

JOINT STOCK COMPANY "GROBINA"
(REGISTRATION NUMBER 40003017297)

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 6 MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(28TH financial year)

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA
ON THE ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT
UNAUDITED

Riga, 2018

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Statement of Management Responsibility

Management is responsible for the Company's Financial Statements in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. Financial accounts present fairly the financial position at the end of the year, results of operations and cash flows for the year.

The Board confirms that the financial statements, which you can find in pages 5. to 13. preparing and decisions and observations have been prudent and reasonable. The Management Board confirms that the financial statements prepared in accordance with the action there [rance principu.

Management is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, assets of the Company, as well as fraud and other irregularities detection and prevention. Management is responsible for Latvian statutory requirements.

Riga, 31st of August 2018

Gundars Jaunsleinis

Chairman of the board

Gunta Isajeva

Member of the board

Ireneusz Sajewicz

Member of the board

Information on the Company

Name of the company	Joint stock company „Grobina”
Legal status of the company	Public joint stock company
Number, place and date of registration	40003017297 Liepaja, 23d of August 1991
Legal address	Lapsu street 3, Dubeni, Grobina district, Latvia, LV-3438
Board of the Company	Gundars Jaunsleinis – chairman of the board, since 01.06.2011 Gunta Isajeva – member of the board, since 06.08.2010 Ireneusz Sajewicz – member of the board, since 02.04.2015
Council of the Company	Ojars Osis – chairman of the council, since 01.06.2011 Argita Jaunsleine – vice president of the council, since 01.06.2011 Janis Liepins – member of the council, since 18.08.2015 Girts Milgravis – member of the council, since 18.08.2015 Evija Sivare – member of the council, since 18.07.2016
Financial period	1 st of January 2018 to 30 st of June 2018

Management report

Core Business Activity

Core business activity of JSC "GROBINA" is fur -farming of minks for fur production and the production of animal feed for fur animals.

Operations during the reporting year

During the reporting period, the net turnover is of 1 486 386, as 67 503 skins have been realized during this period, as a result of which the turnover of the 1st half-year comparing with the 1 st six months of 2017 has decreased, because in first six months period of 2017 there were sold 98 801 mink skins.

For gaining financial stability of JSC "Grobina" after 2016 crisis in fur farming, JSC "Grobina" filed an application to court for legal protection proceedings initiation. By Liepaja Courts' 29th June's 2016 judgment, JSC "Grobina" 17th May's 2016 plan of legal protection proceedings was approved. With the Liepaja Courts' 3d of March 2017 decision and Kurzeme district Courts' 29th of March 2018 decision there are approved amendments of JSC "Grobina" legal protection proceedings plan, thereby the term of JSC "Grobina" legal protection proceedings is prolonged up to 30th of June 2020, which regarding to the unsecured creditors (suppliers) provides to defer the debts principal sum payments up to the June 2020.

At first six months of 2018 the average number of employees was 58 employees, in the same period of 2017 - 65 employees.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's operations are exposed to various financial risks, including credit risk and interest rate fluctuation risks. The Company's management try to minimize potential negative effects of financial risks on the Company's financial position.

Future perspective

Despiting the JSC "Grobina" legal protection proceedings, the management of JSC "Grobina" in 2017 agreed with Canadian Auction house NAFA about financing of kits breeding in 2017, 2018 and 2019 breeding seasons, which allows to the company to continue normal economic activity up to the year 2020.

Gundars Jaunsleinis
Chairman of the board

Profit or losses statement

	6 months per.ended 30.06.2018 EUR	6 months per.ended 30.06.2017 EUR
Net turnover:		
of the agricultural activity	1486386	2764452
Costs of goods sold or services provided	(1696998)	(2972743)
Gross profit or lossess	(210612)	(208291)
Distribution expenses	(81661)	(133370)
Administrative expenses	(178402)	(139588)
Other operating income	140724	247221
Other operating expenses	(4822)	(13844)
Interest and similar expenses, incl.:		
- for other parties	(179750)	(89963)
Lossess for the financial year	(514523)	(337835)

Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Riga, 31th of August 2018

 Gundars Jaunsleinis
 Chairman of the board

 Gunta Isajeva
 Member of the board

 Ireneusz Sajewicz
 Member of the board

 Loreta Šaicāne
 Accountant

Balance sheet

ASSETS

	30.06.2018 EUR	31.12.2017 EUR
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Fixed assets		
Immovable properties:		
land plots, buildings and engineering structures	5747921	5935227
Fauna and flora:		
draft animals or productive animals and perennial plantings	5749021	5825479
Technological equipment and machinery	4947517	5002443
Other fixed assets	704871	684226
Fixed assets under development and construction in progress	15347	1073
Advances for fixed assets	48248	48248
TOTAL	17212925	17496696
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	17212925	17496696
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories		
Raw materials and consumables	196647	62576
Finished goods and goods for sale	1303852	2612781
Advances for inventories	9119	-
Fauna and flora		
animals and annual plantings	1441028	330927
TOTAL	2950646	3006284
Account receivable		
Trade receivables	50737	55048
Other receivables	386968	59075
Deferred expenses	2563	2026
TOTAL	440268	116149
Cash and bank		
	82	26826
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3390996	3149259
TOTAL ASSETS	20603921	20645955

Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES

	30.06.2018	31.12.2017
	EUR	EUR
EQUITY		
Share capital	711436	711436
Reserves:		
other reserves	77481	77481
Retained earnings or uncovered losses brought forward from previous years	(1149594)	(811379)
Current year losses	(514523)	(338215)
TOTAL EQUITY	(875200)	(360677)
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from banks	5232681	5183585
Other borrowings	3706618	3727541
Trade payables	1987802	1992716
Taxes and state social insurance payments	236840	306806
Deferred income	4389399	4389399
TOTAL	15553340	15600047
Current liabilities		
Loans from banks	275576	688076
Other borrowings	125982	286125
Advances from customers	3960983	2385635
Trade payables	431136	702374
Taxes and state social insurance payments	349454	347781
Other creditors	432067	443464
Deferred income	106875	209304
Accrued liabilities	243708	333826
TOTAL	5925781	5396585
TOTAL LIABILITIES	21479121	20996632
TOTAL EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	20603921	20635955

Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Riga, 31th of August 2018

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 Accountant

Cash flow statement

	6 months per.2018 end.30.06.2018 EUR	6 months per.2017 end.30.06.2017 EUR
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit or losses before corporate income tax	(514523)	(337835)
Adjustments for:		
depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	329836	184621
Long-term investment write-down	6303	-
interest and similar revenue	179750	89963
Profit or loss prior to changes in current assets and current liabilities	1366	(63251)
Increase or decrease of account receivable	(324119)	70039
Increase or decrease of inventory	55638	1843561
Increase or decrease of account payables and other liabilities	972126	(1480134)
Increase or decrease in biological assets	76458	71616
Gross cash flow generated from operating activities	781469	441831
Interest payments	(105596)	(89163)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	675873	352668
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed and intangible assets	(128826)	(13754)
ieņēmumi no pamatlīdzekļu pārdošanas	10576	-
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	(118250)	(13754)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Loans received	-	77500
Repayment of loans	(412500)	(323500)
Expenses for the leasing of fixed assets	(171867)	(114957)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	(584367)	(360957)
Net cash flow in the financial year	(26744)	(22043)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	26826	22792
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	82	749

Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Riga, 31th of August 2018

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 Accountant

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings or uncovered losses brought forward from previous years	Current year profit or losses	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
6 months period ended 30.06.2017					
Opening balance 31.12.2016	711436	77481	1376406	(2266725)	(101402)
Increase/decrease in retained earnings	-	-	-	(337835)	(337835)
Prior year adjustments	-	-	(2266725)	2266725	-
Closing balance 30.06.2017	711436	77481	(890319)	(337835)	(439237)
6 months period ended 30.06.2018					
Opening balance 31.12.2017	711436	77481	(811379)	(338215)	(360677)
Increase/decrease in retained earnings	-	-	-	(514523)	(514523)
Prior year adjustments	-	-	(338215)	338215	-
Closing balance 30.06.2018	711436	77481	(1149594)	(514523)	(875200)

Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Riga, 31th of August 2018

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 Ireneusz Sajewicz
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 Accountant

Notes to the Financial statements

1. Summary of accounting policies

General principles

A The main business activity of JSC "GROBINA" is fur-farming of minks for fur production and farm animals feed production.

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Latvia "On Accounting" and "On the Annual Report and Consolidated Annual Report" (the Law).

The financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost accounting principle. The profit or loss statement is prepared in accordance with the function of expense method.

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

This financial statement is prepared in euro (EUR), which is the functional currency of the Company and the official currency of the Republic of Latvia.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 57 (5) of the Financial Instrument Market Law, each balance sheet item in the financial statement is compared at least to the data at the end of the previous reporting year and each item of the profit or loss statement, statement of changes in the equity, and the cash flow statement is compared at least to the data of the previous reporting year regarding the same period.

Changes in accounting policies and reclassification of balance sheet items

Accounting and valuation methods have not been changed during the reporting period.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the management rely on certain estimates and assumptions that affect the balances of the items of the balance sheet and profit and loss account disclosed in the individual financial statements, as well as the amount of contingent liabilities. Future events may affect the assumptions underlying the relevant estimates. Any effect of the changes in the estimates is disclosed in the financial statements at the time of identifying them.

Foreign currency conversion in euro

All transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into euro at the exchange rate set by the European Central Bank on the day of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro in accordance with the official exchange rate set by European Central Bank for the last day of the financial year. The profit or loss resulting from the exchange rate fluctuations of the foreign currency are recognized in the income statements in the respective period on net amount.

Intangible investments and fixed assets

Intangible investments and fixed assets are initially recognized at the purchase cost. Purchase cost includes costs, directly related to the acquisition of intangible and fixed assets. In financial statements the intangible and fixed assets are recognized at purchase cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis applying the following rates of depreciation set by the management, based on the estimated useful life of the fixed assets:

Buildings	- 20 years;
Technological equipment and machinery	- 5 - 15 years;
Other machinery and equipment	- 5 years.

Depreciation is calculated starting from the month following the month when the asset is put into operation or used for business purposes. For each component of a fixed asset, the cost of which is significant relevant to the total cost of the asset, depreciation must be calculated separately. If the Company depreciates some components of a fixed asset separately, it also depreciates the remaining components of the same asset separately. The remaining components are such components of fixed assets, which are not important individually. The depreciation of the remaining parts is calculated using the approximation method aimed to truly reflect their useful life.

When any events or changes in the circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a fixed asset may not be recoverable, the value of the relevant fixed asset is reviewed for determining the impairment thereof. If there are signs that the carrying value may not be recoverable and if the carrying value of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset or the CGU (cash generating unit) is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of the net selling value and value in

1. Summary of accounting policies (continuation)

use. In determining the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount factor that reflects the present market forecasts for changes in the value of the asset and the risks applicable to it. For an asset, which does not generate significant cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined by reference to the cash flow generating asset to which it belongs. Any impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as cost of sales.

A fixed asset object is derecognised if it is disposed or in the case when no future economic benefits are expected to flow from the use of the asset. Any gains or losses arising on de-recognition of a fixed asset object (which is calculated as a difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the fixed asset), is charged off to the profit and loss account in the period, in which the fixed asset is de-recognised.

The costs related to the improvement of the leased property are capitalised and presented as fixed assets. The depreciation of these assets is calculated throughout the lease period, using the straight-line method.

Assets under construction represent the costs of creation of assets and the costs of unfinished construction objects, and are measured at historical cost. The historical cost comprises construction costs and other direct costs. Assets under construction are not depreciated as long as the relevant assets are completed and put into use.

Inventories

Inventories are recognized at the lower of purchase or production cost and net realizable value. Purchase costs consists of purchase value and overheads, which have been acquired, by delivering inventories at their current position and value. The balance value of the inventories is calculated by using the weighted average method. When the net realizable value of inventories is lower than its costs, the difference is recognized as provisions for the decrease of value.

Account receivable

Trade receivables are recognized at invoiced amounts. After the initial recognition account receivables are measured at net amount less provisions for doubtful debts. Provisions for doubtful receivables are recognized when the management of the Company considers that it is probable that the total amount of receivables will not be collected in full.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, the balances of the current bank account and other current liquid financial assets with maturities up to 90 days.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized at the proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred.

Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortized costs using the actual interest method. Any difference between the original amount borrowed net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement gradually during the loan use period or in accordance with accounting policy capitalized at the value of construction in progress.

The cost of asset under development is increased by borrowing costs and other direct costs during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. The cost of asset is not increased by borrowing costs during the period with no active development of asset.

Accrued liabilities for unused annual leave

Amount of accumulated unused annual leave is determined by multiplying the average day rate of employees for the last six months of the financial year by the amount of accrued but unused annual leave at the end of the reporting year.

1. Summary of accounting policies (continuation)

Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Provisions are liabilities related to current or previous years events and at the preparation of financial statements it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and its amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Lease

Finance lease transactions, under which the Company has received all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the leased item, are recognized in the balance sheet as fixed assets for the sum, which, when starting the lease, correspond to the fair value of the leased property, or, if it is lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of liability, so as to achieve a constant rate on the liability balance. Financial costs are included in the income statement as interest expense.

If there are sufficient grounds to believe that at the end of the lease period the lessee will obtain ownership of the lease object, as the expected service life is assumed the useful life of this asset. Otherwise the capitalized leased assets are depreciated using the linear method, in the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, depending on which of these periods is shorter.

Lease of assets under which substantially all of the risks incidental to the ownership are taken and the benefits acquired by the lessor is classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense over the lease term using the linear method. Liabilities arising from the operating lease the company shall list as off-balance sheet liabilities.

Income recognition and revenue

Revenue contains the total value of goods and services sold during the year excluding discounts and value added tax.

Income is recognized according to the following principles:

Sales of goods - after significant ownership risk and rewards have been passed to the buyer;

Rendering of services - under the percentage of completion method;

Income from fines and penalties - at the moment of receiving the payments;

Interest income - on an accrual basis;

Dividends - at the moment of acquiring legal rights to receive them..

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax for the financial year is included in the financial statements based on the management's calculations prepared in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Latvia.