



africure



# ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20

AFRICURE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD  
& ITS SUBSIDIARIES



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## GENERAL INFORMATION

Directors	Date of Appointment
Mr.Sultunti Asnath	17-Mar-17
Mr.Sinhue Bosco Noronha	22-Mar-17
Mr.Deepak Joseph Parayanken	22-Mar-17
Mr.Ravi Shankar Chandrasekhar	22-Mar-17
Mr.Sunil Sandinti	16-Apr-18
Mr.Haider Mousa Mohammed Mohammed	16-Apr-18
Mr.Vikramkumar Naik	16-Apr-18
Mr.Kjell Ekstrom( Alternate to Mr Sultunti Asnath)	30-Apr-18
Mr.Kjell Ekstrom	20-Nov-18



### ADMINISTRATOR & SECRETARY

Ocorian Corporate Services (Mauritius) Limited  
6th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity  
Ebene, Mauritius



### REGISTERED OFFICE

6th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity  
Ebene, Mauritius



### STATUTORY AUDITORS

RSM (Mauritius) LLP  
109 Moka Business Centre,  
Mount Ory Road, Bon Air, Moka, Mauritius



### BANKERS

Afrasia Bank Limited  
Bowen Square, 10, Dr. Feriere Street  
Port Louis, Mauritius

## AFRICURE AT A GLANCE

### CREATING SELF SUFFICIENCY IN HEALTH CARE “AUTONOME AFRICA”

Africure started its journey in 2017 with a prime objective to bring pharmaceutical manufacturing technology into Africa and thereby provide Africans access to Generic medicine at affordable prices.

We focus on Sub Saharan Africa comprising 46 countries out of total 54 in Africa.

The sole objective of Africure is to solve persistent issues in Sub Saharan Africa relating to healthcare, such as affordability, availability, substandard quality, technological dependence, reliance on imports, Foreign exchange deficiency.

Africure has created local manufacturing capabilities in Cameroon, Namibia, Botswana, Cote D'ivoire and is in process of expanding into Ethiopia, Angola, Congo Brazza in the very near future. In line with our vision of creating self-sufficiency in health care, we employ approximately 90% of local manpower and have taken up this challenge of local manufacturing despite being in rough terrains. Africure strongly believes that local manufacturing is the future of pharmaceuticals in Africa and that we are taking right strategic steps in this endeavor.

We have seen that the governments in these countries are exceedingly supportive to local manufacturing and contribute through tax holidays, price premiums, share of buying and reservations. We believe that each country has a need and capability to house a manufacturing facility of its own and hence the opportunities are abundant and inspiring. Our focus will be on creating manufacturing capabilities in all key markets and possess the largest oral solid dosage capacity in Sub Saharan Africa in the near future.

We have deployed management teams with Africa expertise, developed a portfolio of products relevant to the disease profile of each market, laid down stringent quality management systems, robust distribution networks and committed adherence to EHS on basis of the IFC and ILO guidelines so as to cater to healthcare needs of the people in the much neglected continent, Africa.

#### OUR VISION

*Help Africa build self-sufficiency in pharmaceuticals, across key geographies.*

#### OUR MISSION

*Manufacture high quality essential medication In Africa, By Africans, For Africa*






# OUR MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS



Africure  
operates  
**5**  
GMP certified  
plants  
Dedicated  
for Africa






MUMBAI, INDIA

General Block		
		
Tablets <b>36.8</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>16.5</b> Mn P.M.	Dry Syrups <b>100K</b> Bottles P.M
cGMP Approved by DCGI, Approved by many East African Regulatory Bodies. OSHAS 18001 & ISO 14001 Certified		







COTE D'IVOIRE

General Block		
		
Tablets <b>36.8</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>16.5</b> Mn P.M.	Syrups <b>575K</b> Bottles P.M
cGMP Approved By AIRP		







NAMIBIA

General Block		Beta Lactam Block	
			
Tablets <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M	Capsules <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M	Tablets <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M	Capsules <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M.
cGMP Approved By NMRC			









BOTSWANA

General Block		Beta Lactam Block	
			
Tablets <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M.	Tablets <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>10.0</b> Mn P.M.
cGMP Approved By BoMRA			



CAMEROON

General Block			Beta Lactam Block		
					
Tablets <b>36.8</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>16.5</b> Mn P.M.	Sachets <b>11.50</b> Mn Units P.M	Tablets <b>3.68</b> Mn P.M.	Capsules <b>22.1</b> Mn P.M.	Dry Syrups <b>575K</b> Bottles P.M
cGMP Approved by NPRA, Approved by many French West African Regulatory Bodies.					

\*The capacities above are on a one shift operations basis

# OUR PRESENCE

Strong foothold in sub Saharan Africa

## MANUFACTURING PLANTS

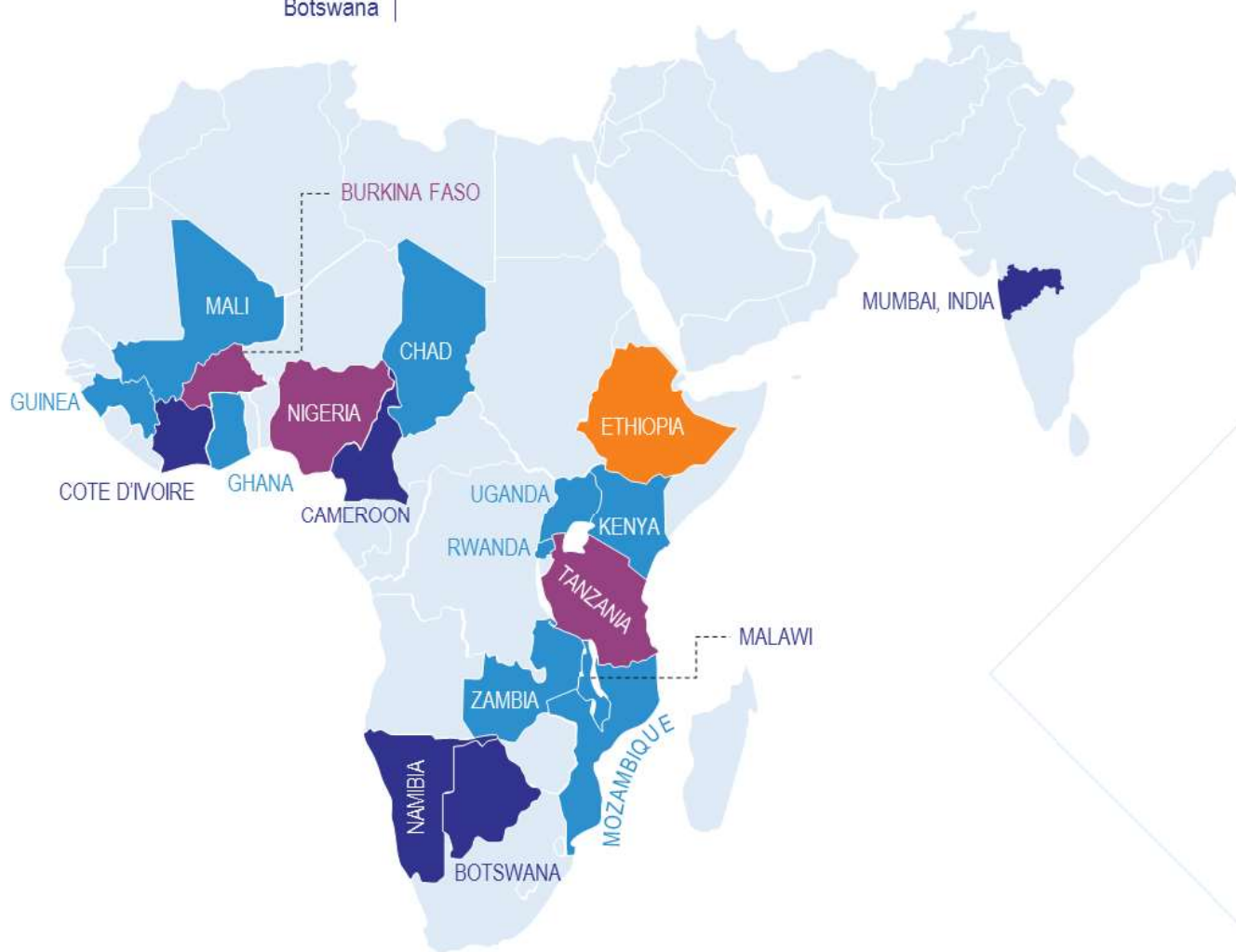


Cameroon  
Mumbai India  
Cote d'Ivoire (IVC)  
Namibia  
Botswana



## DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

Tanzania  
Nigeria  
Burkina Faso  
Cameroon



## UPCOMING PLANTS



Ethiopia



## SALES PRESENCE

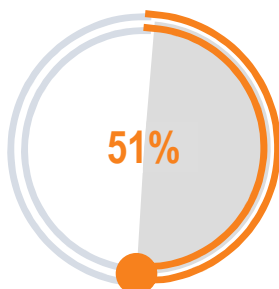
Uganda	Guinea
Zambia	Mozambique
Malawi	Rwanda
Mali	Kenya
Tchad	Ghana

## OUR HOLDINGS

Africure Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Mauritius owns the following shareholding in various entities in Africa



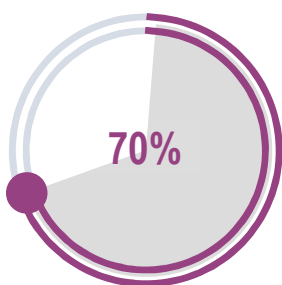
Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Cameroon SA



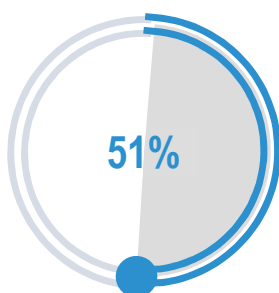
Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Cote d'Ivoire SA



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
India Pvt Ltd



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Botswana PTY Ltd



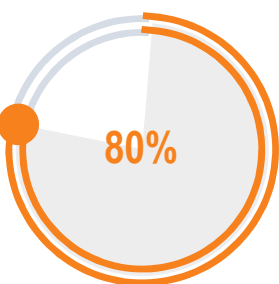
Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Namibia PTY Ltd



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Ethiopia



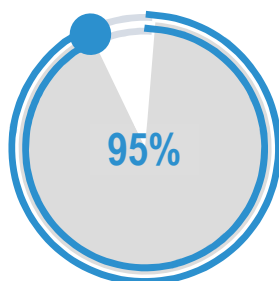
Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Development S.A.



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Burkina S.A.



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Ltd. Nigeria



Africure Pharmaceuticals  
Ltd. Tanzania



# AFRICURE AT A GLANCE

Focused on Manufacturing  
**In Africa**  
for Africa  
by Africans



**5**

Manufacturing  
facilities dedicated  
for Africa



**200+**

Registered Products

**+100**

in Pipeline

Oral Solids & Liquids Capacity of  
**4+ billion units PA**



Over 10+ Years  
Expertise each in  
**Africa Region**





## AFRICURE AT A GLANCE



Distributors and  
Procurement Agencies

**100+**



Balance Sheet  
Size of

**\$36Mn**



Workforce

**380+**



## CEO'S MESSAGE



**SINHUE BOSCO NORONHA**  
Founder & CEO



Africure has emerged as a dynamic pharmaceutical company committed to African healthcare. The demand by African countries to be self-sufficient in health care has provided us with an impetus to continuously expand in the manufacturing space and create high standard, large capacity assets. After learning of our success story many Government Health Agencies are inviting us to set up country specific manufacturing capabilities and hence we see that there are extraordinary growth opportunities for the company and we will continue to work hard towards our Vision of **manufacturing high quality essential medication in Africa by Africans for Africa.**

Dear Stakeholders,

We are delighted to present our Third Annual Report. Since inception, Africure has grown its revenues & operational profits year over year, coupled with excellence in manufacturing processes and related functions. This year was a very significant one for Africure, as we received various certifications, moved swiftly in our manufacturing program, partnered with reputed financial institutions and pharmaceutical companies.

When we look at the market scenario, Sub Saharan Africa has seen a surge in demand in the latter half of this decade and has been growing at a CAGR of 8% to 12%. Studies have shown that about 90% of the formulation requirements of Sub Saharan Africa are manufactured outside the region. This growth rate in market size and the dependency on imports implies that there is a significant opportunity for local manufacturing. We are happy to be a part of this journey in the early years which we believe will be a great advantage in the years to come.

We had the privilege and honour of the Vice President of Cote D' Ivoire, His excellency Daniel Kablan Duncan Inaugurating our largest plant located at Abidjan in the month of March 2020. We have currently received our cGMP certification and license to manufacture and have initiated commercial production. We have also kick-started construction of our new facility in Ethiopia which marks Africure's entry into manufacturing segment in East Africa.

We have gone through a detailed due diligence from Proparco, a DFI based out of France and received a sanction of USD 10 Mn for our capex and working capital requirements.

We made significant investments in capacity expansions and upgradation of our plants and maximized our product portfolio to cater to the increasing demand in markets we operate. We firmly believe that this would lay a solid foundation towards Africure's long term objectives. We have appointed renowned Consultancy Firms to support our endeavors for an initial period of 2 years in the areas of Quality and EHS.

We have leveraged our manufacturing and technical expertise to ensure highly compliant regulatory standards in all our facilities to provide world class medication at an affordable cost. We have obtained quality certifications such as ISO 14001 & OSHAS 18001. Our emphasis on Quality Management Systems, Environmental, health & Safety systems have always kept us compliant in line with all regulatory and statutory requirements.

Africure has partnered with various NGO's, local governing bodies, hospitals and government procurement agencies to contribute to the welfare of the society through activities such as distribution of books, food, drinking water, medication, health camps and awareness programs. We supported in the fight against Covid by donating test kits, medicines, hygiene supplies and PPE Kits.

The Covid 19 Pandemic had fortunately not impacted our business significantly. We have enforced all Covid related precautions and procedures for our people and workplace. All our plants have been running and producing almost 90% of the rated capacities. We anticipated the supply chain disruption and built stocks well in advance. However, we regulated our sales to selective customers in line with our interim credit policy. We also prioritised sales to governments as the need for medication was high for their public distribution channels.

I would like to congratulate our teams which have done a remarkable job in ensuring business continuity and focused on safety of our employees and workplace. As an organization we took a decision not to downsize or layoff any of our employees during these tough times. We continue to motivate our employees and thank them for their continued contribution.

Our key focus areas in the coming year will be

- › To ramp up production at Cameroon and Cote D'Ivoire and move towards enabling a second shift operation.
- › Implementation of our Rx segment strategy in French West Africa.
- › Driving new partnerships and licensing arrangements.
- › Supply chain protection and vendor development.

Me and my team would like to thank all the shareholders, board members, customers, financial partners & all other stakeholders for their immense support and confidence in Africure and we shall continue our commitment and untiring efforts towards the success of Africure.

Best Regards

**Sinhue Bosco Noronha**

Founder & CEO.

## CFO'S MESSAGE



**RAVI SHANKAR C**  
Group CFO



We carry a positive working capital position with a current ratio of 1.26 signifying a strong short-term asset backing. Our asset base has grown by 30% during the year as an indicator of capital allocation towards greenfield investments. This has also resulted in high depreciation cost which has impacted the profit before tax despite having a healthy operational EBIDTA. The company's finance cost is at 3% resulting in a healthy DSCR of 3.65.

Dear Stakeholders,

We are very pleased to present our annual financial results for the year 2019–2020. Africure has continued to expand its foothold in Sub Saharan Africa and is emerging as a pivotal pharmaceutical player in Africa. Our commitment to deliver value to our stake holders is evident in various financial and non-financial indicators.

We have established ourselves as a highly compliant, transparent and result oriented company, as a outcome of the untiring efforts of our highly motivated and skilled teams. We have continually re strategised our business to ensure that we align with the changing business environment through periodic reviews, evaluation of the competition and by taking timely decisions and course corrective measures. Our balance sheet is stronger than before and is evident in our capital returns, adequacy and other balance sheet ratios.

The focus for the year was to stabilise the operations and to a set a stable strategic ground for the next five years. The results depict that we have moved in the desired direction. We had minor setbacks in the quarter 4 due to the impact of Covid 19 which was handled well through constant oversight over key touch points of the business, resulting in business continuity with a minimum financial impact.

Some of the key developments from a financial perspective are:

- › Improvement in working capital cycle.
- › Partnership with PROPARCO, a French development financial institution for our short-term expansion needs.
- › Leveraged information technology to set up robust internal controls and compliance mechanisms.
- › Optimisation of margins and Cost rationalisation measures supported the company achieve its objectives.
- › Minimisation of credit and currency fluctuation risk through a well laid out credit policy and natural hedge.

We achieved a revenue of USD 21 Mn, a growth of ~ 10% and an operational EBIDTA of USD 2.4Mn, a growth of ~ 60% despite a downturn in Q4. Our key businesses in French West Africa and Eastern Africa grew by ~ 30% while our Southern Africa business comprising Namibia and Botswana which are mostly opportunistic, degrew due to various external factors.

As evident from our capital structure, we are predominantly an equity backed business and are slowly moving towards an optimal capital structure with a debt equity ratio of 0.62.

We carry a positive working capital position with a current ratio of 1.26 signifying a strong short-term asset backing. Our asset base has grown by 30% during the year as an indicator of capital allocation towards greenfield investments.



This has also resulted in high depreciation cost which has impacted the profit before tax despite having a healthy operational EBITDA. The company's finance cost is at 3% resulting in a healthy DSCR of 3.65.

The group has achieved a contribution margin of ~ 38%, which is 300 BP better than the previous year. Various cost optimisation measures have helped the company maintain its manpower cost at 13% to revenue in par with previous year and an OPEX base of 15% to revenue against 17% in the previous year.

Net Operational result is a loss of ~300k despite achievement of healthy operational EBITDA, due to high depreciation cost and the fact that our new plant in Cote D'Ivoire is not yet operational. The commencement of commercial manufacturing operations in Cote D'Ivoire alongside our entry into new markets in East Africa and capacity enhancement initiatives will change this scenario significantly in the coming year. This will lay a strong foundation for the group to achieve a consistent growth in revenue and profitability.

The coming year will be an important year for Africure as we build on our fundamentals and leverage the deployed resources to convert our efforts into superior financial results. The focus would be to;

- › De-risk each component of our business through "fit to need" risk mitigation policies.
- › Source working capital funding in line with business requirements on efficient terms.
- › Leverage IT, AI to automate processes in manufacturing, regulatory and document management to augment our internal control systems.
- › Keep a close watch on credit and inventory management to refine our working capital position.
- › Develop influential training programs to enable and reward policies to inspire our employees to enhance and continue their contributions.

I would personally thank our employees, board members, banking and financial partners, auditors, customers, vendors and the leadership team for the support and confidence vested upon us. We assure you that we will leave no stone unturned for the success of Africure.

Best Regards

**Ravi Shankar C**

Group CFO

## PARTNERSHIP WITH PROPARCO



*Africure entered into a Strategic Partnership with Proparco to create Africure's facilities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ethiopia*





## CSR ACTIVITIES

At Africure, we believe humanity precedes business. For us, CSR is not an activity, rather a culture embedded within our organization. Our objective is to build social capital, through an all encompassing ecosystem of development and partnership between civil society, the environment and Africure.

Our objectives are to empower and improve communities, make lives better and in doing so, thank them for giving us an opportunity to be a part of their lives.

We are a company integrated within the social fabric of Africa. This dynamic continent has its own share of challenges with regards to inclusiveness and growth. Our focus has been to make a positive difference by offering essential support to local communities, while empowering school children to improve their lives by leveraging the power of knowledge.

### Some of the CSR activities undertaken by us include:

- › Providing free medicines to government hospitals.
- › Assistance to solve the food & malnutrition issue.
- › Providing Learning aids for school children.
- › Create clean drinking water facilities.
- › Distribute Covid test kits & PPE kits.

**We will continue to make contribution towards sustainable societal development in markets we operate**



## KEY MANAGEMENT TEAM

Sl. No.	Entity Name	Nature	Address	Head of Business	Email	Contact Number	CIN
1	Africare Pharmaceuticals Cote d'Ivoire S.A.	Manufacturing	Plot No. 32, Vitib (Free Trade Zone) Parc Technology Mahatma Gandhi, BP 605, Grand-Bassam Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire	<b>Anand Hari</b>	anand.hari@aficarepharma.com	+22578868234	CI- ABJ-2017-M-16653
2	Africare Pharmaceuticals (Cameroon) S.A	Manufacturing	B.P. 15378, Bwang Bakoko Yassa Douala, Cameroon	<b>Vipin Vikraman Pillai</b>	vipin@aficarepharma.com	+23775291502	RC/DLA/2012/B/3 016
3	Africare Pharmaceuticals (India) Private Limited	Manufacturing	9-12, Dewan & Sons Industrial Area Vevoor Palghar Thane Maharashtra - 401404	<b>Sanskar Nawal Kumar Tated</b>	sanskar@aficarepharma.com	+919320315427	U24303MH2017P TC291491
4	Africare Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ethiopia PLC	Manufacturing	Kilinto Pharmaceutical Industrial Park, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	<b>Sanskar Nawal Kumar Tated</b>	sanskar@aficarepharma.com	+919320315427	CI- ABJ-2017-M-16653
5	Africare Pharmaceuticals Botswana (Proprietary) Limited	Manufacturing	Plot 1090, Selokwaneng Industrial Site, Tlokweng, Gaborone. P. O. Box 320159, Tlokweng	<b>Soumit Ghosh</b>	soumit@aficarepharma.com	+26776653056	CO2012/15210
6	Africare Pharmaceuticals Namibia (Proprietary) Limited	Manufacturing	208, Gold Street, Epic Park, Unit 8, Prosperita, Windhoek, Namibia	<b>Soumit Ghosh</b>	soumit@aficarepharma.com	+26776653056	2011/0162
7	African Pharmaceutical Development S.A (APHAD)	Distribution	P.O. Box: 2353, Akwa, Douala, Cameroon	<b>Vipin Vikraman Pillai</b>	vipin@aficarepharma.com	+23775291502	RC/DLA/1996/B/0 16662
8	Africare Pharmaceuticals Burkina SA	Distribution	Rue Inoussa Sankara, 14 BP 72, Ouagadougou 14, Burkina Faso	<b>Yerbanga Tegwende Modeste</b>	yerbanga.modeste@aficarepharma.com	+22676664416	BF OUA 2011B 819
9	Africare Pharmaceuticals Limited -Nigeria	Distribution	18 Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria	<b>Jaiprakash Pande</b>	jspande@aficarepharma.com	+2349055577799	RC 1414559
10	Africare Pharmaceuticals Tanzania Limited	Distribution	P.O.Box 3730, Plot No 111, Kipawa, Vingunguti Industrial Area, Nyerere Road, Ilala District, Postal Code 12109, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	<b>Anup T G</b>	anup@aficarepharma.com	+255754095222	135987



## SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

### **SECRETARY'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AFRICURE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIAN COMPANIES ACT 2001**

We confirm, as Secretary of the above-named Company, that based on records and information made available to us by the Directors and Shareholders of the Company, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Dated 7 August 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenny Paramaseeven Curpen", is written over a light blue grid background.

*KENNY PARAMASEEVEN CURPEN  
FOR  
OCORIAN CORPORATE  
SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED*

**OCORIAN CORPORATE SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED**  
SECRETARY

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

**RSM (Mauritius) LLP**  
 109 Moka Business Centre  
 Mount Ory Road, Bon Air  
 Moka, Mauritius  
 BRN: LLP1900014  
 VAT: 31070808  
 T +230 4335776  
 F +230 4335723  
 E [rsm@rsmmu.mu](mailto:rsm@rsmmu.mu)  
[www.rsmmu.mu](http://www.rsmmu.mu)

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Shareholders of Africare Pharmaceuticals Ltd

This report is made solely to the shareholders of Africare Pharmaceuticals Ltd (the "Company"), as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Africare Pharmaceuticals Ltd and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 11 to 43, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020 and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and Company as at 31 March 2020, and of their financial performances and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and to the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 32 of the financial statements which describe the uncertainty in relation to the possible impact of the recent outbreak of COVID-19 on the Company.

## Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and the Secretary's report as required by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. The other information does not include the separate and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the separate and consolidated 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 separate and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate and consolidated 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. Else, we have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's and Group'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.

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- › Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

### ***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- › We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company and its subsidiaries, other than in our capacity as auditor
- › We have obtained all information and explanations we have required; and
- › In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.



**RSM (Mauritius) LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Moka, Mauritius

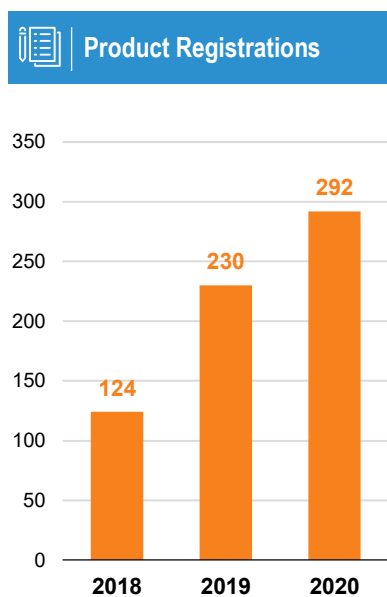
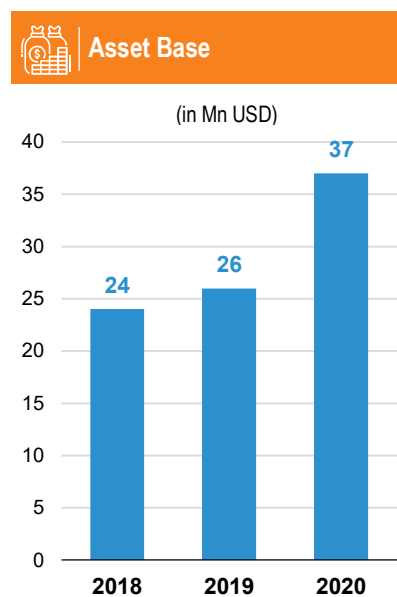
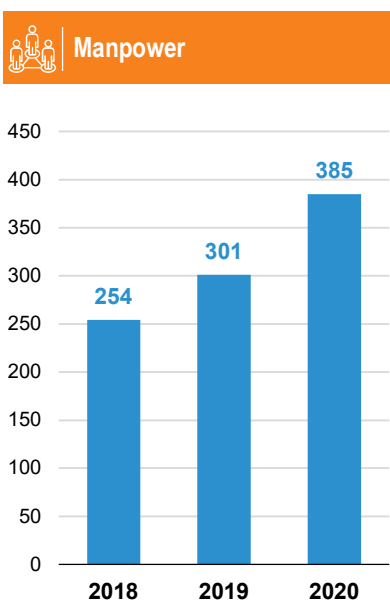
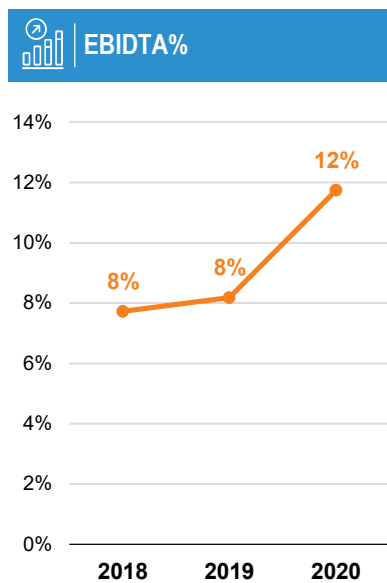
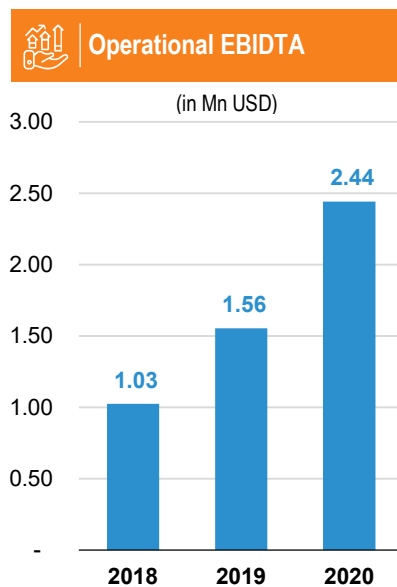
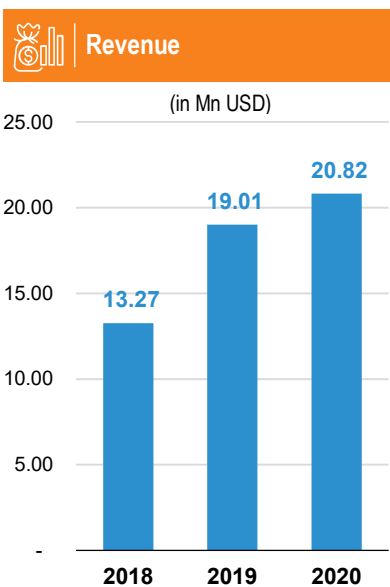


**Ravi Kowlessur, FCCA**  
Licensed by FRC

Date: **07 August 2020**



## KEY INDICATORS



# BALANCE SHEET

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	NOTES	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
		Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Goodwill	5E	2,315,454	-	2,703,830	-
Property plant and equipment	5A	12,588,213	1,712	7,706,056	-
Intangible assets	5B	44,709	44,291	71,272	71,272
Right of use assets	23	1,770,785	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	5C	118,147	-	2,884,412	-
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	8,323,751	-	8,146,784
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>16,837,308</b>	<b>8,369,754</b>	<b>13,365,570</b>	<b>8,218,056</b>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories	7	4,832,009	91,902	3,213,830	-
Trade receivables	8	7,110,148	6,602,469	4,569,091	3,938,303
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,829,874	4,856,477	3,146,618	2,019,921
Other assets	10	2,100,628	8,356,270	1,429,119	6,172,735
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>19,872,659</b>	<b>19,907,118</b>	<b>12,358,658</b>	<b>12,130,959</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>36,709,967</b>	<b>28,276,873</b>	<b>25,724,228</b>	<b>20,349,015</b>

PARTICULARS	NOTES	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
		Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Equity share capital and share premium	14 A	6,431,853	6,431,853	6,431,853	6,431,853
Share application money pending allotment	14 B	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-
Retained earnings		6,241,368	4,633,833	6,961,866	4,075,884
Other reserves	15	(3,455,072)	-	(2,984,910)	-
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Africure Pharmaceuticals Ltd		10,718,149	12,565,686	10,408,809	10,507,737
Non-controlling interests		9,263	-	(177,176)	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	11	8,832,722	8,393,003	3,144,107	3,144,107
Operating lease liabilities	23	1,679,150	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	22A	131,243	-	155,536	-
Total non-current liabilities		10,643,115	8,393,003	3,299,643	3,144,107
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	11A	5,940,927	2,025,000	5,659,121	1,700,000
Trade & Accounts Payables	12	8,371,564	5,227,667	5,930,190	4,131,224
Other liabilities	13	424,359	40,866	546,109	865,947
Operating lease liabilities	23	315,710	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	22	286,879	24,651	57,532	-
Total current liabilities		15,339,439	7,318,184	12,192,952	6,697,171
Total liabilities		36,709,967	28,276,873	25,724,228	20,349,015

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Authorised for issue by the board of directors on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020

And signed on its behalf by

Director

# PROFITABILITY STATEMENT

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	NOTES	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
		Group	Company	Group	Company
Revenue	16	20,819,959	9,378,947	19,009,890	8,304,245
Other income	17	532,783	233,424	2,743,248	2,128,307
		<b>21,352,742</b>	<b>9,612,371</b>	<b>21,753,138</b>	<b>10,432,552</b>
Cost of raw-materials and finished goods	18	12,957,003	7,578,834	11,983,221	7,275,541
Employee benefit expenses	19	2,677,229	495,233	2,487,703	407,487
Other expenses	20	3,274,079	595,929	3,336,314	822,516
		<b>18,908,311</b>	<b>8,669,996</b>	<b>17,807,238</b>	<b>8,505,544</b>
Profit before finance cost, depreciation and tax		<b>2,444,431</b>	<b>942,375</b>	<b>3,945,900</b>	<b>1,927,008</b>
Finance costs	21	(670,565)	(309,902)	(728,199)	(296,466)
Depreciation and amortisation	5D & 23	(1,422,007)	(49,873)	(1,110,141)	(34,547)
Profit before income tax		<b>351,859</b>	<b>582,600</b>	<b>2,107,560</b>	<b>1,595,995</b>
Income tax expense					
Current tax	22	(698,843)	(24,651)	(352,378)	(12,805)
Deferred tax	22A	24,293	-	32,786	-
Profit for the year		<b>(322,691)</b>	<b>557,949</b>	<b>1,787,968</b>	<b>1,583,190</b>
Profit attributable to					
Owners of the Company		(509,130)	557,949	1,496,263	1,583,190
Non-controlling interests		186,439	-	291,705	-
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company					
Basic earnings per share		(30.53)	33.46	89.73	94.94
Diluted earnings per share		(30.53)	33.46	89.73	94.94
Weighted average number of shares		16,675	16,675	16,675	16,675

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

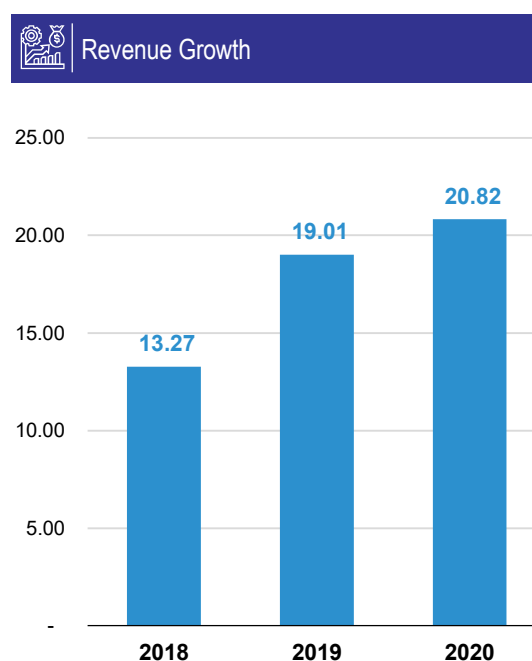
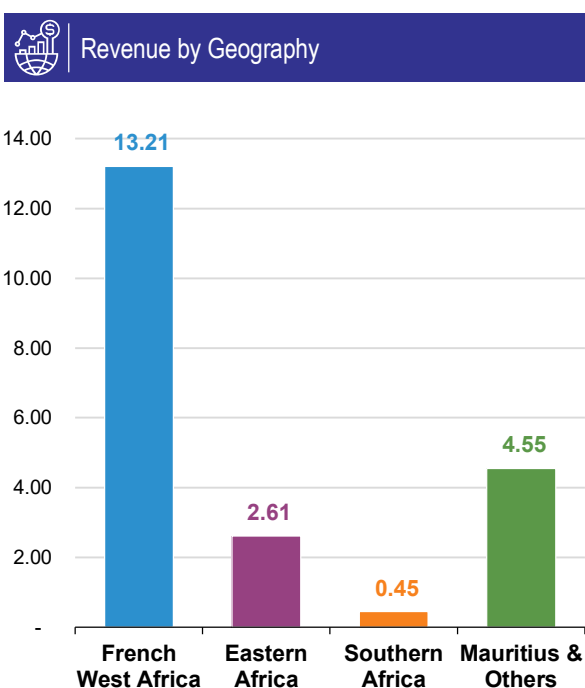


## OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	NOTES	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
		Group	Company	Group	Company
Profit for the year		(322,691)	557,949	1,787,968	1,583,190
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(322,691)	557,949	1,787,968	1,583,190
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to					
Owners of the Company		(509,130)	557,949	1,496,263	1,583,190
Non-controlling interests		186,439	-	291,705	-

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

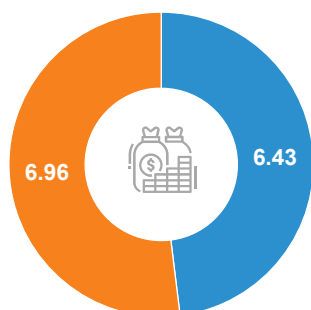


# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

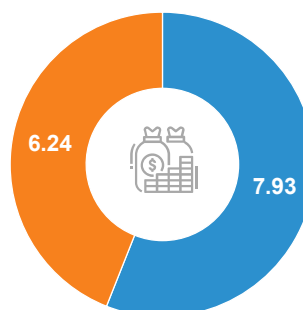
PARTICULARS	GROUP							
	Share capital	Share premium	Share application money	Retained earnings / (deficit)	Other Reserves	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-Controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1-Apr-18	10,000	-	9,400,000	2,366,005	185,243	11,961,248	1,021,243	12,982,491
Issue of shares	6,675	-	(6,675)	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on issue of shares	-	6,415,178	(6,415,178)	-	-	-	-	-
Minority interest of incorporated entity	-	-	(2,978,147)	-	-	(2,978,147)	166,946	(2,811,201)
Business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	787,666	787,666
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	1,496,263	(3,170,153)	(1,673,890)	291,705	(1,382,185)
Sale of non-controlling stake in a subsidiary	-	-	-	3,099,598	-	3,099,598	(2,444,736)	654,862
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	16,675	6,415,178	-	6,961,866	(2,984,910)	10,408,809	(177,176)	10,231,633
Share application money received	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	(211,368)	-	(211,368)	-	(211,368)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(509,130)	(470,162)	(979,292)	186,439	(792,853)
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	16,675	6,415,178	1,500,000	6,241,368	(3,455,072)	10,718,149	9,263	10,727,412

2018-2019



■ Share Capital ■ Retained Earnings

2019-2020



■ Share Capital ■ Retained Earnings

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	COMPANY					
	Share capital	Share premium	Total Equity & Share Premium	Share application money	Retained earnings / (deficit)	Total equity
Balance as at 1-Apr-18	10,000	-	10,000	9,400,000	2,492,694	11,902,694
Issue of shares	6,675	-	6,675	(6,675)	-	-
Premium on issue of shares	-	6,415,178	6,415,178	(6,415,178)	-	-
Issue of preference shares	-	-	-	(2,978,147)	-	(2,978,147)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	1,583,190	1,583,190
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	16,675	6,415,178	6,431,853	-	4,075,884	10,507,737
Share application money received	-	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	557,949	557,949
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	16,675	6,415,178	6,431,853	1,500,000	4,633,833	12,565,686



# CASH FLOW

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Profit for the year before Taxation	351,859	557,949	2,107,560	1,595,995
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,422,007	49,873	1,110,141	34,547
Profit on sale of investments	-	-	(1,839,540)	(2,029,809)
Finance costs	670,565	309,902	728,199	296,466
Provision for expected loss	8,862	-	43,005	-
Net unrealised exchange loss	(43,122)	(1,588)	241,477	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,058,312</b>	<b>358,187</b>	<b>283,282</b>	<b>(1,698,796)</b>
Changes in working capital:				
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,410,171	916,136	2,390,842	(102,801)
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Current assets	(4,839,607)	(4,938,016)	883,051	(6,229,247)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade and other liabilities	2,280,960	621,011	(6,145,594)	4,661,288
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,558,647)</b>	<b>(4,317,005)</b>	<b>(5,262,543)</b>	<b>(1,567,959)</b>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>(148,476)</b>	<b>(3,400,869)</b>	<b>(2,871,701)</b>	<b>(1,670,760)</b>
Net income tax paid	(469,496)	-	(423,723)	(47,295)
<b>Net cash flow (Used in)/from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(617,972)</b>	<b>(3,400,869)</b>	<b>(3,295,424)</b>	<b>(1,718,055)</b>

PARTICULARS	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Capital expenditure on property plant and equipment and intangible assets including Capital work in progress	(3,263,370)	(24,604)	(1,721,232)	(52,448)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net)	-	(176,967)	(182,738)	(403,761)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	-	2,844,086	2,844,086
Net cash flow (Used)/Generated in investing activities (B)	(3,263,370)	(201,571)	940,116	2,387,877
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Share application money received	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-
Proceeds from term loans	5,513,407	5,073,690		
Net cashflow from short term borrowings	281,806	-	3,793,543	
Repayment of principal portion of operating lease liability	(338,833)	-		
Finance costs paid	(391,783)	(134,694)	(562,239)	(130,506)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	6,564,597	6,438,996	3,231,304	(130,506)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>2,683,255</b>	<b>2,836,556</b>	<b>875,996</b>	<b>539,316</b>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,146,618	2,019,921	2,013,646	1,480,605
Add: Cash and cash equivalents taken over on business combination	-	-	256,976	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,829,874	4,856,477	3,146,618	2,019,921
<b>Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the SOFP:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 9)	5,829,874	4,856,477	3,146,618	2,019,921
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	5,829,874	4,856,477	3,146,618	2,019,921



## NOTES 1 - 4

### 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Africure Pharmaceuticals Limited (the "Company" or the "Parent Company") is a manufacturer and distributor of high quality essential medication in Africa. The Company was incorporated on 17-Mar-2017, having its registered office at 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 CyberCity, Ebene, Republic of Mauritius. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding, trading & procurement of pharmaceutical products. The company holds Category 1 Global business license under The Financial services Act, 2007 and is regulated by the Financial services commission.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### (a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31-Mar-19 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001

#### (b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

#### (c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the parent company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

#### (d) Use of Estimates and Judgment

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make 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 underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- i. **Income Taxes:** The Group's major tax jurisdictions are Mauritius and other African Countries, though the Group also files tax returns in other foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions
- ii. **Other Estimates:** The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Group estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.
- iii. **PPE:** The estimated useful life is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. Management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.
- iv. **Going Concern:** In light of COVID 19, management has made an assessment in respect of the entity's going concern and concluded that there is no issue due to which the Company will no longer be considered a going concern.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (i) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and entities controlled by the Parent Company (its subsidiaries).

Control exists when the parent has power over an investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and ability to use its power to affect those returns. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

#### (ii) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the Company.

#### (iii) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements assets and liabilities of Group's foreign operations with functional currency different from the Company are translated into Company's functional currency i.e. USD using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used.

Exchange differences arising, if any are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. On the disposal of foreign operation, all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date.

#### (iv) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

#### Financial Assets

##### (a) Classification and Initial Measurement

From 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items and therefore an entity classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories, as set out in IFRS 9:

- › Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and;
- › Those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The entity's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

At initial recognition, an entity measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

## **(b) Subsequent Measurement**

### **(i) Debt instruments**

There is only one measurement category into which the Company classifies its debt instruments which includes financial assets at amortised cost:

### **Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/ (losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes loan to related party, loan to key management personnel and cash and cash equivalents which are subsequently measured as follows:

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

### **Other Receivables**

Other receivables are the contractual amounts for the settlement of other obligations due to the Company.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

### **Impairment**

From 1 January 2018, the group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company has only one type of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model which include financial assets carried at amortised cost. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- › The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- › The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

### Financial Liabilities

#### (a) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include loans payable and accounts payable.

#### (b) Subsequent measurement

##### Loans Payable

Loans payable are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans payable are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the loans payable using the effective interest method. Transaction costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lifetime of the loans payable. Loans payable are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

##### Other Payables

Other payables are obligations to pay for services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from service providers. Other payables are classified as current liabilities as payment is due within one year. Other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



### Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

## (v) Property, Plant and Equipment

### (a) Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

### (b) Depreciation:

The Group depreciates property, plant & equipment over the useful life on a straight-line basis from the date such assets were put to use. The cost of the property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful life in years
Building	10
Plant and machinery	10
Office Equipment	7
Leasehold improvements	Lease period
Furniture & Fittings	20
Computers	3
Vehicles	10

### Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date:

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital advances and capital work-in-progress respectively.

## (vi) Business Combination, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

### (a) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the statements of profit or loss. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

### (b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairments. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Computer software is amortised over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life is based on expected usage of the asset and also on industry practice for similar assets.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Category	Useful life in years
Computer Software	3
Research and Development	3

## (vii) Leases

The Group/Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- (a) The use of an identified asset,
- (b) The right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (c) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Group/Company has primarily leased land and office buildings. The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group/Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

For short-term and low value leases, the Group/Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## (viii) Impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

### (a) Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. The Company measures the expected credit losses through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

### (b) Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset being the higher of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An impairment loss is recognised for any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount and is taken directly to profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU prorata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

## (ix) Employee Benefits



The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Group's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for

defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Group's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Group. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

**The Group has the following employee benefit plans:**

### (a) Social Security Plans

Employees Contributions payable to the social security plans, which are a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the employee renders services.

### (b) Gratuity

The Group provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The Group's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

### (c) Compensated Absences

The employees of the Group are entitled to compensate absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment.

The Group records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Group measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on fair estimates. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

### (x) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

### (xi) Revenue

Revenue from sale of pharmaceutical products is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied

1. The group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
2. The group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
3. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
4. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will follow to the group;
5. The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

### (xii) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

### (xiii) Finance Income and Expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested, dividend income and gains on the disposal of FVTPL financial assets. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established. Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings and impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables). Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis. This includes changes in the fair value of foreign exchange derivative instruments, which are accounted at fair value through profit or loss.



#### (xiv) Income Tax



Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

**Current tax** is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

**Deferred tax** is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor

taxable profit and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### (xv) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

#### (xvi) Research and Development Costs

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- › It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- › Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- › There is an ability to use or sell the software
- › It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- › Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- › The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in (iii) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

#### (xvii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

## 4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

### (a) Standards and Interpretations Applied in The Financial Statements

In the current period, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2019:

#### (i) New and amended Standards and Interpretations effective in the financial year

##### **IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation- Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

The narrow narrow-scope amendment allows companies to measure particular prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met.



##### **IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements - Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

IFRS 11 offers clarification that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business

##### **IFRS 16 Leases - Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash

##### **IAS 12- Income Taxes - Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

Clarification that all income tax consequences of dividends should be recognised in profit or loss, regardless how the tax arises.

##### **IAS 23- Borrowing Costs. - Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

##### **IFRIC 23- Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments - Effective on or after 01 January 2019**

The interpretation specifies how an entity should reflect the effects of uncertainties in accounting for income taxes

The Company has made an assessment of all the standards and IFRIC that are effective for the first time in this financial year and adopted those which are relevant.

## (b) New Standards and Interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Certain Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted. At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:



**IFRS 3** - Business Combinations (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020)

**IFRS 7** - Financial Instruments- Disclosures Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020)

**IFRS 9** - Financial Instruments- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

**IAS 1** - Presentation of Financial Statements- Definition of Material (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

**IAS 8** - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Material (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020). There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to be relevant and have a material impact on the Company.

## PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

### 5A

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
Carrying amounts of	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>5A Tangible Assets</b>				
Building	8,310,631	-	3,209,927	-
Plant and machinery	3,703,973	-	3,914,078	-
Office Equipment	109,696	-	23,046	-
Furniture & Fittings	449,804	-	385,153	-
Computers	7,049	1,712	9,748	-
Vehicles	7,060	-	164,104	-
	<b>12,588,213</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>7,706,056</b>	<b>-</b>

### 5B

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
Carrying amounts of	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>5B Other Intangible Assets</b>				
Computer Software	44,709	44,291	71,272	71,272
	<b>44,709</b>	<b>44,291</b>	<b>71,272</b>	<b>71,272</b>

### 5C

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	31-MAR-20		31-MAR-19	
Carrying amounts of	Group	Company	Group	Company
Capital work in progress	118,147	-	2,884,412	-

Capital Work in progress represents amounts spent on construction & machineries for the Africure IVC & Africure Ethiopia, pending capitalization



## GROUP

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Description of Assets	5A Tangible Assets						
	Building	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Computers	Vehicles	Total
<b>I. Gross carrying value</b>							
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-18	2,732,193	3,512,641	76,644	545,907	40,255	358,351	7,265,991
Acquired on business combination	1,051,920	335,424	5,091	42,579	10,028	4,165	1,449,207
Additions	3,726	891,102	27,812	13,000	2,863	102,485	1,040,988
Disposals	-	-	(3,960)	(35,880)	(279)	-	(40,119)
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	3,787,839	4,739,167	105,587	565,606	52,867	465,001	9,716,067
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-19	3,787,839	4,739,167	105,587	565,606	52,867	465,001	9,716,067
Acquired on business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	5,171,255	671,141	110,569	161,637	11,082	227,871	6,353,555
Disposals	-	(13,314)	(2,317)	(25)	(208)	(175,613)	(191,477)
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	8,959,094	5,396,994	213,839	727,218	63,741	517,259	15,878,145
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>							
Accumulated depreciation as at 1-Apr-18	45,441	301,378	41,309	78,352	22,944	217,689	707,113
Acquired on business combination	27,821	57,794	926	6,942	2,160	771	96,414
Depreciation / amortisation expense	280,605	343,752	66,756	104,590	31,377	246,836	1,073,916
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	353,867	702,924	108,991	189,884	56,481	465,296	1,877,443
Accumulated depreciation as at 1-Apr-19	353,867	702,924	108,991	189,884	56,481	465,296	1,877,443
Acquired on business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation / amortisation expense	146,937	834,030	(1,256)	76,761	14,862	57,268	1,128,602
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(40,514)	(3,985)	(2,692)	(14,822)	(21,508)	(83,521)
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	500,804	1,496,440	103,750	263,953	56,521	501,056	2,922,524
<b>Exchange difference</b>							
31-Mar-19	224,045	122,165	(26,450)	(9,431)	(13,362)	(164,399)	132,568
31-Mar-20	(147,659)	(196,581)	(393)	(13,461)	(171)	(9,143)	(367,408)
<b>Net block (I-II)</b>							
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	8,310,631	3,703,973	109,696	449,804	7,049	7,060	12,588,213
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	3,209,927	3,914,078	23,046	385,153	9,748	164,104	7,706,056

## GROUP

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Description of Assets	5B Other Intangible Assets			
	Computer Software	Research and development	Leases	Total
<b>I. Gross carrying value</b>				
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-18	67,601	1,879	-	69,480
Acquired on business combination	1,697	-	-	1,697
Additions	52,467	-	-	52,467
Disposals	(2,120)	-	-	(2,120)
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	119,645	1,879	-	121,524
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-19	119,645	1,879	-	121,524
Acquired on business combination				-
Additions	18,008	-		18,008
Disposals	216	(1,879)	-	(1,663)
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	137,869	-	-	137,869
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>				
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 -Apr-18	11,903	1,879	-	13,782
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	36,225	-	-	36,225
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	48,128	1,879	-	50,007
Accumulated depreciation as at 1-Apr-19	48,128	1,879	-	50,007
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	45,439	-	-	45,439
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(400)	(1,879)	-	(2,279)
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	93,167	-	-	93,167
<b>Exchange difference</b>				
31-Mar-19	245	-	-	245
31-Mar-20	(7)	-	-	(7)
Net block (I-II)				-
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	44,709	-	-	44,709
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	71,272	-	-	71,272

## COMPANY

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Description of Assets	5B Other Intangible Assets		
	Computer Software	Research and development	Total
<b>I. Gross carrying value</b>			
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-18	63,313		63,313
Acquired on business combination	52,449	-	52,449
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	115,762	-	115,762
Gross Block as on 1- Apr-19	115,762	-	115,762
Additions	17,781	-	17,781
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	133,543	-	133,543
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>			
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 -Apr-18	9,942	-	9,942
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	34,548		34,548
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	44,490	-	44,490
Accumulated depreciation as at 1-Apr-19	44,490	-	44,490
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	44,762	-	44,762
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	89,252	-	89,252
Balance as at 31-Mar-20	44,291	-	44,291
Balance as at 31-Mar-19	71,272	-	71,272



## 5D

## Depreciation and Amortisation

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note. No	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
		Group	Company	Group	Company
Property plant and equipment	5A	1,128,602	5,111	1,072,916	-
Amortisation - Intangibles	5B	45,439	44,762	36,225	34,537
		<b>1,174,041</b>	<b>49,873</b>	<b>1,109,141</b>	<b>34,537</b>

## 5E

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Goodwill	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Opening balance	2,703,830	-	3,124,424	-
Acquired on business combination [Refer Note 27]	-	-	63,046	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(388,376)		(483,640)	
Closing Balance	<b>2,315,454</b>	-	<b>2,703,830</b>	-

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the operating segment level, being the manufacturing and selling of pharmaceuticals. Therefore goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries has been allocated to the group's single operating segment said above.



# ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EQUITY & P&L

## NON-CURRENT ASSET

### 6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Investment in equity share of:</b>				
African Pharmaceutical Development SA (Cameroon)	-	20,000	-	20,000
Africare Pharmaceuticals Cameroon SA (Cameroon)	-	5,221,405	-	5,221,405
Africare Pharmaceuticals Namibia ( Pty) Ltd (Namibia)	-	821,965	-	821,965
Africare Pharmaceuticals Botswana ( Pty) Ltd (Botswana)	-	986,893	-	986,893
Africare Pharmaceuticals Ltd ( Nigeria)	-	6,945	-	6,945
Africare Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IVC)	-	84,090	-	84,090
Africare Pharmaceuticals Burkina SA (Burkina faso)	-	29,815	-	29,815
Africare Pharmaceuticals (India) Private Limited	-	864,750	-	886,000
Africare Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ethiopia PLC	-	287,888	-	89,671
	-	<b>8,323,751</b>	-	<b>8,146,784</b>

Refer Note 25 for % holding acquired in each subsidiary

## CURRENT ASSETS

### 7. INVENTORIES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Raw materials</b>	655,367	-	1,387,159	-
<b>Finished goods</b>	4,176,642	91,902	1,826,671	-
	<b>4,832,009</b>	<b>91,902</b>	<b>3,213,830</b>	-



## 8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Trade receivables</b>	7,118,469	6,602,469	4,612,096	3,938,303
<b>Provision for expected credit loss</b>	(8,321)	-	(43,005)	-
	<b>7,110,148</b>	<b>6,602,469</b>	<b>4,569,091</b>	<b>3,938,303</b>

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 90 to 120 days and therefore are all classified as current. Refer to Note 24 for credit risk analysis.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. Based on such analysis no significant default rates observed. However for one of the customer an allowance for receivables are made since the outstanding was more than the normal practical credit period.

	31-MAR-20	31-MAR-19
<b>Movement in expected credit loss allowance</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	43,005	2,913
<b>Movement in expected credit loss allowance</b>	8,321	43,005
<b>Reversal on account of realisation</b>	(43,005)	(2,913)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>43,005</b>

## 9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

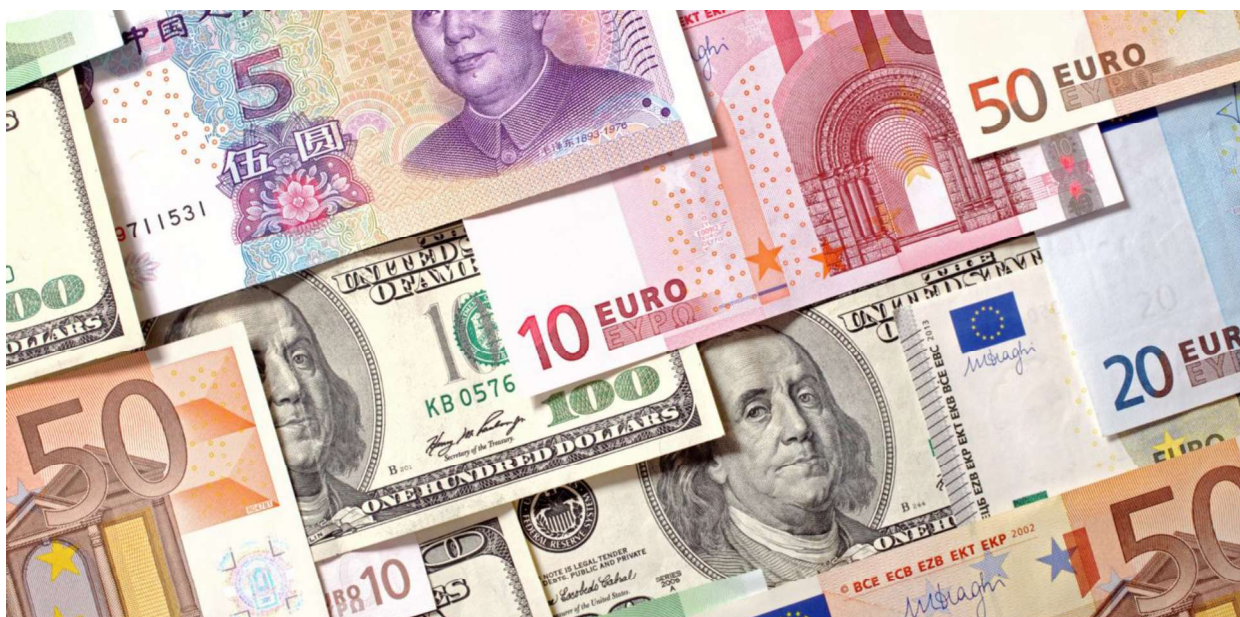
Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Cash in hand	60,483	-	20,523	-
Balances in current account	5,756,891	4,843,977	3,113,595	2,007,421
Balances in deposit account	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
	<b>5,829,874</b>	<b>4,856,477</b>	<b>3,146,618</b>	<b>2,019,921</b>

## 10 OTHER ASSETS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Prepayments	700,427	422,929	237,404	-
Employee loans	9,934	-	28,908	2,500
Recoverable from Government authorities	809,130	-	436,704	4,038
Deposits	109,778	10,000	89,152	10,000
Receivable on sale of investments	10,157	1,500	505,000	505,000
Other loans	461,202	7,921,841	131,951	5,651,197
	<b>2,100,628</b>	<b>8,356,270</b>	<b>1,429,119</b>	<b>6,172,735</b>

Employee and other loans are unsecured, interest free and are settled within a period of one year



## NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

### 11. BORROWINGS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Preference shares.	3,319,315	3,319,315	3,144,107	3,144,107
Loans from Financial Institutions	5,513,407	5,073,688		
	<b>8,832,722</b>	<b>8,393,003</b>	<b>3,144,107</b>	<b>3,144,107</b>

Preference shares are non-participating and non-convertible carries a return of 6% per annum

## CURRENT LIABILITIES

### 11. A. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Loan from shareholders holding non-controlling interests	5,940,927	2,025,000	4,847,342	1,700,000
Loans from Financial Institutions	-	-	811,779	
	<b>5,940,927</b>	<b>2,025,000</b>	<b>5,659,121</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

Unsecured loans to be repayable on demand to shareholders holding non-controlling interests with an interest rate of 0% to 10%

### 12. TRADE & ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Trade payables	6,961,994	4,176,289	3,680,931	2,139,799
Other Liabilities & Provisions	1,409,570	1,051,378	2,249,259	1,991,425
	<b>8,371,564</b>	<b>5,227,667</b>	<b>5,930,190</b>	<b>4,131,224</b>

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within a period of 60 to 120 days

### 13. OTHER LIABILITIES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Employee payables	104,195	40,866	77,339	31,678
Statutory remittances	55,979	-	45,961	3,039
Payable on business combination	-	-	-	656,000
Other payables	264,185	-	422,809	175,230
	<b>424,359</b>	<b>40,866</b>	<b>546,109</b>	<b>865,947</b>

## EQUITY

## 14. A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Equity Share capital	16,675	16,675	16,675	16,675
(16,675 (As at 31-Mar-19, 16,675) equity shares of par value of USD 1 each)				
Share premium	6,415,178	6,415,178	6,415,178	6,415,178
	6,431,853	6,431,853	6,431,853	6,431,853
<b>Number of Shares</b>				
Equity Shares of Par Value USD 1	-	16,675	-	16,675

The holder of an ordinary share in the Company shall confer on the holder

- (a) The right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;
- (b) The right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board;
- (c) The right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

## 14. B. SHARE APPLICATION MONEY

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-	9,400,000	9,400,000
Share Application money received during the year	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-
Less : Converted to Equity Share Capital	-	-	(6,421,853)	(6,421,853)
Less : Converted to Preference Share Capital	-	-	(2,978,147)	(2,978,147)
Closing Balance	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-

## 15. OTHER RESERVES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Foreign exchange translation reserve	(3,455,072)	-	(2,984,910)	-
	(3,455,072)	-	(2,984,910)	-

## 16. REVENUE

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Sale of goods	20,819,959	9,378,947	19,009,890	8,304,245
	<b>20,819,959</b>	<b>9,378,947</b>	<b>19,009,890</b>	<b>8,304,245</b>

## 17. OTHER INCOME

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Gain on sale of investments	-	-	1,839,540	2,029,809
Gain on foreign exchange transactions and translations	-	-	352,460	-
Other operational incomes	532,783	233,424	551,248	98,498
	<b>532,783</b>	<b>233,424</b>	<b>2,743,248</b>	<b>2,128,307</b>

## 18. CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Opening Stock	3,298,576	-	5,031,523	-
Purchases	14,247,790	7,670,736	10,250,274	7,275,541
Less: Closing stock of materials	(4,589,363)	(91,902)	(3,298,576)	-
	<b>12,957,003</b>	<b>7,578,834</b>	<b>11,983,221</b>	<b>7,275,541</b>

## 19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Salaries wages and bonus	2,354,290	495,233	2,227,603	400,129
Staff welfare expenses	322,939	-	260,100	7,358
	<b>2,677,229</b>	<b>495,233</b>	<b>2,487,703</b>	<b>407,487</b>



## 20. OTHER EXPENSES

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Power, fuel and water expenses	401,274	-	377,686	-
Spares and consumables	79,008	-	80,552	-
Freight expenses	718,329	-	556,667	-
Rent including lease rentals	10,354	-	314,526	-
Product resgistration charges	175,276	74,264	209,832	92,579
Testing & Analysis charges	11,855	-	43,121	3,754
Rates and taxes	114,028	8,239	175,053	-
Communication expenses	53,759	1,100	52,220	-
Repairs and maintenance	208,723	-	187,688	-
Insurance	56,142	-	51,887	-
Travel and conveyance	282,076	149,435	198,835	72,600
Business promotion expenses	276,879	31,546	333,699	134,575
Legal and professional charges	679,008	252,969	506,821	233,263
Printing and stationery	44,711	-	37,046	-
Loss on foreign exchange transactions and translation	19,882	77,170	-	282,821
Provision for expected credit loss	8,862	-	43,005	-
Miscellaneous expenses	133,913	1,206	167,676	2,924
	<b>3,274,079</b>	<b>595,929</b>	<b>3,336,314</b>	<b>822,516</b>

## 21. FINANCE COSTS

All the amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Finance cost on borrowings	235,878	104,763	370,865	106,057
Finance cost on operating lease liabilities	103,574	-	-	-
Bank charges	155,905	29,931	191,374	24,449
Preference Dividend	175,208	175,208	165,960	165,960
	<b>670,565</b>	<b>309,902</b>	<b>728,199</b>	<b>296,466</b>

## OTHER NOTES

### 22. INCOME TAX

The Company, being resident in Mauritius, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. The Company has received its Category 1 Global Business Licence ("GBL1") on or before 16th October 2017 and is grandfathered under the provisions of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 ("FA 2018"). As from 1st July 2021, the Company's GBL1 licence will be automatically converted to a Global Business Licence ("GBL"). The Company will therefore operate under the current tax regime up to 30th June 2021.

Until 30th June 2021, the Company's foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the higher of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the actual foreign tax charged by the foreign jurisdiction or a deemed foreign tax. The deemed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income. In computing its total actual foreign tax credit, the Company is allowed to pool all of its foreign sourced income.

The Company's GBL1 licence will convert to a GBL licence on 1st July 2021 and will operate under the new tax regime. Under the new regime, the Company will be able to claim an 80% partial exemption on specific types of income (including foreign dividends and interest), subject to meeting pre-defined substance conditions. Other types of income not falling within the categories of income benefitting from the partial exemption will be taxed at 15%. As an alternative to the partial exemption, the Company can claim a tax credit against its Mauritius tax liability based on the foreign tax charged on the income in the foreign jurisdiction.

Country	Tax Rates	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Cameroon	33%	33%
Namibia	32%	32%
Botswana	22%	22%
India	25%	NA
Cote D'Ivoire	25%	25%
Burkina Faso	25%	25%
Nigeria	30%	30%
Tanzania	30%	NA
Ethiopia	30%	NA

Income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss consists of:

Particulars	Group	Company	Group	Company
	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
<b>Current taxes</b>				
In respect of the current year	(698,843)	(24,651)	(352,378)	12,805
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>(698,843)</b>	<b>(24,651)</b>	<b>(352,378)</b>	<b>12,805</b>

Current tax liability as at

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Opening Income Tax Liability	(57,532)	-	(128,877)	(47,295)
Income tax charge during the year	(698,843)	(24,651)	(352,378)	(12,805)
Income tax paid during the year	469,496	-	423,723	60,100
<b>Current tax liabilities</b>	<b>(286,879)</b>	<b>(24,651)</b>	<b>(57,532)</b>	<b>-</b>

The reconciliation between the actual income tax charge and the effective income tax charge is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Profit before income tax	351,859	582,600	2,107,560	1,595,995
Tax at Mauritius tax income rate of 15%	52,779	87,390	316,134	239,399
1. Tax effect on income exempt from income tax	(11,216)	(11,216)	(92,395)	(308,474)
2. Tax effect on disallowed expenses	252,902	47,082	172,972	34,576
3. Tax effect incurred on expenses incurred proportionate to exempt Income	-	-	38,878	38,878
3. Foreign tax credit	235,572	(98,605)	348,471	3,503
4. Overseas taxes paid/ taxes at different rates	(1,228,881)	(49,302)	(1,136,439)	(20,688)
5. Deferred tax Asset not recognised				
Income tax expenses as per statement of profit or loss	(698,843)	(24,651)	(352,378)	(12,805)

The Group has not created deferred tax assets on the following

Unused tax losses expiring in	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
FY 2020	-	-	678,227	-
FY 2021	640,248	-	503,642	-
FY 2022	320,510	-	603,587	-
FY 2023	549,410	-	627,527	-

## 22. A. THE COMPONENTS OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)

Particulars	1-Apr-19	Recognised in statement of		Others	31-Mar-20
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income		
Tax effect on items constituting deferred tax assets/(liabilities)					
On difference between book base and tax base of property plant and equipment	(172,033)	22,867	-	-	(149,166)
Provision for compensated absence, gratuity, other employees benefits and provision for expected credit losses	16,497	1,426	-	-	17,923
	(155,536)	24,293	-	-	(131,243)

## 23. LEASES

During the year the Group/Company has adopted accounting standard on lease IFRS 16, replacing the existing leases standard, IAS 17, Leases. The new lease standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17.

### The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

**Full retrospective:** Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

**Modified retrospective:** Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

The Group/Company has taken certain office premises/plants on lease. The leasing arrangements, which are generally cancellable, have lease periods ranging between 11 and 60 months. They are generally renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The operating leases are cancellable by lessor/lessee with notice period up to three months.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of IFRS 16, the Group/Company has adopted 'Modified retrospective approach' for transitioning to IFRS 16, as provided in paragraph C8(b)(i) of IFRS 116. The difference between the Right-of-use asset (ROU) asset and the operating lease liability (OLL) as on the date of initial application (1-Apr-19) is recognised in the retained earnings. The Company has applied the definition of lease as per IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into on or after 1 April 2019. The Company also opted to use the short term and low value lease exemption.

The Company's weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application i.e 1 April 2019 is 6% per annum.

Particulars	Group	Company
<b>Operating lease commitments applying IAS 17 as at 31-Mar-2019</b>	4,168,655	-
<b>Less: Recognition exemption for short term leases</b>	-	-
<b>Net operating lease commitments as per IAS 17 as at 31-Mar-2019</b>	4,168,655	-
<b>Discounted using the incremental borrowing as at 01-Apr-2019</b>	1,843,819	-
<b>OLL recognised in the balance sheet upon transition to IFRS 16 as at 01-Apr-2019</b>	1,843,819	-

Disclosure of Right of Use Assets	Group	Company
Particulars	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2020
<b>Opening balance as on 01-Apr-19</b>	1,632,451	-
<b>Additions</b>	386,300	-
<b>Depreciation</b>	(247,966)	-
<b>Deletions</b>	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,770,785</b>	-

Disclosure of Operating Lease Liabilities	Group	Company
Particulars	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2020
Opening balance as on 01-Apr-19	1,843,819	-
Additions	384,304	-
Interest	103,574	-
Lease payments	(336,837)	-
Closing balance	<b>1,994,860</b>	-
Current	315,710	-
Non-current	1,679,150	-

Maturity analysis of:	1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Operating lease liability	424,799	1,166,419	2,240,600

## 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31-Mar-20 is as follows:

Particulars - Group	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Assets</b>						
Trade receivables	7,110,148	7,110,148	7,110,148	4,569,091	4,569,091	4,569,091
Cash and cash equivalents	5,829,874	5,829,874	5,829,874	3,146,618	3,146,618	3,146,618
Employee loans	9,934	9,934	9,934	28,908	28,908	28,908
Recoverable from Government authorities	809,130	809,130	809,130	436,704	436,704	436,704
Deposits	109,778	109,778	109,778	89,152	89,152	89,152
Other loans	461,202	461,202	461,202	131,951	131,951	131,951
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,330,066</b>	<b>14,330,066</b>	<b>14,330,066</b>	<b>8,402,424</b>	<b>8,402,424</b>	<b>8,402,424</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	5,940,927	5,940,927	5,940,927	5,659,121	5,659,121	5,659,121
Trade & Accounts Payables	8,371,564	8,371,564	8,371,564	5,930,190	5,930,190	5,930,190
Employee payables	104,195	104,195	104,195	77,339	77,339	77,339
Other payables	264,185	264,185	264,185	422,809	422,809	422,809
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>14,680,871</b>	<b>14,680,871</b>	<b>14,680,871</b>	<b>12,089,459</b>	<b>12,089,459</b>	<b>12,089,459</b>



Particulars - Company	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value	Financial assets / liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Trade receivables</b>	6,602,469	6,602,469	6,602,469	3,938,303	3,938,303	3,938,303
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	4,856,477	4,856,477	4,856,477	2,019,921	2,019,921	2,019,921
<b>Employee loans</b>	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	2,500
<b>Deposits</b>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Other loans</b>	7,921,841	7,921,841	7,921,841	5,651,197	5,651,197	5,651,197
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>19,390,787</b>	<b>19,390,787</b>	<b>19,390,787</b>	<b>11,621,921</b>	<b>11,621,921</b>	<b>11,621,921</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Borrowings</b>	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
<b>Trade &amp; Accounts Payables</b>	4,176,289	4,176,289	4,176,289	2,139,799	2,139,799	2,139,799
<b>Employee payables</b>	40,866	40,866	40,866	31,678	31,678	31,678
<b>Other payables</b>	-	-	-	175,230	175,230	175,230
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,242,155</b>	<b>6,242,155</b>	<b>6,242,155</b>	<b>4,046,707</b>	<b>4,046,707</b>	<b>4,046,707</b>

The management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, other assets, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.
- The fair value of loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

## Fair Value

The fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, unbilled revenue, trade payables, current financial liabilities and borrowings approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term nature of these instruments.

## Fair Value Hierarchy

**Level 1** - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2** - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

**Level 3** - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

## Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: Credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Group's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Group is foreign exchange risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

### Trade and Other Receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
Revenue from top customer	2,611,547	1,651,328	2,102,982	1,052,465
Revenue from top five customers	8,438,009	3,595,100	7,283,918	1,469,696

**Group:** One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue during year ended 31-Mar-20.

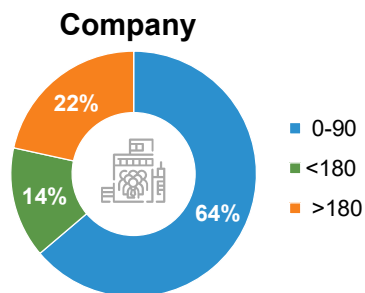
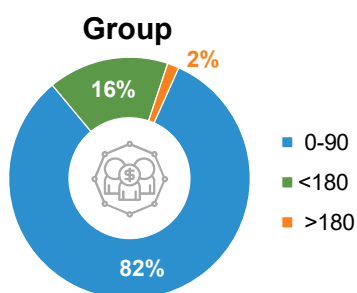
**Investments:** The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating if there are surplus funds. The Group does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

**Company:** One customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue & receivables as at 31-Mar-20.

**Investments:** The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating if there are surplus funds. The Group does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

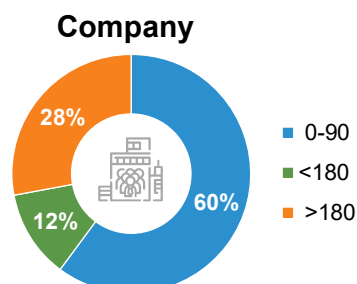
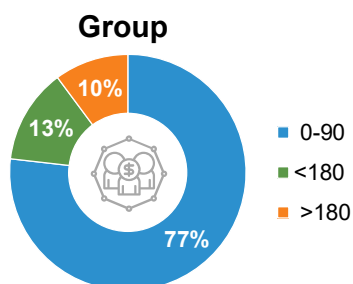
Aging analysis of the trade receivables as at 31-Mar-20 is provided below

Particulars	0-90	90-180	180 and above	Total
Group	5,853,536	1,146,720	109,892	7,110,148
Company	4,213,823	962,836	1,425,810	6,602,469



Aging analysis of the trade receivables as at 31-Mar-19 is provided below

Particulars	0-90	90-180	180 and above	Total
<b>Group</b>	3,510,454	595,896	462,741	4,569,091
<b>Company</b>	2,369,750	469,500	1,099,053	3,938,303



## Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Group has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The Group's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Group is given below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	5,829,874	4,856,477	3,146,618	2,019,921

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31-Mar-20

Particulars	Group					
	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years
<b>Borrowings</b>	3,915,927	2,025,000	-	5,659,121	-	-
<b>Trade &amp; Accounts Payables</b>	8,371,564	-	-	5,930,190	-	-
<b>Employee payables</b>	104,195	-	-	77,339	-	-
<b>Other payables</b>	264,185	-	-	422,809	-	-

Particulars	Company					
	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years
<b>Borrowings</b>	-	2,025,000	-	-	1,700,000	-
<b>Trade &amp; Accounts Payables</b>	4,176,289	-	-	2,139,799	-	-
<b>Employee payables</b>	40,866	-	-	31,678	-	-
<b>Other payables</b>	-	-	-	175,230	-	-

### Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in CFA Franc, Namibian Dollar, Botswana Pula, and Nigerian Naira). A significant portion of the Group's revenues and costs are in these foreign currencies. As a result, if the value of the USD appreciates relative to these foreign currencies, the Group's revenues measured in USD may increase. The exchange rate between the USD and these foreign currencies have remained relatively stable in recent periods and may not fluctuate substantially in the future.

The Group management believes that at present the exchange risk and its impact on the Group's financial statements is not material. As such the existing assets and liabilities in different currencies act mutually as a natural exchange risk mitigators.

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of 31-Mar-20

#### Group

Particulars	31-Mar-20								
	CFA - Franc	NAD	Pula	Euro	INR	Naira	Shilling	Birr	Total
<b>Assets</b>									
<b>Trade receivables</b>	4,018,180	56	29,038	998,027	600,186	171,114	-	-	5,816,601
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	531,047	616	20,466	2,109,650	291,188	6,344	50,135	73,600	3,083,046
<b>Employee loans</b>	8,411	367	-	-	1,155	-	-	-	9,934
<b>Deposits</b>	61,081	-	1,282	-	37,415	-	-	-	99,778
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,618,719</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>50,786</b>	<b>3,107,677</b>	<b>929,944</b>	<b>177,458</b>	<b>50,135</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>9,009,359</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
<b>Trade &amp; Accounts Payables</b>	2,218,964	12,383	93,446	-	3,335,228	101,996	131,089	-	5,893,106
<b>Other payables</b>	527,726	52,692	-	-	565,437	(5,320)	-	1,613	1,142,147
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,746,690</b>	<b>65,075</b>	<b>93,446</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,900,665</b>	<b>96,676</b>	<b>131,089</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>7,035,253</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>1,872,029</b>	<b>(64,036)</b>	<b>(42,660)</b>	<b>3,107,677</b>	<b>(2,970,721)</b>	<b>80,782</b>	<b>(80,954)</b>	<b>71,987</b>	<b>1,974,105</b>

## Company

Particulars	31-Mar-20				
	CFA - Franc	NAD	Pula	Euro	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	-	-	998,027	998,027
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,109,650	2,109,650
<b>Total assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,107,677</b>	<b>3,107,677</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,107,677</b>	<b>3,107,677</b>

## Group

Particulars	31-Mar-19				
	CFA - Franc	NAD	Pula	Euro	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	1,555,514	211,626	102,519	395,890	2,265,549
Cash and cash equivalents	342,682	149,448	1,462	59,808	553,400
Employee loans	66,728	-	11,357	-	78,085
Deposits	41,033	-	-	-	41,033
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,005,957</b>	<b>361,074</b>	<b>115,338</b>	<b>455,698</b>	<b>2,938,067</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	3,884,287	858,374	490,743	-	5,233,404
Employee payables	37,997	-	-	-	37,997
Other payables	-	1,146	-	-	1,146
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,922,284</b>	<b>859,520</b>	<b>490,743</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,272,547</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(1,916,327)</b>	<b>(498,446)</b>	<b>(375,405)</b>	<b>455,698</b>	<b>(2,334,480)</b>



## Company

Particulars	31-Mar-19				
	CFA - Franc	NAD	Pula	Euro	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	-	-	2,195,370	2,195,370
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	59,808	59,808
<b>Total assets</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,255,178</b>	<b>2,255,178</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,255,178</b>	<b>2,255,178</b>

## 24. FOREIGN CURRENCY RATE SENSITIVITY

The Group is mainly exposed to the above mentioned foreign currencies on account of outstanding receivables and payables.

The following table details the Group's/Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in USD against the above currencies.

5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A negative number below indicates an decrease in profit or equity where the USD strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the USD against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be positive.

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Impact on profit or (loss) for the year</b>	85,464	155,383	322,397	107,019

For a 5% weakening of the USD against the relevant currency, there would be equivalent amount of impact on the profit as mentioned in the above table.

## Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

The company does not have any significant external borrowings and therefore no significant impact on account of interest rate fluctuation expected

## 25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Group monitors the return on capital. The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

Particulars	Group	Company	Group	Company
<b>Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the company</b>	10,718,149	12,565,686	10,408,809	10,507,737
<b>As percentage of total capital</b>	64%	86%	65%	86%
<b>Current borrowings</b>	5,940,927	2,025,000	5,659,121	1,700,000
<b>Non-current borrowings</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total borrowings</b>	5,940,927	2,025,000	5,659,121	1,700,000
<b>As a percentage of total capital</b>	36%	14%	35%	
<b>Total capital (borrowings and equity)</b>	<b>16,659,076</b>	<b>14,590,686</b>	<b>16,067,930</b>	<b>12,207,737</b>

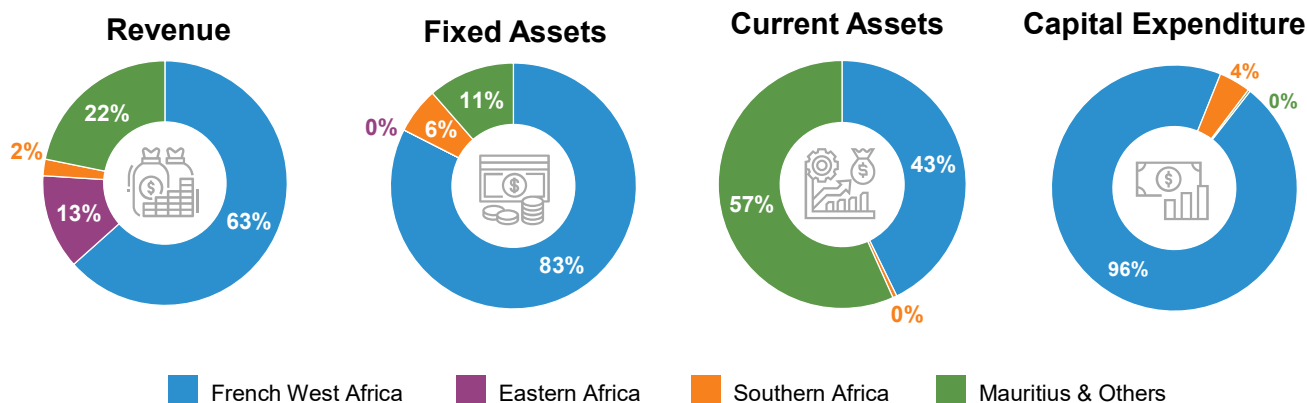
The Group/Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from the capital structure table.

## 26. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IFRS 8 Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes.

The Group has identified business segment as its primary segment and geographical segments as its secondary segment. The Business segment of the Group primarily relates to the business of manufacture of sale of pharmaceuticals. Geographical revenues are allocated based on the location of the customer/assets. Geographical segments of the Group are East Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa.

Group	31-Mar-20			
Geographies	Revenue	Fixed Assets	Current Assets	Capital Expenditure
<b>French West Africa</b>	13,206,955	10,583,639	8,493,697	6,088,989
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	2,613,631	-		
<b>Southern Africa</b>	451,638	777,387	108,857	264,793
<b>Mauritius &amp; Others</b>	4,547,735	1,461,604	11,270,104	17,781
	<b>20,819,959</b>	<b>12,822,630</b>	<b>19,872,658</b>	<b>6,371,563</b>



Company	31-Mar-20			
Geographies	Revenue	Fixed Assets	Current Assets	Capital expenditure
French West Africa	6,905,132	-	4,714,144	-
Eastern Africa	2,262,607	-	1,296,071	-
Southern Africa	115,755	-	374,053	-
Mauritius and Others	95,453	46,003	13,522,850	17,781
	<b>9,378,947</b>	<b>46,003</b>	<b>19,907,118</b>	<b>17,781</b>

Group	31-Mar-19			
Geographies	Revenue	Fixed Assets	Current Assets	Capital expenditure
French West Africa	8,389,507	8,241,722	5,941,294	908,777
Eastern Africa	3,428,130	-	3,428,130	-
Southern Africa	3,823,650	1,049,983	1,928,375	79,733
Mauritius & Others	3,368,603	1,370,035	1,060,859	104,945
	<b>19,009,890</b>	<b>10,661,740</b>	<b>12,358,658</b>	<b>1,093,455</b>

Company	31-Mar-19			
Geographies	Revenue	Fixed Assets	Current Assets	Capital expenditure
French West Africa	6,927,491	-	3,184,951	-
Eastern Africa	266,862	-	88,687	-
Southern Africa	860,807	-	502,116	-
Mauritius and Others	249,085	71,272	8,355,205	52,449
	<b>8,304,245</b>	<b>71,272</b>	<b>12,130,959</b>	<b>52,449</b>



## 27. BUSINESS COMBINATION

### (a) Subsidiaries acquired in the financial year ended 31-Mar-20

Name of the entity	Principal activity	Date of acquisition	Proportion of voting equity interest acquired (%)	Ownership held by non-controlling interests
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There were no subsidiaries acquired in the financial year ended 31-Mar-20

Entities Acquired	Consideration	Non-controlling interest	Fair value of net assets acquired	Goodwill
<b>31-Mar-18</b>				
Africure Pharmaceuticals India Private Limited	20,000	(30,291)	(201,938)	191,647
Africure Pharmaceuticals Cameroon SA (Cameroon)	5,221,405	884,788	5,898,589	207,604
Africure Pharmaceuticals Namibia (Pty) Ltd (Namibia)	1,289,696	-	(774,914)	2,064,610
Africure Pharmaceuticals Botswana (Pty) Ltd (Botswana)	986,893	183,556	611,855	558,594
Societe De Repartition Pharmaceutique SA (Burkinafaso)	29,815	(18,038)	(90,192)	101,969
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to non-controlling interest</b>		1,228		
<b>Total - 31-Mar-18</b>	<b>7,547,809</b>	<b>1,021,243</b>	<b>5,443,400</b>	<b>3,124,424</b>



Entities Acquired	Consideration	Non-controlling interest	Fair value of net assets acquired	Goodwill
<b>31-Mar-19</b>				
<b>Incorporated subsidiaries</b>				
<b>Africure Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ethiopia Plc</b>		86,154		
<b>Africure Pharmaceuticals Cote d'ivoire</b>		80,792		
<b>Sale of non-controlling stake in:</b>				
<b>Africure Pharmaceuticals Namibia (Pty) Ltd (Namibia)</b>		(2,444,736)		
	<b>8,430,671</b>	<b>(468,881)</b>	<b>7,050,882</b>	<b>3,187,470</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to non-controlling interest</b>		<b>291,705</b>		
<b>Exchange difference</b>				(483,640)
<b>Total - 31-Mar-19</b>	<b>8,430,671</b>	<b>(177,176)</b>	<b>7,050,882</b>	<b>2,703,830</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to non-controlling interest</b>		<b>186,439</b>		
<b>Exchange difference</b>				(388,376)
<b>Total - 31-Mar-20</b>	<b>8,430,671</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>7,050,882</b>	<b>2,315,454</b>

Goodwill arose in the acquisition of the above entities because the cost of the combination included a control premium. In addition, the consideration paid for the combination effectively included amounts in relation to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforce of Africure. These benefits are not recognised separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.

#### Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
<b>Consideration paid in cash</b>	-	226,862
<b>Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired</b>	-	27,101
<b>Outflow/(Inflow)</b>	-	199,761

## 28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & COMMITMENTS (TO THE EXTENT NOT PROVIDED FOR)

i) Cont. Liab.: NIL

ii) Commitments:

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
Group	Company	Group	Company
-	-	1,500,000	765,000

## 29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

### Group

There are no related party transactions and balances and therefore disclosures as required under IAS 24 is not provided

### Company

### A. Details of Related Parties

Subsidiaries
African Pharmaceutical Development SA [Cameroon] ("APHAD")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Cameroon SA [Cameroon] ("APC Cameroon")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Namibia (Pty) Ltd (Namibia) ("APNL")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Botswana ( Pty) Ltd (Botswana) ("APBL")
Societe De Repartition Pharmaceutique SA (Burkinofaso) ("SRP")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IVC) ("IVC")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Ltd ( Nigeria) ("APNIL")
Africure Pharmaceuticals ( India) Pvt Ltd ("APIPL")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Tanzania Ltd ("APT")
Africure Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ethiopia PLC ("APEL")



## B. Details of transactions during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Name of the related party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of transaction	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
<b>APIPL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Purchases	3,418,930	2,883,120
<b>APC Cameroon</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Purchases	305,053	-
<b>APHAD</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	-	241,231
<b>APC Cameroon</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	3,806,226	2,643,692
<b>APNL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	115,755	819,887
<b>APBL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	-	40,920
<b>SRP</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	546,421	518,473
<b>IVC</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	640,069	547,509
<b>APIPL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	-	63,036
<b>APNIL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Sales	95,454	186,048
<b>APHAD</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	264,894	265,627
<b>APC Cameroon</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	2,994,662	2,010,378
<b>APNL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	374,053	461,486
<b>APBL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	-	40,630
<b>SRP</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	5,032	109,558
<b>IVC</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	451,529	206,632
<b>APNIL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Receivables	212,403	162,724
<b>APIPL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Payables	2,891,421	1,142,907
<b>APC Cameroon</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Payables	215,980	-
<b>APHAD</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	711,183	711,183
<b>APC Cameroon</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	2,611,418	2,425,524
<b>APNL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	499,929	350,740
<b>APBL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	298,673	292,583
<b>SRP</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	226,210	226,210
<b>IVC</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	3,297,863	1,509,824
<b>APNIL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	138,396	135,133
<b>APEL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	110,000	-
<b>APT</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Advances	28,169	-
<b>APIPL</b>	Subsidiary Co.	Other Payables	176,349	-

### 30. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised Balance Sheet	APHAD	APC Cameroon	APNL	APBL	SRP
<b>Current assets</b>	1,985,295	5,517,802	577,720	7,801	1,482,446
<b>Current liabilities</b>	(1,944,623)	(3,233,051)	(499,871)	(117,976)	(550,933)
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>3,929,918</b>	<b>8,750,853</b>	<b>1,077,591</b>	<b>125,777</b>	<b>2,033,379</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	22,039	4,288,787	351,266	690,913	114,705
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	(609,038)	(8,105,390)	(5,049,418)	(1,791,599)	(191,097)
<b>Net non-current assets</b>	<b>631,077</b>	<b>12,394,177</b>	<b>5,400,684</b>	<b>2,482,512</b>	<b>305,802</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>4,560,995</b>	<b>21,145,030</b>	<b>6,478,275</b>	<b>2,608,289</b>	<b>2,339,181</b>
<b>Accumulated non-controlling interests</b>	684,149	3,171,755	3,174,355	782,487	467,836

Summarised Balance Sheet	APIVC	India	Tanzania	Ethiopia
<b>Current assets</b>	2,683,208	5,060,492	230,786	474,252
<b>Current liabilities</b>	(2,345,493)	(3,928,053)	(131,083)	7,225
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>5,028,701</b>	<b>8,988,545</b>	<b>361,869</b>	<b>467,027</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	6,158,108	1,283,936	-	118,147
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	(6,689,957)	(439,719)	(116,482)	(456,715)
<b>Net non-current assets</b>	<b>12,848,065</b>	<b>1,723,655</b>	<b>116,482</b>	<b>574,862</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>17,876,766</b>	<b>10,712,200</b>	<b>478,351</b>	<b>1,041,889</b>
<b>Accumulated non-controlling interests</b>	8,759,615	5,248,978	23,918	510,526

Summarised statement of comprehensive income	APHAD	APC Cameroon	APNL	APBL
<b>Revenue</b>	(6,322,718)	(6,780,153)	(113,745)	(337,893)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period</b>	108,667	145,518	207,005	273,809
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>108,667</b>	<b>145,518</b>	<b>207,005</b>	<b>273,809</b>
<b>Profits/(losses) allocated to NCI</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>21,828</b>	<b>101,432</b>	<b>82,143</b>

Summarised statement of comprehensive income	SRP	APIVC	India	Ethiopia
Revenue	(1,911,487)	(2,611,547)	(9,438,975)	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	(128,323)	178,504	(148,389)	21,116
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(128,323)	178,504	(148,389)	21,116
Profits/(losses) allocated to NCI	(25,665)	35,701	(72,711)	10,347

Summarised cash flows	APHAD	APC Cameroon	APNL	APBL	SRP
Cash flows from operating activities	(4,937,434)	(8,516,340)	(1,449,755)	281,024	(1,850,952)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(19,068)	2,047,282	-	(116,497)	(86,484)
Cash flows from financing activities	(2,480)	(68,275)	(821)	(132,725)	(20,106)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,958,982)	(6,537,333)	(1,450,576)	31,802	(1,957,541)

Summarised cash flows	APIVC	India	Ethiopia
Cash flows from operating activities	(4,937,208)	(9,584,608)	(424,740)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(6,107,870)	(1,332,868)	(118,147)
Cash flows from financing activities	(16,225)	(82,524)	(55)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(11,061,303)	(11,000,000)	(542,942)

## 31. ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNERS:

The Directors consider the following persons to be the ultimate beneficial owners of the Company

**Sinhue Bosco Noronha**

**Ravi Shankar Chandrashekar**

**Deepak Parayanken**

**Simbel Anslem Noronha**

**Lewis Noronha Delba Valleri**

**Zion Investments LLC**

**Avacare Global**

**Haider Mousa Mohammed Mohammed**

## 32. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Events occurring after the reporting period Subsequent to 31 March 2020, the recent global outbreak of the corona virus ("COVID-19") has caused significant volatility within the economic markets, for which the duration and spread of the outbreak and the resultant economic impact is uncertain and cannot be predicted. The effect of the impact of COVID-19 has not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements, whilst such impact may not be significant given the industry that the company is in.

There are no other material events after the reporting date which require amendments to or additional disclosures in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

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africure



## REGISTERED OFFICE

6<sup>th</sup> floor, Tower A, 1 Cybercity  
Ebene, Mauritius

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