

Blau Farmacêutica
S.A.
(Private company)

Financial statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(With the independent auditors' report thereon)
(A free translation of the original report issued in
Portuguese containing financial statements
prepared in accordance with accounting practices
adopted in Brazil)

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Independent auditors' report on individual and consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Blau Farmacêutica S.A.
Cotia - SP

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of Blau Farmacêutica S.A. ("Company"), identified as Parent Company and Consolidated, respectively, which comprise the individual and consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2016, and the respective statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of Blau Farmacêutica S.A. as at December 31, 2016, and its individual and consolidated financial performance and its individual and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Practices Adopted in Brazil.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements." We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements in Brazil, and have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In the preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of individual and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Auditing Standards (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, omission, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the individual and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and



consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with management among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

São Paulo, April 28, 2017

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC 2SP014428/O-6
(Original report in Portuguese signed by)
Leonardo Augusto Giusti
Accountant CRC 1SP203952/O-9

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Balance sheets at December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands of Reais)

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent company			Notes	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Assets						Liabilities					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	10.199	10.044	1.764	350	Suppliers	12	45.998	34.240	45.216	33.554
Trade accounts receivable	5	103.977	90.175	102.709	85.830	Loans and financing	14	108.198	116.850	105.831	116.337
Inventories	6	101.364	90.699	93.048	87.165	Tax liabilities		1.579	1.175	1.412	1.440
Recoverable taxes	7	4.902	1.807	4.027	1.807	Income and social contribution taxes	13	6.279	13.067	6.279	13.067
Other receivables		3.760	7.101	3.120	6.686	Labor obligations		11.518	9.870	11.085	9.598
Total current assets		224.202	199.826	204.668	181.838	Other accounts payable		7.856	2.737	7.333	1.026
Judicial deposits		1.254	1.076	1.254	1.076	Total current liabilities		181.428	177.939	177.156	175.022
Loans receivable - related parties	11	1.462	10.061	1.462	10.061	Loans and financing	14	33.707	35.464	33.234	35.338
Recoverable taxes	7	7.455	12.242	7.455	12.242	Deferred income and social contribution taxes	13	-	182	-	182
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	13	1.402	1.045	957	-	Provisions for contingencies	15	3.450	5.964	3.443	5.827
Total non-current assets		11.573	24.424	11.128	23.379	Total non-current liabilities		37.157	41.610	36.677	41.347
Investments	8	10	9	24.027	24.417	Shareholders' equity	16				
Biological assets		306	306	306	306	Capital		56.070	56.070	56.070	56.070
Property, plant and equipment	9	72.023	68.670	70.885	67.332	Profit reserves		37.463	19.090	37.463	19.090
Intangible assets	10	9.790	10.010	2.138	2.793	Equity valuation adjustments		4.961	6.390	4.961	6.390
		82.129	78.995	97.356	94.848	Other comprehensive income		825	2.146	825	2.146
Total non-current assets		93.702	103.419	108.484	118.227	Total shareholders' equity		99.319	83.696	99.319	83.696
Total assets		317.904	303.245	313.152	300.065	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		317.904	303.245	313.152	300.065

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Statements of income

Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands of Reais)

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Net operating income	17	430.990	378.515	424.892	365.646
Cost of goods and products sold	18	<u>(255.029)</u>	<u>(216.088)</u>	<u>(255.051)</u>	<u>(209.479)</u>
Gross income		175.961	162.427	169.841	156.167
Commercial expenses	19	(22.281)	(22.263)	(15.962)	(14.864)
Administrative expenses	19	(102.763)	(85.649)	(98.274)	(82.129)
Other operating income, net		<u>13.855</u>	<u>2.108</u>	<u>14.343</u>	<u>1.901</u>
Total operating expenses, net		<u>(111.189)</u>	<u>(105.804)</u>	<u>(99.893)</u>	<u>(95.092)</u>
Income (loss) before financial income (loss) and taxes		64.772	56.623	69.948	61.075
Financial income	20	13.158	4.785	12.461	4.522
Financial expenses	20	<u>(36.322)</u>	<u>(39.176)</u>	<u>(35.898)</u>	<u>(37.377)</u>
Net financial expenses		<u>(23.164)</u>	<u>(34.391)</u>	<u>(23.437)</u>	<u>(32.855)</u>
Equity in investees at the equity method, net of taxes	8	-	-	(4.903)	(5.706)
Income (loss) before taxes		41.608	22.232	41.608	22.514
Current income and social contribution taxes	13	(14.530)	(5.102)	(14.530)	(5.102)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	13	<u>1.648</u>	<u>4.874</u>	<u>1.648</u>	<u>4.874</u>
Income and social contribution taxes		(12.882)	(228)	(12.882)	(228)
Net income for the year		28.726	22.004	28.726	22.286
Income (loss) attributed to:					
Controlling shareholders		28.726	22.286		
Non-controlling shareholders		-	(282)		
Net income for the year		28.726	22.004		

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income

Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands of reais)

	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent company</u>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income for the year	28.726	22.004	28.726	22.286
Other comprehensive income:				
Accumulated translation adjustment in subsidiaries	<u>(1.321)</u>	<u>1.657</u>	<u>(1.321)</u>	<u>1.770</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>27.405</u>	<u>23.661</u>	<u>27.405</u>	<u>24.056</u>
Controlling shareholders	27.405	24.056		
Non-controlling shareholders	<u>-</u>	<u>(395)</u>		
Total comprehensive income	<u>27.405</u>	<u>23.661</u>		

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Statements of changes in shareholders' equity

Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands of Reais)

	Profit reserves			Equity valuation adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity - parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity - Consolidated	
	Capital	Legal reserve	Reserves for investment							Profit reserve
Balance at January 1, 2015	36.135	2.045	5.133	19.935	7.852	376	-	71.476	9.109	80.585
Capital increase with profit reserves	19.935	-	-	(19.935)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of income and social contribution taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954	1.954	-	1.954
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(1.462)	-	1.462	-	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.286	22.286	(282)	22.004
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(12.732)	-	-	(12.732)	(8.714)	-	(21.446)
Minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.058)	(1.058)	-	(1.058)
Formation of reserves	-	1.115	-	23.529	-	-	(24.644)	-	-	-
Accumulated translation adjustment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	1.770	-	1.770	(113)	1.657
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>56.070</u>	<u>3.160</u>	<u>5.133</u>	<u>10.797</u>	<u>6.390</u>	<u>2.146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83.696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83.696</u>
Realization of equity valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(1.429)	-	1.429	-	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.726	28.726	-	28.726
Minimum dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.113)	(1.113)	-	(1.113)
Additional dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	(5.400)	-	-	(5.269)	(10.669)	-	(10.669)
Formation of reserves	-	1.173	-	22.600	-	-	(23.773)	-	-	-
Accumulated translation adjustment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(1.321)	-	(1.321)	-	(1.321)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>56.070</u>	<u>4.333</u>	<u>5.133</u>	<u>27.997</u>	<u>4.961</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99.319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99.319</u>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Blau Farmacêutica S.A.

Statements of cash flows

Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(In thousands of Reais)

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating activities				
Income (loss) before income tax	41.608	22.232	41.608	22.514
Adjustment to reconcile the income for the year with cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	8.751	7.660	8.509	7.492
Write-offs in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	518	122	180	121
Financial charges on financing	16.877	19.957	16.864	19.957
Unrealized foreign exchange variation in loans and provision of SWAP/MTM	(5.779)	6.807	(5.748)	6.807
Unrealized foreign exchange variation in suppliers and clients	259	4.298	259	4.298
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	-	-	4.903	5.706
Allowance for doubtful accounts, net	(272)	1.417	248	800
Provision for inventory losses, net	4.435	(628)	5.221	(2.247)
Others (reversals), net	599	(1.345)	(156)	(649)
Provision for contingencies, net	(2.749)	2.051	(2.384)	1.937
	<u>64.247</u>	<u>62.571</u>	<u>69.504</u>	<u>66.736</u>
(Increase) decrease in asset accounts				
Trade accounts receivable	(12.342)	(14.146)	(17.353)	(16.679)
Inventories	(12.379)	(18.262)	(11.104)	(17.533)
Recoverable taxes	1.692	(5.667)	2.567	(5.983)
Other receivables	6.366	1.251	3.566	2.843
Judicial deposits	(178)	24	(178)	24
Related parties	8.599	5.437	8.599	5.437
(Increase) decrease in liability accounts				
Suppliers	8.743	7.568	11.629	7.450
Labor obligations	1.547	1.962	1.487	1.487
Tax liabilities	367	(554)	(28)	420
Other accounts payable	4.989	1.575	6.307	311
Cash generated by operating activities	<u>71.651</u>	<u>41.759</u>	<u>74.996</u>	<u>44.513</u>
Income and social contribution taxes paid	(20.809)	-	(20.809)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	<u>50.842</u>	<u>41.759</u>	<u>54.187</u>	<u>44.513</u>
Cash flows from investment activities				
Additions in property, plant and equipment	(11.556)	(20.150)	(11.538)	(19.576)
Payment of final installment in acquisition of interest	-	(21.908)	-	(21.908)
Advance for future capital increase in investee	-	-	(3.404)	(3.919)
Acquisition of investee - Preserv S.A.	(2.274)	-	(2.274)	-
Increase in intangible assets	(501)	(371)	(49)	(288)
Net cash flow invested in investment activities	<u>(14.331)</u>	<u>(42.429)</u>	<u>(17.265)</u>	<u>(45.691)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends and interest on own capital	(11.782)	(1.058)	(11.782)	(1.058)
Loans and financing	254.149	335.233	253.546	333.968
Payments of loans and financing - principal	(260.623)	(316.670)	(260.507)	(311.191)
Payments of loans and financing - interest	(16.767)	(20.725)	(16.765)	(20.690)
Net cash flow invested in financing activities	<u>(35.023)</u>	<u>(3.220)</u>	<u>(35.508)</u>	<u>1.029</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>1.488</u>	<u>(3.890)</u>	<u>1.414</u>	<u>(149)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	10.044	12.277	350	499
Effect of foreign exchange rate on the balance of cash and cash equivalents	1.321	(1.657)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents from acquisition of investee	12	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	<u>10.199</u>	<u>10.044</u>	<u>1.764</u>	<u>350</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>1.488</u>	<u>(3.890)</u>	<u>1.414</u>	<u>(149)</u>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated)

1 Operations

Blau Farmacêutica S.A., hereinafter denominated (“Blau”, the “Company” or the “Group”) is a privately-held corporation headquartered in the municipality of Cotia, São Paulo State, at Raposo Tavares Road km 30.5.

The Company is engaged in wholesale trading, distributing, importing and exporting goods. Industrializing pharmaceutical products, medicaments and similar products for human consumption.

Currently, the Company is composed by nine branches, being seven in São Paulo State, one in Paraná State, and one in Rio de Janeiro State.

(i) Unit I - Building 100 - Head office

Located at Rodovia Raposo Tavares, 2.833, Km 30, Barro Branco, Cotia - SP.

Wholesale trading, distributing, importing and exporting medicaments and drugs for human consumption, pharmaceutical products, inputs for production of medicaments and raw materials.

(ii) Branch 01

Located at Avenida Mario Isaac Pires, 7.602, Caucaia, Cotia - SP.

Industrializing oncologic medicaments in the form of injectable solution, lyophilized powder, tablets, and pills, intended to supply pharma and hospital division.

(iii) Branch 02

Located at Rodovia Raposo Tavares, 2.833, Km 30,5, Barro Branco, Cotia - SP.

Manufacturing allopathic, biological and bio-technological medicaments for human consumption in the form of injectable solution, lyophilized powder, tablets, and pills, intended to supply pharma and hospital division.

(iv) Branch

Located at Rua João Bettega, 101, Sala 213, Curitiba - PR.

Contact office for rental of equipment and vehicles (rental not included in lease law).

(v) Branch 04

Located in Rio de Janeiro State.

Administrative office, exclusively for contacts of sellers and commercial representatives;

(vi) Branch 05

Located at Rodovia Raposo Tavares, 2.833, Km 30,5, Barro Branco, Cotia - SP.

Manufacturing raw materials to meet consumption needs of medicament for human consumption production, including manufacturing of pharmaceutical specialties and quality

control for third parties; researching, developing and innovating on inputs, including raw materials and biological, biopharmaceutical and biotechnological medicaments.

(vii) Branch 06

Located at Rua Thomaz Sepe, 454, Jardim da Glória, Cotia - SP.

warehouse for primary and secondary packaging, semi-finished condoms, material for retention of pharmaceutical products and similar products of manufacturing units I and II, obsolete equipment and material for incineration of production and shipment items, and warehouse of packaging materials.

(viii) Branch 07

Located at Rua Etiópia 258, Parque São Lourença, Cotia - SP.

warehouse for primary and secondary packaging, semi-finished condoms, material for retention of pharmaceutical products and similar products of manufacturing units I and II, obsolete equipment and material for incineration of production and shipment items, and warehouse of packaging materials.

(ix) Branch 08

Located Rua Adherbal Stresser, 84, Jardim Arpoador, São Paulo - SP

Manufacturing antibiotic medicaments in the form of injectable solution and lyophilized powder intended to supply pharma and hospital division.

Subsidiaries

Company	Country	Interest	
		12/31/2016	12/31/2015
Blau Farmacêutica Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	100%	100%
Blau Farma Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100%	100%
Preserv S.A.	Brazil	100%	-

Blau Farmacêutica Colombia S.A.S.

Blau Farmacêutica Colombia is a subsidiary established in the city of Bogotá, Colombia, which is engaged in producing and trading pharmaceutical medicines for human consumption and biopharmaceutical inputs and operates in main pharmaceutical segments. The Company's main activity is the import of products from the Company to be distributed in Colombia and other countries.

Blau Farma Uruguay S.A.

Blau Farma Uruguay is a subsidiary established in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, which is engaged in trading pharmaceutical medicines for human consumption and biopharmaceutical inputs, and operates in main pharmaceutical and cosmetic segments. The Company's main activity is the import of products from the Company to be distributed in Uruguay and other countries. Commercial operation started in February 2015.

Preserv S.A.

Preserv is a subsidiary headquartered in the municipality of Cotia, São Paulo State that is engaged in trading, importing and exporting condoms and related products for intimate and personal hygiene.

Corporate transactions in the year

Acquisition of jointly-controlled subsidiary

On November 11, 2016, based on its project of expanding to the pharmaceutical market, the Company acquired control of 100% of Preserv S.A., for the amount of R\$2,274. Considering that Preserv was controlled by the same shareholders of the Company, according to accounting practices adopted in Brazil, transaction was carried out at accounting net assets stated in balance sheet as of October 31, 2016, as follows:

Assets		Liabilities	
Current assets	7,148	Current liabilities	3,886
Cash and cash equivalents	(12)	Suppliers	2,982
Trade accounts receivable	1,414	Loans and financing	401
Inventories	2,721	Tax liabilities	37
Other receivables	3,025	Labor and social security obligations	101
Non-current assets	345	Accounts payable	130
Property, plant and equipment	335	Provisions	235
Intangible assets	10	Non-current liabilities	1,333
		Loans and financing	1,333
Total assets	7,493	Total liabilities	5,219
Acquired net assets	<u>2,274</u>		

Subsequently, on January 27, 2017, as approved on November 11, 2016, registered with JUCESP on December 08, 2016, the Company merged subsidiary Preserv S.A. with retroactive effective date on January 1, 2017.

2 Basis for preparation of the financial statements

a. Statement of conformity

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

The issue of individual and consolidated financial statements was authorized by the Executive Board on April 28, 2017.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The individual and consolidated financial statements are being presented in Brazilian Real, functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Brazilian Reais has been rounded to the nearest value, except otherwise indicated.

c. Use of estimates and judgments

In the preparation of these individual and consolidated financial statements, management used judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed in a continuous manner. Reviews of estimates are recognized on a prospective basis.

Uncertainties on assumptions and estimates

Information on uncertainties as to assumptions and estimates that pose a high risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the year to end at December 31, 2017 are included in the following notes:

- **Note 5** - Trade accounts receivable - Allowance for doubtful accounts;
- **Note 6** - Provision for inventory losses;
- **Note 9** - Property, plant and equipment - depreciation;
- **Note 10** - Intangible Assets - goodwill amortization and recovery;
- **Note 14** - Loans and financing - classification of lease; and
- **Note 15** - Provision for contingencies.

Measurement of fair value

A series of Company's accounting policies and disclosures requires the measurement of fair value, for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Significant evaluation issues are reported to the Company's management.

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable data as much as possible. Fair values are classified at different levels according to hierarchy based on information (inputs) used in valuation techniques, as follows:

- **Level 1:** Prices quoted (not adjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- **Level 2:** Inputs, except for quoted prices, included in Level 1 which are observable for assets or liabilities, directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- **Level 3:** Inputs, for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data (non-observable inputs).

Additional information on the assumptions adopted in the measurement of fair values is included in the following notes:

- **Note 21** - Financial instruments.

d. Measuring basis

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the historical cost, except for financial instruments, designated at fair value through profit or loss and measured at fair value.

3 Summary of significant accounting practices

The accounting policies described below have been consistently applied to all the years presented in these individual and consolidated financial statements.

a. Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combination

Business combinations are recorded using the acquisition method on acquisition date, that is, when control is transferred to the Company. Control is defined as the ability to rule the entity's financial and operating policies in order to benefit from its activities. When determining that its control is in place, the Company takes into account the currently exercisable potential voting rights.

The Company calculates goodwill in the date of acquisition as:

- fair value of transferred consideration; plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; less
- the net value (generally at fair value) of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the value is negative, gains from beneficial purchase are recognized directly in income for the year.

The transferred payment does not include amounts related to payment of prior relationships. These amounts are usually recognized in income for the year.

Transaction costs, except costs for issuing debt or equity instruments, incurred by the Company in connection with business combinations, are recorded in income as incurred.

(ii) Interest of non-controlling shareholders

For each business combination, the Company chooses to measure any minority interest in the acquired company using one of the following criteria:

- at fair value; or
- by proportional interest of identifiable net assets of the acquire, which are generally at fair value.

Changes to the Company's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as transactions with shareholders, in the capacity of shareholders. Adjustments to minority interest are based on a proportional amount of the subsidiary's net assets. No adjustment is made to goodwill based on future profitability and no gain or loss is recognized in income for the year.

(iii) Subsidiaries

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements as from the date they start to be controlled by the Company until the date such control ceases. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are aligned with the policies adopted by the Company.

In the Parent company's individual financial statements, the financial data of subsidiaries are recognized under the equity method of accounting.

(iv) *Transactions eliminated in the consolidation*

Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income or expenses derived from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains originating from transactions with investees recorded using the equity method are eliminated against the investment in the proportion of the Company's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only up to the point where there is no evidence of loss due to impairment.

b. *Operating income*

Operating income is recognized when (i) the most significant risks and rewards inherent to the ownership of the assets have been transferred to the purchaser, (ii) it is probable that the financial economic benefits will flow to the Group, (iii) the costs related and potential return of goods can be reliably estimated, (iv) there is no continued involvement with the goods sold, and (v) the amount of income can be reliably measured. Income is measured net of returns, trade discounts and bonus.

c. *Financial income and expenses*

The Group's financial income and expenses include:

- interest income;
- discounts obtained;
- interest expense;
- expenses with IOF;
- commissions and bank expenses;
- gains/losses, net of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- net gains/losses in exchange variation of financial assets and liabilities.

Interest income and expenses are recognized in income at the effective interest method.

d. *Foreign currency*

(i) *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange gain or loss in monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted by effective payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency at the exchange rate at the end of the presentation year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate on the date the fair value was determined. Foreign currencies differences arising from reconversion are usually recognized in income (loss).

(ii) Foreign operations

Foreign transactions' assets and liabilities, including adjustments to fair value resulting in the acquisition, are translated into Brazilian Reais (functional currency) at the exchange rate prevailing on presentation date. Foreign transactions' income and expenses are translated into Reais at exchange rates prevailing on transaction dates.

The differences in foreign currencies generated for the translation into the presentation currency are recognized in other comprehensive statements and included in the shareholders' equity account. However, if the subsidiary is not a wholly-subsiidiary, then the corresponding portion of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling shareholders.

When a foreign operation is sold, the amount recorded in an account for accumulated translation adjustment is reclassified to profit or loss as part of income (loss) from disposal. When the disposal is only part of the investment of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, so that control is maintained, that portion of such accumulated value is reassigned to the interest of non-controlling shareholders. In any other partial sales related to a foreign operation, the portion corresponding to the disposal is reclassified to income (loss).

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from monetary item receivable, or payable, due to a foreign operation, whose settlement was neither planned nor is likely to occur in the predictable future, are considered part of the net investment in foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, presented in shareholders' equity.

e. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Obligations for short-term employee benefits are recognized as personnel expenses as the related service is rendered. Liability is recognized at the amount of expected payment in case the Group has a legal or constructive obligation of paying this amount as a result of service provided by the employee in the past and obligation may be reliably estimated.

f. Income and social contribution taxes

The income and social contribution taxes of the year, both current and deferred, are calculated based on the rates of 15% plus a surcharge of 10% on taxable income in excess of R\$ 240 for income tax and 9% on taxable income for social contribution on net income, and consider the offsetting of tax loss carryforward and negative basis of social contribution, limited to 30% of the taxable income for the year.

Income tax and social contribution expense comprises both current and deferred income and social contribution taxes. Current taxes and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss unless they are related to the business combination, or items directly recognized in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income.

(i) Expenses with income and social contribution taxes - current

Current tax expense is the tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to taxes payable in relation to prior years. The amount of current taxes payable or receivable is recognized in the balance sheet as a tax asset or liability at the best estimate of taxes amount to be paid or received that reflects uncertainties related to its calculation, if any. It is measured based on tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(ii) *Deferred income and social contribution tax expenses*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in relation to temporary differences between asset and liability values for financial statement purposes and those used for taxation purposes. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year are recognized as deferred income and social contribution tax expenses. Deferred taxes are not recognized for:

- temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, to the extent in which the Group is able to control the time of temporary difference reversal and is probable that temporary difference will not be reversed in a predictable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are reversed, based on rates on rates that were decreed up to balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would derive from the manner in which the Group expects to recover or settle assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if some criteria are met.

g. *Biological assets*

Biological assets are measured at fair value less selling costs, and any changes are recognized in income.

h. *Inventories*

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost criteria and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, as well as other costs incurred in bringing them to their current location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The net realizable value is the estimated price at which inventories can be realized in the normal course of business, less the estimated completion costs and selling expenses.

The cost of assets transferred from biological assets is at its fair value minus selling expenses, calculated on the cutoff date.

i. *Property, plant and equipment*

(i) *Recognition and measurement*

Property, plant and equipment items are stated at historical acquisition or construction cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost of some items of property, plant and equipment on January 1, 2009, date of Group transition to CPC was determined based on their fair value on that date.

(ii) *Subsequent costs*

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized in accordance with the probability that associated future economic benefits may be earned by the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to amortize the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, net of their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of such items. The depreciation is recognized in income (loss).

Estimated useful lives for current period and comparative year for fixed assets are as follow:

Machinery and equipment	10-13 years
Aircraft and vehicles	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Facilities in use	10 years
IT equipment	5-6 years
Other	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if appropriate.

In accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 20, the Company capitalizes loan costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifiable asset as part of the asset cost, provided that it is probable that the Company will benefit from future economic results and also if they can be reliably measured.

j. Intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent measurements

Goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. For investees recorded at the equity method, goodwill book value is included in investment book value, and impairment losses are assigned to book value of the entire investment.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired by the Company and its subsidiaries with finite useful lives are carried at cost, net of accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization

Except for the goodwill, the intangible assets are amortized on the straight-line method and the amortization is recognized in income based on the estimated useful life of the assets as of the date they are available for use.

k. Financial instruments

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets in the following categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities in the following categories: financial liabilities measured at fair value through income and other financial liabilities.

(i) *Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities - recognition and derecognition*

The Group initially recognizes the loans and receivables and debt instruments on the date that they were originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the date of the negotiation under which the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group fails to recognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow of the asset expire, or when the Group transfers the rights to the reception of contractual cash flows over a financial asset in a transaction in which essentially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled or expire.

Financial assets or liabilities are offset and net value presented in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right of the Group to set off and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) *Non-derivative financial assets - Measurement*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. The transaction costs are recognized in income (loss) as incurred. They are measured at fair value and changes in the fair value, including gains with interest and dividends, are recognized in the income for the year.

Loans and receivables

Such assets are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly assignable. After their initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents cover balances of cash and financial investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of the contract, and that are readily converted into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are used by the Company and its subsidiaries in the management of short-term liabilities.

(iii) *Non-derivative financial liabilities - Measurement*

A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. The transaction costs are recognized in income (loss) as incurred. Financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes in the fair value of such liabilities, including gains with interest, are recognized in the income for the year.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs directly assignable. After their initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Capital

Common shares

The Company's capital is comprised by 100% of common, nominative shares with no par value.

Common shares are classified in the shareholders' equity. The minimum mandatory dividends, as established in the By-laws, are recognized as liabilities.

I. Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including investments accounted for under the equity method, are evaluated at each balance sheet date to determine if there are objective impairment evidence.

Objective evidences of financial assets' impairment include:

- debtor's default or delays;
- restructuring of an amount owed to the Group under conditions not considered as normal;
- indications that the debtor or issuer will face bankruptcy/court-ordered reorganization;
- negative changes in payment situation of debtors or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for an instrument due to financial distress; or
- observable data indicating that expected cash flow measurement of a group of financial assets decreased.

Investees accounted under the equity method

A loss by a reduction to recoverable value referring to an investee valued under the equity method is measured by comparing the investment's recoverable value to its book value. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income and is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The book values of the non-financial assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, except for inventories, biological assets and deferred income and social contribution taxes are reviewed at each reporting date for indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable value is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the book value an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable value. Impairment losses are recorded in the statement of income.

The recoverable value of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less selling expenses. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment as to the recoverability period of capital and specific risks of the asset or cash

generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets that cannot be individually tested are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets or cash generating units.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company and its subsidiaries did not identify indicators of loss in the value of its non-financial assets.

m. Leases

(i) Leased assets

Assets maintained as lease by the Company and its subsidiaries and that substantially transfer all ownership risks and benefits are classified as financial lease. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognized in the balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(ii) Lease payments

Payments for operating leasing are charged to income on the straight-line basis over the lease period. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of total lease expenses, over the lease agreement period.

Minimum lease payments made under financial leasing are apportioned between financial expenses and reduction of the outstanding liability. Financial expenses are allocated in each period over the lease period in order to produce a continuous and periodic compounding interest rate over the remaining liability balance.

n. Provisions

A provision is formed if the Company and its subsidiaries have a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, which can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation.

o. New standards and interpretations not yet effective

Several new standards or amendments to standards and interpretations will be effective for the years started after January 1, 2017. Those that may be relevant to the Company are listed below.

Pronouncement	Description	Maturity
IFRS 9 - Financial instruments / CPC 38	Refers to IAS 39 - replacement project - Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement.	Years started as of or after January 1, 2018.
IFRS 15 - Income from Clients / CPC 45	Refers to convergence of IASB ("International Accounting Standards Board") on income recognition.	Years started as of or after January 1, 2018.
IFRS 16 - Lease.	Refers to bookkeeping of leases in the balance sheet.	Years started as of or after January 1, 2019.
Amendments to IAS 7 / CPC 26 - Presentation of financial statements	Disclosure initiative.	Years started as of or after January 1, 2017.

The Company's management started an evaluation and understands that application of said pronouncements in financial statements on required dates may have some effect on balances to be reported. However, current stage of this evaluation does not allow quantifying effects, if any, until a detailed review is made at the time of effective adoption.

The Accounting Pronouncement Committee has not yet issued any accounting pronouncement or amendments in current pronouncements corresponding to all new IFRSs. Therefore, the early adoption of these IFRS is not permitted for entities that disclose their financial statements according to accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

The Company did not adopt these amendments in the preparation of these financial statements and does not plan to adopt in advance.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents in Dollar	-	18	-	18
Cash and cash equivalents in Euro	3	10	3	10
Cash and cash equivalents in Reais	154	13	3	4
	<u>157</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>32</u>
Bank checking account	7,624	4,568	1,758	318
Interest earning bank deposits	2,418	5,435	-	-
	<u>10,042</u>	<u>10,003</u>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>318</u>
Total Cash and cash equivalents	<u>10,199</u>	<u>10,044</u>	<u>1,764</u>	<u>350</u>

Highly liquid short-term interest earning bank deposits are promptly convertible into a known sum of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change of value. The Company and its subsidiaries have the option of early redeeming said securities, whose average rate is 2.5% p.a. without penalties or loss of profitability for the investment of Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia SAS. Parent company (Blau), in year ended 2016, had no financial investments.

The Company's interest rate and foreign exchange risk exposure is disclosed in note 21.

5 Trade accounts receivable

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Domestic	96,965	76,939	95,425	76,939
Abroad	10,150	12,446	2,657	2,998
Related parties (note 11)	1,395	5,595	7,899	8,917
	<u>108,510</u>	<u>94,980</u>	<u>105,981</u>	<u>88,854</u>
Sub-total	<u>108,510</u>	<u>94,980</u>	<u>105,981</u>	<u>88,854</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,533)	(4,805)	(3,272)	(3,024)
	<u>103,977</u>	<u>90,175</u>	<u>102,709</u>	<u>85,830</u>

Aging of balances of trade accounts receivable

	Consolidated					
	Private		Public		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Falling due	48,401	66,070	23,530	6,992	71,931	73,062
Overdue - in days:	12,445	11,225	24,134	10,693	36,579	21,918
1-30	3,848	398	11,999	1,246	15,847	1,644
31-60	980	620	1,056	4,185	2,036	4,805
61-180	2,815	3,756	7,295	4,252	10,110	8,008
>181	4,802	6,451	3,784	1,010	8,586	7,461
Subtotal	60,846	77,295	47,664	17,685	108,510	94,980
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,533)	(4,805)	-	-	(4,533)	(4,805)
Total	56,313	72,490	47,664	17,685	103,977	90,175
	Parent company					
	Private		Public		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Falling due	49,414	59,213	23,530	6,992	72,944
Overdue - in days:	8,903	11,225	24,134	11,424	33,037	22,649
1-30	2,538	398	11,999	1,977	14,537	2,375
31-60	980	620	1,056	4,185	2,036	4,805
61-180	1,750	3,756	7,295	4,252	9,045	8,008
>181	3,635	6,451	3,784	1,010	7,419	7,461
Subtotal	58,317	70,438	47,664	18,416	105,981	88,854
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,272)	(3,024)	-	-	(3,272)	(3,024)
Total	55,045	67,414	47,664	18,416	102,709	85,830

The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts for private clients' overdue trade notes, except related parties, which have already been listed for collection in administrative sphere. No provision is recorded for receivables from public agencies.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
Opening balance of provision	(4,805)	(3,388)
Formation	(1,381)	(2,512)
Reversal	1,653	1,095
Closing balance of provision	(4,533)	(4,805)

	Parent company	
	2016	2015
Opening balance of provision	(3,024)	(2,224)
Formation	(1,196)	(1,658)
Reversal	948	858
Closing balance of provision	(3,272)	(3,024)

6 Inventories

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Finished goods	27,530	16,756	21,219	13,859
Products for resale	681	637	-	-
Semi-finished products	18,949	13,821	17,707	13,821
Work in process	94	230	94	230
Raw materials	32,324	25,758	32,324	25,758
Packaging materials	19,465	19,289	19,385	19,289
Materials in possession of third parties	83	83	83	83
Imports in progress	418	27	418	27
Advance for imports	1,571	14,098	1,569	14,098
Production auxiliary material	249	-	249	-
	101,364	90,699	93,048	87,165

In 2016, provision for depreciation of inventories, to take them to their net realizable values, totaled R\$6,818 in parent company and R\$ 7,797 in consolidated (R\$ 1,597 in parent company and R\$ 3,362 in consolidated as of December 31, 2015).

Changes in provision for inventory losses

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Opening balance	(3,362)	(3,991)	(1,597)	(3,844)
Formation	(7,195)	(2,668)	(5,873)	(742)
Reversal	2,760	3,297	652	2,989
Closing balance	(7,797)	(3,362)	(6,818)	(1,597)

Changes to provision for devaluation of inventories are recognized in income, under costs of merchandise and products sold.

7 Recoverable taxes

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>Current</i>				
ICMS	1,488	1,202	1,223	1,202
IPI	212	148	204	148
PIS	276	-	276	-
COFINS	1,363	-	1,363	-
Other	597	447	20	447
Withholding taxes	948	10	923	10
Subtotal	4,902	1,807	4,027	1,807
<i>Non-current</i>				
CIAP	551	358	551	358
PIS	1,300	2,183	1,300	2,183
COFINS	5,604	9,701	5,604	9,701
Subtotal	7,455	12,242	7,455	12,242
Total	12,357	14,049	11,482	14,049

In 2016, the Company contracted a specialized company to survey and to recognize amounts referring to tax credits deriving from registered debits and credits not recognized on a timely basis. This work was carried out through a review of the entire process of indirect taxes calculation and also of consistency of information recorded in tax and accounting books, including period from January 2012 to August 2016. Credit amounts recognized in taxes recoverable account as a contra-entry to other income in income (loss) are as follows:

ICMS	2,625
PIS	1,158
COFINS	5,366
Total	9,149

These credits have already been offset in 2016, being IRPJ (corporate income tax)/ CSLL (social contribution on net income) offset against PIS and COFINS (taxes on income). ICMS (state value-added tax) untimely credit was used to offset balance payable itself.

8 Investments

	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent company</u>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S	-		14,327	17,841
Goodwill in investment Blau Colômbia S.A.S	-	-	6,800	6,800
Advance for future capital increase				32
Total Investment Blau Colômbia S.A.S	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,127</u>	<u>24,673</u>
Interest Blaufarma Uruguay S.A	-	-	1,443	(4,414)
Goodwill on investment Blaufarma Uruguay S.A			271	271
Advance for future capital increase (ii)			339	3,887
Total Investment Blaufarma Uruguay S.A	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,053</u>	<u>(256)</u>
Participações S.A.	-	-	847	-
Total investments - Preserv S/A	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>-</u>
Other investments	10	9		
Total Investment	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>24,027</u>	<u>24,417</u>

- (i) For consolidation purposes, goodwill values of investees Blau Colômbia R\$6,800 and Blau Uruguay R\$271 were reclassified to intangible assets, see note 10.

Changes in investments

	Blau Colômbia	Blau Uruguay	Preserv	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	9,024	(724)	-	8,300
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	(1,554)	(3,322)	-	(4,876)
Unrealized profit	(830)	-	-	(830)
Total equity in investees, net	(2,384)	(3,322)	-	(5,706)
Acquisition of additional interest	9,176	-	-	9,176
Translation adjustment	2,025	(368)	-	1,657
Balance at December 31, 2015	17,841	(4,414)	-	13,427
Acquisition of interest - Preserv S.A	-	-	2,274	2,274
Realization of Advance for Future Capital Increase - AFAC (i)	-	6,984		6,984
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	(1,070)	(1,948)	(1,427)	(4,445)
Unrealized profit	(458)	-	-	(458)
Total equity in investees, net	(1,528)	(1,948)	(1,427)	(4,903)
Translation adjustment	(2,142)	821	-	(1,321)
Deferred Income/Social contribution taxes	156			156
Balance at December 31, 2016	14,327	1,443	847	16,617

On September 30, 2016, Blau Farma Uruguay increased its capital by \$U 63,912,957 - which is equivalent to R\$6,984 - using advance for future capital increase made by Blau from 2013 up to the end of September 2016, as follows:

Advances for future capital increase	Amount
2013	152
2014	1,151
2015	2,584
2016	<u>3,097</u>
	<u><u>6,984</u></u>

- (i) Remittance of capital as AFAC (advance for future capital increase), in the amount of USD 100 thousand, equivalent to R\$339.

In compliance with CPC 45 - disclosure of interest in other companies, summary financial information of Blau Colombia, Blau Uruguay and Preserv as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, is disclosed by the company in the chart below:

	2016			2015		
	Blau Colômbia	Blaufarma Uruguay	Preserv	Blau Colômbia	Blaufarma Uruguay	Preserv
Current assets	19,971	3,078	3,920	21,336	1,358	-
Non-current assets	<u>1,141</u>	<u>891</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>1,444</u>	<u>1,094</u>	-
Total assets	21,112	3,969	4,061	22,780	2,452	-
Current liabilities	5,752	1,845	3,122	3,996	2,941	-
Non-current liabilities	45	343	92	227	37	-
Shareholders' equity	<u>15,315</u>	<u>1,781</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>18,557</u>	<u>(526)</u>	-
Total Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity	21,112	3,969	4,061	22,780	2,452	-
Net operating income	18,411	2,498	1,188	26,192	263	-
Net income/loss for the year	<u>(1,070)</u>	<u>(1,948)</u>	<u>(551)</u>	<u>(1,627)</u>	<u>(3,322)</u>	-

9 Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated										
	2014	Addition	Transf.	Write-off	2015	From acquisition of subsidiary	Addition	Transf.	Write-off	2016
Cost										
Real estate and land	1,118	198	1,057	-	2,373	-	8	30	-	2,411
Machinery and equipment	45,893	6,644	-	(77)	52,460	234	6,597	277	(46)	59,522
Aircraft and vehicles	1,800	414	-	(82)	2,132	-	9	-	(89)	2,052
Furniture and fixtures	5,219	271	-	(1)	5,489	67	200	2	(72)	5,686
Facilities in use	6,783	213	-	-	6,996	9	176	283	(132)	7,332
IT equipment	2,188	406	-	(4)	2,590	54	497	114	(41)	3,214
Construction in progress	18,035	10,552	(4,274)	-	24,313	-	5,852	(5,186)	(236)	24,743
Other	379	427	3,217	(11)	4,012	180	35	4,480	(180)	8,527
Advance of assets - future delivery	2,969	1,025	-	-	3,994	-	688	-	(2,506)	2,176
Total cost	84,384	20,150	-	(175)	104,359	544	14,062	-	(3,302)	115,663
Depreciation										
Real estate and land	(76)	(26)	-	-	(102)	-	(80)	-	-	(182)
Machinery and equipment	(17,393)	(5,151)	-	10	(22,534)	(132)	(5,967)	-	71	(28,562)
Aircraft and vehicles	(1,771)	(216)	-	28	(1,959)	-	(303)	-	86	(2,176)
Furniture and fixtures	(3,572)	(498)	-	11	(4,059)	(43)	(515)	-	83	(4,534)
Facilities in use	(4,273)	(684)	-	-	(4,957)	(5)	(711)	-	11	(5,662)
IT equipment	(1,739)	(343)	-	4	(2,078)	(29)	(266)	-	27	(2,346)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(178)	-	-	(178)
Total accumulated depreciation	(28,824)	(6,918)	-	53	(35,689)	(209)	(8,020)	-	278	(43,640)
Net balance	55,560	13,232	-	(122)	68,670	335	6,042	-	(3,024)	72,023

Closing balance and changes to Preserv's assets on acquisition date, November 11, to closing balance in December 2016, which will be merged in January 2017.

Parent company									
	2014	Addition	Transf.	Write-off	2015	Addition	Transf.	Write-off	2016
Cost									
Real estate and land	1,118	198	1,057	-	2,373	8	30	-	2,411
Machinery and equipment	46,848	6,621	-	(77)	53,392	6,595	277	(7)	60,257
Aircraft and vehicles	1,731	123	-	(82)	1,772	9	-	(37)	1,744
Furniture and fixtures	4,082	248	-	(1)	4,329	197	2	(8)	4,520
Facilities in use	6,783	156	-	-	6,939	167	283	-	7,389
IT equipment	2,100	351	-	-	2,451	493	114-	-	2,944
Construction in progress	17,347	10,427	(4,274)	-	23,500	5,852	(5,186)	(236)	23,930
Other	324	427	3,217	-	3,968	35	4,480	-	8,483
Advance of assets - future delivery	2,978	1,025	-	-	4,003	688	-	(2506)	2,185
Total cost	<u>83,311</u>	<u>19,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(160)</u>	<u>102,727</u>	<u>14,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,794)</u>	<u>113,977</u>
Depreciation									
Real estate and land	(76)	(26)	-	-	(102)	(80)	-	-	(182)
Machinery and equipment	(17,689)	(5,119)	-	10	(22,798)	(5,946)	-	22	(28,722)
Aircraft and vehicles	(1,488)	(203)	-	29	(1,662)	(203)	-	79	(1,786)
Furniture and fixtures	(3,337)	(498)	-	-	(3,835)	(475)	-	8	(4,302)
Facilities in use	(4,361)	(666)	-	-	(5,027)	(696)	-	-	(5,723)
IT equipment	(1,668)	(303)	-	-	(1,971)	(228)	-	-	(2,199)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(178)	-	-	(178)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(28,619)</u>	<u>(6,815)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>(35,395)</u>	<u>(7,806)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>(43,092)</u>
Net balance	<u>54,692</u>	<u>12,761</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>67,332</u>	<u>6,238</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,685)</u>	<u>70,885</u>

Construction in progress totals R\$ 23,930, and R\$ 14,407 refers to construction work of a new shed to store inventories. The Company expects to complete construction work in the second semester of 2017.

10 Intangible assets

Consolidated					
	2015	From acquisition of subsidiary	Addition	Write-off	2016
Cost					
Software	3,801	6	37	-	3,844
Brands	877	4	62	-	943
Patent	21	-	-	-	21
Sanitary registration	272	-	402	-	674
Goodwill (i)	7,072	-	-	-	7,072
Total cost	12,043	10	501	-	12,554
Amortization					
Software	(1,893)	-	(692)	-	(2,585)
Sanitary registration	(140)	-	(39)	-	(179)
Total accumulated amortization	(2,033)	-	(731)	-	(2,764)
Net balance	10,010	10	(230)	-	9,790
Parent company					
	2015		Addition	Write-off	2016
Cost					
Software	3,791		49	(1)	3,839
Brands	877		-	-	877
Total cost	4,668		49	(1)	4,716
Amortization					
Software	(1,875)		(703)	-	(2,578)
Total accumulated amortization	(1,875)		(703)	-	(2,578)
Net balance	2,793		(654)	(1)	2,138

- (i) Goodwill is from acquisitions of investees Blau Colômbia in the amount of R\$ 6,800 and Blau Uruguay, in the amount of R\$271, which are being stated in intangible assets in consolidated, as determined by the rule, see note 8.

Impairment test - Intangible assets

The Company evaluated recovery of goodwill book value using the concept of “value in use” through cash flow models discounted at each Cash Generating Unit (“CGU”) estimate, representing sets of tangible assets and intangible assets recorded in the subsidiary that generated goodwill.

Determination of CGU recovery based on Value in Use involves assumptions, judgments and estimates on cash flows, such as income, costs and expenses growth rates, investment and future working capital estimates and discount rates. Assumptions on growth projections, cash flow and future cash flows are based on best Management estimates, as well as on market comparable data, economic conditions that will exist during economic life of assets that provide cash flow generation. Future cash flows have been discounted based on rate representing capital cost.

Based on annual test of intangible assets recovery prepared based on projections made on financial statements, growth perspectives at that time and follow-up of projections and operating results during the period, no possible losses or indication of losses were identified, as value in use is higher than net book value on evaluation date. Main assumptions used for determination of future cash flows discounted at transactions present values are as follows:

Sale of products	Considering net sales base of taxes and returns
Hospital line	Growth by 9% p.a.
Oncology line	Growth by 10% p.a.
Biological line	Growth by 14% p.a.
Sutures	Growth by 9% p.a.
Operating expenses	
Fixed	Linear growth of 6% p.a.
Variables	Proportional to Net Operating Income at December 31, 2016
FDC - Financial cost	11.7% p.a. capitalized

11 Related parties

a. Final parent company

During 2016, no new shares were issued. Final controlling shareholder remains being Mr. Marcelo Hahn, who holds most of the Company's shareholding interest.

b. Remuneration of key management staff

Key management personnel remuneration includes salaries and direct benefits such as medical and dental care and meals. The Company does not provide non-cash benefits to officers, nor contributes to a post-employment defined benefit plan. The Company does not have a stock option plan.

	2016	2015
Directors' fees	<u>2,057</u>	<u>2,166</u>

As mentioned in note 16 (b), the Company calculated interest on own capital in the amount of R\$5,269 (R\$1,244 in 2015), which was offset against loans to shareholders.

c. Balances and transactions with related parties

	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent company</u>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets				
Current assets				
Trade accounts receivable (note 5)				
Kollimed Com. Mat. Hospitalares Ltda.	664	407	664	407
The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda.	731	690	731	690
Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S.	-	-	5,079	2,638
Blaufarma Uruguay S.A.	-	-	1,424	684
Preserv S.A.	-	4,093	-	4,093
Ariston Inds. Químicas e Farmacêutica Ltda.	-	405	-	405
Total clients	<u>1,395</u>	<u>5,595</u>	<u>7,898</u>	<u>8,917</u>
Investments (Note 8)				
AFAC Blaufarma Uruguay S.A.	-	-	339	3,887
FACA - Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S.	-	-	-	32
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>3,919</u>
Non-current assets				
Loans receivable				
Shareholders	1,462	4,411	1,462	4,411
Preserv S.A.	-	-	-	-
Ariston Inds. Químicas e Farmacêutica Ltda.	-	5,650	-	5,650
Total loans receivable	<u>1,462</u>	<u>10,061</u>	<u>1,462</u>	<u>10,061</u>
Total assets	<u>2,857</u>	<u>15,656</u>	<u>9,699</u>	<u>22,897</u>
	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent company</u>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Suppliers				
Preserv S.A.	-	3	-	3
Kollimed Com. Mat. Hospitalares Ltda.	104	35	104	35
Total Suppliers (note 12)	<u>104</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>38</u>
Dividends payable				
Minimum dividends to shareholders	1,003	-	1,003	-
Total dividends payable	<u>1,003</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>-</u>

Income (loss) - Income (note 17) and costs (note 19)

	Consolidated			
	2016		2015	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Kollimed Com. Mat. Hospitalares Ltda.	17,725	12,953	19,159	25,432
The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda.	2,202	899	2,064	898
Preserv S.A.	-	-	2,457	982
Total income (loss) from related parties	19,927	13,852	23,680	27,312

	Parent company			
	2016		2015	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Kollimed Com. Mat. Hospitalares Ltda.	17,726	12,953	19,159	25,432
The Package Store Imp. Com. Distr. Emb. Ltda.	2,202	899	2,064	898
Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S.	13,291	9,816	13,384	8,377
Blaufarma Uruguay S.A.	1,894	1,660	758	698
Preserv S.A.	814	547	2,457	982
Total income (loss) from related parties	35,927	25,875	37,822	36,387

Income (loss) - other operations

- (i) *Leases with Hahn Participações:*
The Company has contracts for rent of properties with related company Hahn Participações Eireli, whose total rent expenses is R\$26,974 as of December 31, 2016 (R\$24,899 in 2015).
- (ii) *Contracting of legal services from Giannetto e Faccio Advogados Associados:*
Currently, the Company has a statutory Legal Officer that has interest in law firm Giannetto Faccio Advogados Associados, which provides legal advisory to labor and civil disputes, and service expenses affected result of general and administrative expenses by the amount of R\$ 471 in 2016 (R\$ 377 in 2015).

12 Suppliers

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Domestic	8,029	6,385	7,944	6,385
Abroad	37,865	27,817	37,168	27,131
Subtotal	45,894	34,202	45,112	33,516
Related parties (Note 11)	104	38	104	38
Total Suppliers	45,998	34,240	45,216	33,554

13 Income and social contribution taxes

Current

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income tax	4,579	9,329	4,579	9,329
Social contribution	1,700	3,738	1,700	3,738
Subtotal	6,279	13,067	6,279	13,067

Changes in income and social contribution taxes payable

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Opening balance	13,067	10,561	13,067	10,561
Provision	14,530	5,102	14,530	5,102
Interest	1,831	134	1,831	134
Offset	(2,340)	(2,730)	(2,340)	(2,730)
Tax paid	(20,809)	-	(20,809)	-
Closing balance	6,279	13,067	6,279	13,067

Effective rate in parent company

Reconciliation of Income and Social Contribution Taxes	2016	2015
Income before income and social contribution taxes	41,608	22,514
Statutory rate	34%	34%
Amount of income and social contribution taxes on income at the statutory rate	14,147	7,655
Additions:	16,594	8,612
Adjustment RTT	-	-
Profit of Blau Farmacêutica Colômbia S.A.S.	209	74
Tax incentives	256	349
Negative result of the equity method	4,654	5,094
Non-deductible provisions	7,042	2,978
Other	4,433	117
Exclusions:	15,467	16,120
Reversal of provisions	4,111	2,990
Technological innovation R&D expenditures Law no. 11,196	4,474	5,695
Positive result of equity	209	74
Unrealized SWAP positive result	-	3,534
Expenditure with added development	1,333	1,333
Interest on own capital	5,269	-
Other	71	2,494
Taxable income	42,735	15,006
Statutory rate	34%	34%
Current income and social contribution taxes	(14,530)	(5,102)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	1,648	4,874
Income and social contribution taxes, net in statement of income	(12,882)	(228)
Effective rate	31.0%	1.5%

Deferred income and social contribution taxes, net

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Liabilities				
Income tax	(1,879)	(2,714)	(1,879)	(2,714)
Social contribution	<u>(676)</u>	<u>(976)</u>	<u>(676)</u>	<u>(976)</u>
Subtotal	<u>(2,555)</u>	<u>(3,690)</u>	<u>(2,555)</u>	<u>(3,690)</u>
Assets				
Income tax	2,970	3,347	2,524	2,579
Social contribution	<u>987</u>	<u>1,206</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>929</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,957</u>	<u>4,553</u>	<u>3,512</u>	<u>3,508</u>
Total - assets (liabilities)	<u>1,402</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>(182)</u>

Changes in deferred income and social contribution taxes

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Opening balance	(182)	(5,176)	(182)	(5,176)
Income and social contribution taxes on equity valuation adjustments	1,135	1,366	1,135	1,366
Unearned income and social contribution taxes from inventories	-	120	-	120
Income and social contribution taxes on provision for inventory losses	1,494	543	1,494	543
Income/Social contribution taxes on provision for contingencies	(475)	2,028	(475)	2,028
IR/CS on others	<u>(1,015)</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>(1,015)</u>	<u>937</u>
Total - assets	<u>957</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(182)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(182)</u>
Income and social contribution taxes on tax loss from contribution basis negative of Blau Colômbia	<u>445</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - assets	<u>1,402</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>-</u>
Total - liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(182)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(182)</u>

14 Loans and financing

Description	Average rate	Guarantee	Consolidated		Parent company	
			2016	2015	2016	2015
ACC (Advance on exchange contract)	US\$ + 4.38% p.a.	Approval of the CEO	15,870	8,929	15,870	8,929
Leases	11% p.a..	Lien	38	89	-	-
Loan	5% p.a..		77	130	-	-
Working capital	17.39% p.a., 18.56% p.a.	Receivables - Public/Private Agencies	75,257	109,852	72,532	109,432
Working capital	17.38% p.a., 18.45% p.a. (SWAP)		50,663	33,314	50,663	33,314
Total loans and financing with financial institutions			<u>141,905</u>	<u>152,314</u>	<u>139,065</u>	<u>151,675</u>
Total			<u>141,905</u>	<u>152,314</u>	<u>139,065</u>	<u>151,675</u>
Current			108,198	116,850	105,831	116,337
Non-current			<u>33,707</u>	<u>35,464</u>	<u>33,234</u>	<u>35,338</u>
Total			<u>141,905</u>	<u>152,314</u>	<u>139,065</u>	<u>151,675</u>

Breakdown by maturity of long-term loans and financing

Year	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
2017	-	35,423	-	35,338
2018	<u>33,707</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33,234</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>33,707</u>	<u>35,464</u>	<u>33,234</u>	<u>35,338</u>

Covenants

The Company has four contracts for working capital loans with Banco Itaú BBA, with covenants that determine certain obligations to be complied with so that respective values are not subject to early maturity, of which the main one is:

- Ratio between (A) net bank debt and (B) “EBITDA” must always be lower than or equal to 2.5. The Company complied with all contract covenants.

The Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of their business, are subject to judicial proceedings of tax, labor and civil nature. The Management, based on its legal advisors' opinion and, whenever applicable, grounded on specific opinion issued by experts, assesses the expectation of the outcome of the proceeding in course and determines the need or not for forming a provision for contingencies. Based on this evaluation, the following provisions were made:

15 Provisions for contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of their business, are subject to judicial proceedings of tax, labor and civil nature. The Management, based on its legal advisors' opinion and, whenever applicable, grounded on specific opinion issued by experts, assesses the expectation of the outcome of the proceeding in course and determines the need or not for forming a provision for contingencies. Based on this evaluation, the following provisions were made:

Consolidated							
	2014	Addition	Write-off	2015	Addition	Write-off	2016
Labor proceedings	3,669	1,119	(23)	4,765	856	(3,092)	2,529
Civil proceedings	(20)	950	-	930	677	(826)	781
ANVISA processes	264	12	(144)	132	20	(12)	140
Commercial contingency	-	137	-	137	-	(137)	-
Total	<u>3,913</u>	<u>2,218</u>	<u>(167)</u>	<u>5,964</u>	<u>1,553</u>	<u>(4,067)</u>	<u>3,450</u>
Parent company							
	2014	Addition	Write-off	2015	Addition	Write-off	2016
Labor proceedings	3,622	1,119	-	4,741	849	(3,092)	2,498
Civil proceedings	4	950	-	954	677	(826)	805
ANVISA processes	264	12	(144)	132	21	(13)	140
Commercial contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>3,890</u>	<u>2,081</u>	<u>(144)</u>	<u>5,827</u>	<u>1,547</u>	<u>(3,931)</u>	<u>3,443</u>

a. Provision for possible losses

The Company is a party to other lawsuits evaluated by legal advisors as possible likelihood of possible loss, in the amount of R\$ 7,006 as of December 31, 2016. No provision was recognized for contingencies classified as possible, according to its nature:

Nature	Amount
Tax	3,432
Labor	548
Civil	<u>3,026</u>
Total	<u>7,006</u>

16 Shareholders' equity

a. Capital

The Company's subscribed and paid-up capital, on December 31, 2016, is represented by 18,500,000 of common nominative shares, with no par value.

Shareholding structure is as follows:

(Amounts expressed in Reais)

2016				
Shareholders	Number of shares	Capital	Shareholders' equity	%
Marcelo Rodolfo Hahn	16,650,000	50,463	89,387	90%
Joyce Marrie Hahn	1,850,000	5,607	9,932	10%
Total	18,500,000	56,070	99,319	100%
Value per share	18,500,000	R\$ 3.03	R\$ 5.37	-
2015				
Shareholders	Number of shares	Capital	Shareholders' equity	%
Marcelo Rodolfo Hahn	16,650,000	50,463	75,326	90%
Joyce Marrie Hahn	1,850,000	5,607	8,370	10%
Total	18,500,000	56,070	83,696	100%
Value per share	18,500,000	R\$ 3.03	R\$ 4.44	-

b. Allocation of income

Comprised of legal reserve and reserve for investments. The legal reserve is formed in conformity with Brazilian Corporation Law, on the basis of 5% of the net income of each year until it reaches 20% of the capital.

Pursuant to the terms of the Bylaws, shareholders holding common shares are entitled to dividends of at least 5% on adjusted net income for the year, after offsetting values of interim dividends and interest on own capital.

As of December 31, 2016, considering income for the year and the Company's Bylaws, minimum mandatory dividend is R\$1,113 and R\$ 1,003 to be paid in 2017 (R\$ 1,058 in 2015 offset with loans to shareholders).

In accordance with the option provided in Law No. 9.249/95, the Company computed interest on own capital of R\$ 5,269 (R\$ 1,244 in 2015) by using TJLP (Long-term interest rate) in effect for the year. This interest was recorded under financial expenses, as required by tax legislation. For the purposes of these financial statements, this interest was eliminated from the income (loss) for the year and are presented in the retained earnings in counterparty to current liabilities.

In 2015 and 2016, the Company offset interest on own capital amounting to R\$1,244 and R\$5,269, respectively, against loans to shareholders.

The income and social contribution taxes for the year were reduced by approximately R\$ 2,107 (R\$ 498 in 2015), as a result of the deduction of these taxes by interest on own capital credited to shareholders.

c. Profit retention reserve

It will be destined to working capital reserve and future dividend distribution, for the main purpose of meeting funds needed for performance of investments provided for in the Company's budget.

In 2016, the Company decided to partially distribute profit retention reserve balance of R\$5,400, with cash payment in the year itself.

17 Net operating income

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income from sale of products - Foreign market	408,764	355,619	414,782	355,619
Income from sale of products - Foreign market	30,378	36,096	9,469	8,163
Income from sales to related parties (Note 11)	27,269	23,680	35,927	37,822
	466,411	415,395	460,178	401,604
(-) Taxes	(30,281)	(28,150)	(30,157)	(28,150)
(-) Discounts granted	(257)	(766)	(257)	(766)
(-) Returns	(4,883)	(7,964)	(4,872)	(7,042)
	(35,421)	(36,880)	(35,286)	(35,958)
Total	430,990	378,515	424,892	365,646
Market				
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Private	297,254	313,039	291,156	300,170
Public	133,736	65,476	133,736	65,476
Net income per market	430,990	378,515	424,892	365,646

18 Cost of goods and products sold

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Costs with materials (raw material and packaging)	(191,725)	(181,989)	(191,747)	(175,379)
Labor	(14,283)	(17,050)	(14,283)	(17,050)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,612)	(5,076)	(5,612)	(5,076)
Other production expenses	(43,409)	(11,973)	(43,409)	(11,974)
Total sales cost	(255,029)	(216,088)	(255,051)	(209,479)

19 Commercial and administrative expenses per function

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Personnel expenses	(34,412)	(34,494)	(29,798)	(29,970)
Transportation expenses	(4,910)	(5,420)	(4,883)	(5,420)
Profit-sharing	(1,215)	(1,006)	(1,215)	(1,006)
Rendering of services	(10,865)	(5,407)	(9,471)	(4,515)
Advertising and promotions	(1,445)	(2,107)	(1,067)	(2,097)
General expenses	(28,792)	(16,508)	(27,402)	(15,614)
Rent and condominiums	(28,693)	(27,164)	(28,163)	(26,484)
Taxes and rates	(622)	(1,116)	(401)	(844)
Loss in the realization of credits	(2,597)	(2,835)	(920)	-
Travel and representations	(1,375)	(1,661)	(1,107)	(1,377)
Directors' fees	(1,715)	(1,698)	(1,654)	(1,469)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,118)	(2,599)	(2,871)	(2,430)
Maintenance	(1,410)	(1,417)	(1,407)	(1,403)
Expenses with materials	(2,502)	(2,841)	(2,666)	(2,841)
Utilities	(126)	(431)	(126)	(431)
<i>Regulatory expenses</i>	(1,247)	(1,208)	(1,085)	(1,092)
	(125,044)	(107,912)	(114,236)	(96,993)
Commercial expenses	(22,281)	(22,263)	(15,962)	(14,864)
Administrative expenses	(102,763)	(85,649)	(98,274)	(82,129)
	(125,044)	(107,912)	(114,236)	(96,993)

20 Net financial expenses

	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Asset foreign exchange fluctuation	12,784	-	12,222	-
Interest received	321	326	187	326
Gains from SWAP transactions, net	-	537	-	537
Gains with provision of unrealized transactions MTM, net	-	3,534	-	3,534
Other	-	263	-	-
Discounts obtained	53	125	52	125
Total financial income	13,158	4,785	12,461	4,522
Liability foreign exchange fluctuations	-	(14,797)	-	(14,025)
Interest paid	(20,316)	(21,265)	(19,965)	(21,265)
Loss from SWAP transactions, net	(3,685)	-	(3,685)	-
Loss with provision of unrealized transactions MTM	(7,778)	-	(7,778)	-
IOF (Tax on financial transactions)	(2,045)	(1,309)	(2,045)	(1,309)
Commissions and bank expenses	(960)	(666)	(891)	(639)
Other	(1,124)	(1,115)	(1,120)	(115)
Discounts granted	(414)	(24)	(414)	(24)
Total financial expenses	(36,322)	(39,176)	(35,898)	(37,377)
Net financial income (loss)	(23,164)	(34,391)	(23,437)	(32,855)

21 Financial instruments

Parent company and consolidated financial instruments are substantially the same, therefore, the Company is presenting only consolidated information.

a. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their fair value classifications. It does not include information on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the book value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Consolidated - December 31, 2016							
Stated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total	Fair value			Total	
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,418	7,781	10,199	7,781	2,418	-	10,199
Trade accounts receivable	-	103,977	109,510	103,977	-	-	109,977
Other receivables	-	3,760	3,760	3,760	-	-	3,760
Loans receivable - related parties	-	1,462	1,462	1,462	-	-	1,462
	<u>2,418</u>	<u>116,980</u>	<u>124,931</u>	<u>116,980</u>	<u>2,418</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,398</u>
Fair value							
Stated at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Suppliers	-	45,998	45,998	-	-	45,998	
Loans and financing	4,244	137,661	137,661	4,244	-	141,905	
Other accounts payable	7,535	321	7,856	321	7,535	-	7,856
	<u>11,779</u>	<u>183,980</u>	<u>195,759</u>	<u>183,980</u>	<u>11,779</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,759</u>
Consolidated - December 31, 2015							
Stated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total	Fair value			Total	
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,435	4,609	10,044	4,609	5,435	-	10,044
Trade accounts receivable	-	90,175	90,175	90,175	-	-	90,175
Other receivables	3,681	3,420	7,101	3,420	3,681	-	7,101
Loans receivable - related parties	-	10,061	10,061	10,061	-	-	10,061
	<u>9,116</u>	<u>108,265</u>	<u>117,381</u>	<u>108,265</u>	<u>9,116</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,381</u>
Fair value							
Stated at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Suppliers	-	34,240	34,240	-	-	34,240	
Loans and financing	147	152,167	152,314	152,167	147	-	152,314
Other accounts payable	-	2,737	2,737	2,737	-	-	2,737
	<u>147</u>	<u>189,144</u>	<u>189,291</u>	<u>189,144</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>189,291</u>

b. Measurement of fair value

Evaluation techniques and non-observable significant inputs

Table below presents valuation technique used for measurement of Level 2 fair value, as well as non-observable significant inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Non-observable significant inputs	Relation between non-observable significant inputs and measurement at fair value
Forward exchange agreements and interest rate swap	Market comparison technique: Fair values are based on brokerage firms' quotations. Similar contracts are negotiated in active markets and quotations reflect current transactions with similar instruments.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

c. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to the following risks resulting from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk, and
- Market risk.

(i) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk of the Group to incur financial losses if a client or counterparty in a financial instrument fails to perform their contractual obligations. Such risk is mainly due to trade accounts receivable, and of Group's financial instruments.

The book value of financial assets classified as loans and receivables represent the maximum credit exposure.

Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risks is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each client. However, Management also considers factors that may influence credit risk of its clients' base, including the risk of not paying the industry and country in which client operates.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, credit risk maximum exposure was as follows:

	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent company</u>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	10,199	10,044	1,764	350
Trade accounts receivable	103,977	90,175	102,709	85,830
Other receivables	3,760	7,101	3,120	6,686
Total	<u>117,936</u>	<u>107,320</u>	<u>107,593</u>	<u>92,866</u>

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents in the amount of R\$ 10,199 on December 31, 2016 (R\$ 10,044 in 2015). Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with banks and prime line financial institutions of the market.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company and its subsidiaries encounter difficulties in performing the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or with another financial asset. The Group's approach for managing liquidity is to guarantee, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to comply with its obligations on maturity, both at regular conditions and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or running the risk of damaging the Group's reputation.

The Group monitors expected level of cash receipts from "Trade accounts receivable and other receivables" together with expected cash disbursements related to "Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable"

Exposure to liquidity risk

Contract maturities of financial liabilities on financial statements date as shown below.

	Consolidated - 2016		
	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	Total
Suppliers	45,998	-	45,998
Loans and financing	108,198	33,707	141,905
Other accounts payable	7,856	-	7,856
Total	162,052	33,707	195,759
	Consolidated - 2015		
	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	Total
Suppliers	34,240	-	34,240
Loans and financing	116,850	35,464	152,314
Other accounts payable	2,737	-	2,737
Total	153,827	35,464	189,291

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Group's earnings or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures to market risks, within acceptable parameters, and at the same time to optimize the return.

The Group uses derivatives to manage market risks.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk deriving from differences between currencies in which sales, purchases and loans are denominated and respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. Basically, the Group's functional currencies are the Brazilian Real (R\$), Colombian Peso (COP) and Uruguayan Peso (UYU). Currencies in which the Group's transactions are primarily denominated are as follows: R\$, USD, Colombian Peso (COP) and Uruguayan Peso (UYU).

In general, loans are denominated in currencies equal to the cash flows generated by the Group's commercial operations, mainly in Brazilian reais, but also in USD.

In relation to other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, the Group's policy is to guarantee that its net exposure is maintained at an acceptable level, through purchase or sale of foreign currencies in cash, when necessary, to cover short-term mismatches.

Exposure to foreign exchange risk

A summary of the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk, as reported to Management, is as follows:

	Consolidated - 2016		Consolidated - 2015	
	USD thousand	Reais	USD thousand	Reais
Trade accounts receivable	3,115	10,150	3,188	12,446
Suppliers (a)	(11,404)	(37,168)	(6,957)	(27,131)
Loans and financing	(20,415)	(66,533)	(12,572)	(49,091)
<i>Net exposure of expected transactions</i>	<u>(28,705)</u>	<u>(93,551)</u>	<u>(16,341)</u>	<u>(63,776)</u>
Future foreign exchange contracts (SWAP)	15,545	50,662	8,450	32,994
Net exposure	<u>(13,160)</u>	<u>(42,889)</u>	<u>(7,891)</u>	<u>(30,782)</u>

- (a) The Company and its subsidiaries have the amount of R\$ 37,865 in foreign suppliers, as explained in note 12, however, of this amount, R\$ 37,168 represents transactions in dollar and R\$ 697 transactions in Colombian Peso (COP), considering that transaction carried out in Colombian Peso (COP) is not significant, we did not present the corresponding amount in original currency, and did not conduct a sensitivity analysis.

Sensitivity analysis to foreign exchange risk

A reasonable appreciation (devaluation) of US dollar against all other currencies on December 31 would have affected measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency as well as shareholders' equity and income by amounts demonstrated below. This analysis considers that all other variables, especially interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact from expected sales and purchases.

	Consolidated - 2016			
	Exposure in R\$	Probable scenario	Scenario I (25%)	Scenario II (50%)
Operation				
Trade accounts receivable	10,150	765	956	1,148
Suppliers	(37,168)	1,887	2,359	2,831
Loans and financing	<u>(66,533)</u>	<u>9,829</u>	<u>12,286</u>	<u>14,744</u>
	Consolidated - 2015			
	Exposure in R\$	Probable scenario	Scenario I (25%)	Scenario II (50%)
Operation				
Trade accounts receivable	12,446	990	1,238	1,485
Suppliers	(27,131)	3,308	4,135	4,962
Loans and financing	<u>(49,091)</u>	<u>6,807</u>	<u>8,509</u>	<u>10,211</u>

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has loans in dollar amounting to USD 15,545 million, which is equivalent to R\$ 50,663, hedged by SWAP transactions.

Income from derivative financial instruments

	Consolidated	
Derivative financial instruments	2016	2015
Gains from SWAP transactions, net	1,614	-
Net loss with SWAP operations	(5,299)	537
MTM net effect of unrealized SWAP transactions	(7,778)	3,534
Total	(11,463)	4,071

Sensitivity analysis of variations in the interest rates

The Company and its subsidiaries make sensitivity analysis of main risks to which its financial instruments are exposed. For the sensitivity analysis of interest rate variations, Management adopted, for the probable scenario, the same rates used on balance sheet date. Scenarios II and III were estimated as an additional valuation of 25% and 50%, respectively, of rates in the likely scenario.

The table below shows possible impacts on results for each of the scenarios:

Consolidated - 2016				
	Exposure in R\$	Probable scenario	Scenario I (25%)	Scenario II (50%)
Operation				
Interest earning bank deposits	2,418	145	181	218
Loans and financing	(141,905)	(16,877)	(4,219)	(8,439)
Consolidated - 2015				
	Exposure in R\$	Probable scenario	Scenario I (25%)	Scenario II (50%)
Operation				
Interest earning bank deposits	5,435	326	82	163
Loans and financing	(152,314)	(19,957)	(4,989)	(9,979)

d. Net payment contracts or similar contracts

The Group contracts derivative transactions based on standard contracts of the International Association of Swaps (AISD), which provides for net payments. As a rule, based on these contracts, rights and obligations of each counterparty in the same day in relation to all outstanding transactions in the same currency are gathered together in a single net value that is paid by one party to the other. In some circumstances, for example, when a credit event such as default occurs, all outstanding transactions under that contract are ended, settlement value is determined, and a single net value is paid to settle all transactions.

These AISD contracts do not meet criteria for balance offset in the balance sheet. This happens because the Group does not currently have any legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts because the right to offset may only be exercised upon future occurrence of certain events, such as bank loan default or other credit events. Book values of recognized financial instruments that are subject to above mentioned contracts are indicated in table below.

	Financial instruments' net values in balance sheet	
December 31	2016	2015
Financial assets		
Other receivables		
- Currency risk swap	-	3,681
Financial liabilities		
Loans and financing		
- Currency risk swap used	4,244	147
Other accounts payable		
- Currency risk swap	7,535	-

22 Firm commitments

The Company has construction contracts to build a shed to store raw materials, as explained in note 09; its completion is expected in the second semester of 2017.

It also has rent contracts with its related party Hahn Participações for its head office and branches; contracts' period is 18 months counted as of their signature with automatic renewal for another 12 months, in case none of the parties disagrees.

* * *

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 Claudio Gomes

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