S.Ahmed & Co. Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

(Registration number: 2003/008737/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

Supply of pharmaceutical products

Directors

Mohan Anand Chandavarkar Nandan Mohan Chandavarkar Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar

Khalil Anwary

Dheerajmal Bastimal Siroya Haroon Rasheed Aboo Kalla

Registered office

50 Commando Street

Industria West Johannesburg

Bankers

Standard Bank Limited

Auditors

S.Ahmed & Co. Incorporated Chartered Accountants (SA)

Registered Auditors Suite 101 Laudium Plaza Tangerine Street

Laudium 0037

P O Box 13200 Laudium 0037

Company registration number

2003/008737/07

Tax reference number

9155375141

Preparer

The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:

Pavan Gandhi

Sapfin Solutions Pty Ltd

Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd (Registration number: 2003/008737/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholder:

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Level of assurance

These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Published

21 May 2019

(Registration number: 2003/008737/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2020 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, They are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5.

The annual financial statements set out on page 7, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 21 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of annual financial statements

Director (M.A.C)

(Registration number: 2003/008737/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd and its associates for the year ended 31 March 2019.

1. Nature of business

Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the General (incl wholesale and retail sales) industry. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors

Mohan Anand Chandavarkar Nandan Mohan Chandavarkar Ameya Ashok Chandavarkar Khalil Anwary Dheerajmal Bastimal Siroya Haroon Rasheed Aboo Kalla

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.



Reg No: 2014/007036/21

PR No: 929719E

\$ Ahmed and Co. Inc.

Reg No: 2014/007036/21 Suite 101, Laudium Plaza,

Cnr Tangerine Street & 6th Avenue, Laudium 0037 P O Box 13200, Laudium 0037

Tel: 012 374 2191, Fax: 012 374 2594

Email: info@sapfin.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd set out on pages 7 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of financial performance, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fair Deal Corporation Pharmaceuticals SA (Pty) Ltd as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the annual financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 15 in the annual financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred a net loss of R(2,290,456) during the year ended 31 March 2019 and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by R(2,262,304). As stated in note 15, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 15, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 14 of the annual financial statements which indicates that prior year adjustments have been made which has reduced the retained income by R 5,988,584. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report

Responsibilities of the directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 annual financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive 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, 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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual 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 auditor's 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 annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and
 whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair
 presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, 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.

S.Ahmed & Co. Incorporated

Shamshoodin Ahmed Chartered Accountants (8A) 21 May 2019 Pretoria

21 May 2019

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2019

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Deferred tax	2	182,810	255,797
Deletted tax	5	638,478	753,946
		821,288	1,009,743
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	2,223,846	106,902
Trade and other receivables	O	772,754	10,576,559
Current tax receivable		53	53
Cash and cash equivalents		554,013	94,740
	-	3,550,666	10,778,254
Total Assets	-	4,371,954	11,787,997
Equity and Liabilities	•		
Equity			
Share capital		325,000	205.000
Retained income		(12,723,204)	325,000
	-		(4,444,164)
	-	(12,398,204)	(4,119,164)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from shareholders	4	14,660,508	12,212,159
_	• -	11,000,000	12,212,100
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		2,109,650	3,695,003
Total Liabilities	-	16,770,158	15,907,162

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Revenue	7	6,023,345	9,343,246
Cost of sales		(3,830,795)	(8,540,850)
Gross profit	-	2,192,550	802,396
Other income	8	3,761	-
Operating expenses		(3,705,336)	(2,083,892)
Operating loss	9	(1,509,025)	(1,281,496)
Investment revenue		306	-
Finance costs		(708,863)	(696,839)
Loss before taxation	-	(2,217,582)	(1,978,335)
Taxation	10	(72,874)	30,464
Loss for the year	_	(2,290,456)	(1,947,871)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Loss for the year		(2,290,456)	(1,947,871)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Prior period Nett error adjustment		(5,988,584)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year net of taxation	_	(5,988,584)	
Total comprehensive loss	_	(8,279,040)	(1,947,871)

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 1 April 2017	325,000	(2,496,293)	(2,171,293)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	-	(1,947,871)	(1,947,871)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,947,871)	(1,947,871)
Balance at 1 April 2018	325,000	(4,444,164)	(4,119,164)
Loss for the year Prior Year Nett Error Adjustment	-	(2,290,456) (5,988,584)	(2,290,456) (5,988,584)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(8,279,040)	(8,279,040)
Balance at 31 March 2019	325,000	(12,723,204)	(12,398,204)
Note(s)			

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		6,023,348 (7,324,823)	8,715,924 (10,170,921)
Cash used in operations Interest income Finance costs Tax received	11 -	(1,301,475) 306 (708,863) 42,594	(1,454,997) - (696,839) 834,910
Net cash from operating activities	-	(1,967,438)	(1,316,926)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(25,400)	
Cash flows from financing activities		*	
Proceeds from shareholders loan		2,448,349	696,839
Net cash from financing activities	-	2,448,349	696,839
Total cash movement for the year Cash at the beginning of the year Cash balances		455,511 94,740 3,761	(620,087) 759,661 (44,834)
Total cash at end of the year	_	554,012	94,740

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for biological assets at fair value less point of sale costs, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 Years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 Years
Property, plant and equipment	Straight line	5 Years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Accounting Policies

1.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

ltem

Useful life

Dossiers

10 Years

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

1.4 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

1.5 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

The tax liability reflects the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities.

(Registration number: 2003/008737/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Accounting Policies

1.5 Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at an amount that includes the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities using tax rates that, on the basis of enacted or substantively enacted tax law at the end of the reporting period, are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax asset balances are reviewed at every reporting date. When necessary, a valuation allowance is recognised against the deferred tax assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current or future taxable profit.

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.8 Share capital and equity

If the company reacquires its own equity instruments, those instruments are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments. Consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

1.9 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes and discounts.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Accounting Policies

1.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Part						2019 R	2018 R
Cost or revaluation Accumulated depreciation Carrying value Cost or revaluation Car	2. Property, plant and equipn	nent					
Personal property Pers			2019			2018	-
Motor vehicles 155,000 (83,973) 71,027 155,000 (53,058) 101,947 F equipment 29,464 (29,463) 1 29,464 (19,913) 9,55 Maint and equipment 272,690 (191,573) 81,117 272,690 (137,185) 135,500 Motor vehicles 500,475 (317,665) 182,810 475,075 (219,278) 255,79 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipme				Carrying value			Carrying value
Tequipment	Furniture and fixtures		, , ,				8,799
Plant and equipment 272,690 (191,573) 81,117 272,690 (137,185) 135,500 (137,185) (135,185) (13						,	101,942
							9,551
Cost Accumulated amortisation Cost Cost Accumulated amortisation Cost Cost Accumulated amortisation Cost Accumulated amortisation Cost		272,690	(191,573)	81,117	272,690	(137,185)	135,505
Opening balance Additions Depreciation Closing balance Additions No.566	Total	500,475	(317,665)	182,810	475,075	(219,278)	255,797
Sumiture and fixtures 8,799 25,400 (3,534) 30,668 Motor vehicles 101,942 - (30,915) 71,022 Plant and equipment 135,505 - (54,388) 81,111 255,797 25,400 (98,387) 182,811 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018 Committer and fixtures	Reconciliation of property, plant	t and equipment - 2	019				
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018 Special points				Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Plant and equipment 9,551 - (9,550) 135,505 - (54,388) 81,111	Furniture and fixtures			8,799	25,400		30,665
Tequipment 135,505 - (54,388) 81,111					-	(30,915)	71,027
255,797 25,400 (98,387) 182,810 Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018					=		1
Opening balance	Plant and equipment		_	135,505	-	(54,388)	81,117
Opening balance				255,797	25,400	(98,387)	182,810
Turniture and fixtures	Reconciliation of property, plant	t and equipment - 2	018				
Motor vehicles 128,990 (27,048) 101,94 13,634 (4,083) 9,55 183,088 (47,583) 135,50 183,088 (47,583) 183,088 (4							Closing balance
T equipment							8,799
183,088 (47,583) 135,503 336,463 (80,666) 255,79							
336,463 (80,666) 255,79 3. Intangible assets 2019 Cost Accumulated Carrying value Cost Accumulated amortisation Carrying value amortisation							
2019 2018 Cost Accumulated Carrying value Cost Accumulated Carrying value amortisation	Plant and equipment						
2019 2018 Cost Accumulated Carrying value Cost Accumulated Carrying value amortisation					336,463	(80,666)	255,797
Cost Accumulated Carrying value Cost Accumulated Carrying value amortisation amortisation	3. Intangible assets						
amortisation amortisation		-	2019			2018	
Other intangible assets 8,000,000 (8,000,000) - 8,000,000 (8,000,000)		Cost		Carrying value	Cost		Carrying value
	Other intangible assets	8,000,000	(8,000,000)	-	8,000,000	(8,000,000)	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

(178,544) (614,958) (6,032,087) (5,386,570)
(614,958) (6,032,087)
(6,032,087)
(5,386,570)
(12,212,159)
869,414
(158,062)
42,594
753,946
106,902
9,343,246
-

(Registration number: 2003/008737/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2019 R	2018 R
9. Operating loss (continued)		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment Employee costs	98,387 1,769,700	80,666 1,384,536
10. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense (income)		
Current taxation South African normal tax - year	(42,594)	(188,526)
Deferred taxation South African deferred tax - current year	115,468	158,062
	72,874	(30,464)
No provision has been made for 2019 tax as the company has no taxable income.		
11. Cash used in operations		
Loss before taxation Adjustments for:	(2,217,582)	(1,978,335)
Depreciation and amortisation (Profit) loss on foreign exchange Interest received	98,387 (3,761) (306)	80,666 2,240
Finance costs Prior period adjustment Changes in working capital:	708,863 (5,988,584)	696,839
Inventories Trade and other receivables Trade and other payables	(2,116,944) 9,803,805 (1,585,353)	499,174 (1,242,006) 486,425
	(1,301,475)	(1,454,997)

12. Related parties

Relationships

Shareholders with significant influence

Fair Deal Corporation Ltd (India)

Pharma Q Holdings (Pty) Ltd (Previously Microhealthcare

(Pty) Ltd)

Common Directors - D.B. Siroya and H.R.A. Kalla

Pharma Q Holdings (Pty) Ltd

Related party balances and transactions with entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company

Related party balances

Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Fair Deal Corporation Ltd. (India) (8,128,135) (6,032,087)
Pharma Q Holdings (Pty) Ltd (5,695,951) (5,386,570)

13. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2019	2018
R	R

14. Prior period errors

An incorrect accounting principle was applied in relation to primary and secondary sales of consignment stock. Inventories are sent to our distributors are on consignment basis in terms of the agreement with the distributors. However, all inventories sent to them previously were erroneously invoiced to our distributors over the last few years.

This resulted in an overstatment of Sales and Debtors in the prior years.

Inventories were also understated in prior years.

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

Stock Adjustment - Prior Years	3,347,852	
Debtors Overstatement - Prior Years	(9,336,436)	
Opening retained earnings	(5,988,584)	
	(0,000,000.)	

15. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 31 March 2019, the company had accumulated losses of R 12,723,204 and that the company's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (12,398,204).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations.

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2019 R	2018 R
Revenue			
Sale of goods		6,023,345	9,343,246
Cost of sales	_		
Opening stock		(106,902)	(606,076)
Purchases		(5,947,739)	(8,041,676)
Closing stock		2,223,846	106,902
	-	(3,830,795)	(8,540,850)
Gross profit	-	2,192,550	802,396
Other income			
Interest received		306	
Profit and loss on exchange differences		3,761	-
	_	4,067	-
Expenses (Refer to page 21)		(3,705,336)	(2,083,892)
Operating loss	9	(1,508,719)	(1,281,496)
Finance costs		(708,863)	(696,839)
Loss before taxation	-	(2,217,582)	(1,978,335)
Taxation	10	(72,874)	30,464
Loss for the year	-	(2,290,456)	(1,947,871)

Statement of Financial Performance

		2019	2018
	Note(s)	R	R
Operating expenses			
Accounting fees		(48,668)	(99,650)
Advertising		(17,834)	-
Auditors remuneration		(130,069)	(98,770)
Bank charges		(5,887)	(4,513)
Commission paid		(362,668)	(.,)
Computer expenses		(11,466)	(11,247)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(98,387)	(80,666)
Employee costs		(1,769,700)	(1,384,536)
Entertainment		(26,104)	(18,481)
Dossier Expenses		(171,521)	(263,821)
Logistic Fees		(721,521)	-
Distribution Fees		(150,478)	_
Fines and penalties		(7,626)	_
Insurance		(16,621)	(16,621)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(21,790)	-
Motor vehicle expenses		(92,277)	(65,468)
Printing and stationery		(2,508)	(9,662)
Profit and loss on exchange differences		-	(2,240)
Repairs and maintenance		(1,200)	(240)
Subscriptions		(4,920)	(371)
Telephone and fax		(24,000)	(26,071)
Courier and Postage		(17,626)	(1,463)
Travel - local		(2,465)	(72)
	-	(3,705,336)	(2,083,892)