equity instruments, affects the Company's income or the value of financial instruments held. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters and simultaneously to optimize return on investment.

d). Interest rate risk

(i) Profile of the risk exposure

At the reporting date, the profile of interest rate exposure corresponding to the interest-bearing financial instruments held by the Company was:

Instruments with variable rate	***30 June 2020***	***30 June 2021***
Medium-term credits	2.387.500	1.566.532
Bank short-term loans	3.458.154	3.678.405
Total	**5.845.654**	**5.244.937**

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of fair value for instruments with fixed interest rate

The Company has not classified financial assets or liabilities with fixed interest rates at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis of cash flow for instruments with variable interest rate

An increase in interest rates by 1% at the reporting date would have resulted in a increase in loss by 28.340 lei as of 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: 16.482 lei). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant.

A depreciation of interest rates by 100 basis points on 30 June 2021 would have led to the same effect, but to the contrary, the amounts presented above, considering that all other variables remain constant.

e). Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk due to acquisitions and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional one, respectively in euro.

Company's exposure to currency risk is shown below:

30 June 2021	RON	EUR	USD	Other currency
Financial assets				
Trade receivables and other current assets	3.466.800			
Cash and bank deposits	**13.849**	**775**	-	-
	3.480.649	**775**	-	-
Financial payables				-
Trade payables	1.546.571			
Short-term loans	867.333	-	-	-
Other payables	4.139.982	-	-	-
	6.553.886	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

An appreciation by 10 percentage points of the RON currency on 30 June 2021 compared to euro would have resulted in a increase of profit by 12.624 lei.

a) Taxation risk

Starting on 1 January 2007, following the accession of Romania to the European Union, the Company had to apply EU tax regulations and implement the changes brought by the EU law. The way in which the Company has implemented these changes remains open to tax audit for five years.

The interpretation of the text and the practical implementation procedures of the new EU tax regulations in force may vary, and there is a risk that certain transactions, for example, could be viewed differently by the tax authorities compared to their treatment by the Company.

In addition, the Romanian Government has an important number of agencies authorized to audit companies operating in Romania. These controls are similar to tax audits in other countries and can cover not only tax aspects, but also other regulatory and legal aspects of interest to these agencies. It is possible that the Company is subject to tax audits as new tax regulations are issued.

b) Business environment

The measures imposed by the authorities by military ordinances, to prevent the spread of the epidemic with COVID-19, led both to the decrease of sales as a result of the closure of HORECA activities and the partial closure of retail outlets in commercial networks in the company's distribution area.

Furthermore, in 2021 the beer consumption will follow a decreasing trend, estimating that in this trend the beer sales of SC BERMAS SA will evolve, estimated at a minus of 20%, compared to 2019. The aim is to reduce the decrease in sales, taking into account:
• Stable commercial relationships with customers;
• High-quality beer assortments at affordable medium-term sustainable prices
• A commercial strategy to promote adequate and prudent products at the same time in terms of budgets for this purpose, aiming to reach a reasonable level of profitability;
• Appropriate management of resource management appropriately;
• Higher level of technical endowment of technological processes that ensure indisputable quality for breweries and food safety

The Company's management considers that the Company's liquidity is affected on 30.06.2021 and will continue to be throughout the year 2021 by the spread of the epidemic with COVID -19, to which are added a number of other events or factors of uncertainty such as :

• unfavourable market circumstances that would lead to the inability to cope with competition, the existence on the market of vertical agreements and concentrated practiced, most of the agreements containing vertical restrictions, namely certain clauses restricting competition, such as: exclusive distribution, non-competition clause, exclusive acquisition, restrictions in terms of sale price;

• increase in fuel and energy prices with major implications in production costs taking into account the manufacturing cycle of malt and beer based on conventional technology that involves 120 days (malt + beer)

• unfavourable agricultural year with a poor harvest in the basic materials used in the brewing process, which would lead to higher prices for barley and hops;

• the deliberate or fortuitous insolvency of some clients of the Company - beer distributors as a result of the epidemic with COVID -19.

The management believes that it takes all necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Company's business under current conditions by:
• constantly monitoring its liquidity;
• short-term forecasting of net liquidity;
• monitoring incoming and outgoing flows of cash (daily), assessment of effects on borrowers.

c) Capital adequacy

SC BERMAS SA has a policy of maintaining equity for the development of the company and the reach of the intended objectives. The main objective of the company is to continue its activity in terms of profitability for its shareholders. Over the past two years. the net asset value of the SC BERMAS SA has exceeded 1.5 times the level of the share capital. The management of SC BERMAS SA intends. in the next financial year to maintain at least the same level.

The equity of SC BERMAS SA consists of share capital. created reserves, current profit and reported result. On 30.06.2021 the equity of SC BERMAS SA is amounted to 22.513.462 lei compared to 23.750.831 lei on 31.12.2020. SC BERMAS SA is not subject to statutory capital adequacy requirements.

SC "BERMAS" SA Suceava
Str. Humorului nr. 61 Şcheia
Tax identification number: RO 723636
Phone: 0230/526543; 526544
Fax: 0230/526542; 526543
E-mail: bermasv@yahoo.com; office@bermas.ro

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DECLARATION

In accordance with the provisions of art.30 of the Accounting law no.82-1991 as republished, SC BERMAS SA takes full responsibility for the elaboration of the half-year financial statements as of 30.06.2021 and hereby confirms that:

a) The accounting policies used for the elaboration of the half-yearl financial statements are compliant with the applicable accounting regulations;

b) The financial statements elaborated as of 30.06.2021 reflect a true image of the financial position, of the financial performance and of other information related to the conducted activity.

c) The legal entity conducts its activity in terms of continuity.

General manager,
ec. Anisoi Elena

REVISED REPORT
ON THE INTERIM INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTING REPORTING OF
BERMAS S.A. SUCEAVA on 30.06.2021

Attn.: The Shareholders BERMAS S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the Interim individual accounting statements of the company BERMAS S.A. on 30.06.2021 composed of: Statement of financial position, Statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flow for the period ended on that date and other explanatory notes to the interim individual financial statements.

The said financial statements refer to:

• Total equity 22.513.462 lei
• Net result of the period - loss 194.630 lei

The Company's management is responsible for the fair preparation and presentation of these interim individual financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of the review

We have conducted the review of the Interim individual financial statements in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity". The review of the interim financial information consists of making inquiries especially on those responsible for financial and accounting matters, and for applying analytical procedures and other review procedures. The scope of a review is significantly lower than of an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and consequently we cannot obtain the assurance that we are able to seize all significant issues that might be identified during an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on the review procedures performed, nothing has drawn our attention in the sense of making us believe that the interim individual financial statements of BERMAS SA Suceava ended 30 June 2021 is not properly prepared, in all important respects, in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

Other issues

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholders as a whole. Our review was made to be able to report to the Company's shareholders those aspects required in a revision report and not for other purpose. To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its shareholders as a whole, for our review, for this report, or for the conclusion made.

In the name

CODEXPERT OFFICE SRL SUCEAVA
Str. Mihai Eminescu, nr.10, sc.B, ap.9

Tel./Fax: 0230 531949, e-mail: codexpert@sonic.ro
Audit company registered in the Electronic Public Register with no. FA126

Name of signatory: Codău Stelian
Financial auditor registered in the Electronic Public Register with no. AF798

Suceava, August 11, 2021