

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER PARTICULARS - 31 MARCH 2025

DIRECTORS	Kamlesh Sati
	Rajesh Khushalchand Shah
REGISTERED OFFICE	Plot No. L R 209/13257/1
	3rd Floor, Centre Point
	Parklands Road
	P O Box 41684 - 00100
	NAIROBI
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	Plot No. L R 209/20162
	T402, Fourth Floor, Park Place
	2nd Avenue Parklands
	P O Box 66180 - 00800
	NAIROBI
SECRETARY	Richard Maina Kamami
	Certified Public Secretary (Kenya)
	P O Box 14474 - 00100
	NAIROBI
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	Patel Shah Joshi & Associates
	Certified Public Accountants
	P O Box 41684 - 00100
	NAIROBI
BANKER	Diamond Trust Bank Kenya Limited
	Cross Road Branch
	P O Box 28575 - 00100
	NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The main activity of the company is dealing in human pharmaceuticals - import, marketing, and wholesale distribution.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year amounting to K Sh 28,374,699 (2024: K Sh 60,036,334) has been adjusted to the revenue reserves.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend during the year under review.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1. All the present directors continue in office in the ensuing year.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURES TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR

The directors in office at the date of this report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief,

- a) all the relevant audit information was availed to the Company's auditor; and
- b) they took all the steps required to be taken so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is availed with such information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Messrs Patel Shah Joshi & Associates are eligible for re-appointment as independent auditors in accordance with Section 717 (2) of the Companies Act, 2015.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

DIRECTOR

Date: 19/05/2025

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit and loss for the year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records that:

- a) show and explain the transactions of the company;
- b) disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company; and
- c) enable the directors to ensure that every financial statement required to be prepared complies with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

- design, implementing and maintaining such internal controls as they determine necessary to enable the presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error;
- ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- iii) making accounting estimates and judgments that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the board of directors on $|\mathcal{C}|$ 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director Date: (9

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SUN PHARMA EAST AFRICA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sun Pharma East Africa Limited set out on pages 6 to 19. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position for the year ended 31 March 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

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 Kenya. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibility for the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 scepticism 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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SUN PHARMA EAST AFRICA LIMITED

Auditors' responsibility for the financial statements (continued)

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude, on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 the 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 those charged with governance 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 requirements

In our opinion the information given in the report of the directors on page 2 is consistent with the financial statements.

As required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report was CPA KVSK Sastry, Practising Certificate No. P1228.

Patel Shah Joshi & Associates Certified Public Accountants

Nairobi 9 05 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
Turnover	3	1,394,154,869	1,151,416,607
Cost of sales	4	(996,913,514)	(735,827,803)
Gross profit		397,241,356	415,588,803
Other loss / (income) Administration expenses Selling and distribution expenses Other operating expenses - Depreciation	5 6 7 8	(91,369,224)	(14,248,629) (89,423,821) (212,980,163) (8,821,491)
Operating profit Finance cost Profit before tax	9	(883,656)	90,114,700 (1,318,635)
Tax	10	51,625,489 (23,250,790)	
Net profit after tax		28,374,699	60,036,334
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year tra statement of changes in equity	nsferred to	28,374,699	60,036,334 ========

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5 The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

ASSETS	Notes	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
Non-current assets			K SI
Furniture, equipment & vehicles	11	8,217,788	9 604 670
Right-of-use asset	12	10,900,777	8,604,672 17,129,791
Intangible assets	13	66,700	100,050
Deferred tax	14	34,468,668	57,621,988
		53,653,933	83,456,501
Current assets			
Inventories	15	714,422,239	549,391,276
Trade and other receivables	16	480,070,086	383,365,469
Cash and cash equivalents	17	32,605,892	103,687,243
Tax recoverable		1,886,283	1,702,602
		1,228,984,500	1,038,146,590
Total assets		1,282,638,433	1,121,603,091
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		******	
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	18	100,000	100 000 00
Revenue deficit		(148,513,872)	100,000.00 (176,888,571.09)
		(148,413,872)	(176,788,571)
Non-current liabilities		المن ذكر البران من	And the balance party in the local and many party in the
Lease liabilities	19	5,974,701	12,623,659
		5,974,701	12,623,659
Current llabilities		bern værden blif had vall den den størdet. Det andraver, føre som	and the first star and star and the first star and star a
Lease liabilities	19	7,532,613	7,532,613
Trade and other payables	20	1,417,544,991	1,278,235,390
		1,425,077,604	1,285,768,003
Total equity and liabilities		1,282,638,433	1,121,603,091
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Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital	Revenue reserve	Total
	K Sh	K Sh	K Sh
Balance as at 1 April 2023	100,000	(236,924,905)	(236,824,905)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	60,036,334	60,036,334
Balance as at 31 March 2024			
Balance as at 51 Warch 2024	100,000	(176,888,571)	(176,788,571)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	28,374,699	28,374,699
Balance as at 31 March 2025	100,000 ======	(148,513,872) =======	 (148,413,872)

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5 The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Operating activities	Notes	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
operating addition			
Cash used in operations Tax paid	20	(281,152)	(39,878,671) (81,442)
Net cash used in operating activities			(39,960,113)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of fixed assets Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	11	_	(2,812,400) 2,011,005
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,091,300)	(801,395)
Financing activities		thời được chấn chân thếp chân chất của được chất vớn được trên chân trên trên trên trên trên trên trên trê	
Payment of lease liabilities	18	(7,532,613)	(7,242,889)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,532,613)	(7,242,889)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(32,808,219)	(48,004,397)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of the year		103,687,243	135,927,727
Decrease during the year			(48,004,397)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		(38,273,132)	15,763,913
At end of the year	16	32,605,892	103,687,243
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Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:-

a) Accounting convention

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. They were prepared under the historical cost convention.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on fixed assets so as to write off their cost over their expected useful lives using the reducing balance method, at the following annual rates:-

Motor vehicles	25 %
Office equipment	12.5 %
Furniture & equipment	12.5 %
Computer & related equipment	30%

c) Intangible assets

The cost of computer software is capitalised on the basis of the total sums incurred by the company to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful life of four years.

d) Inventories

Inventories are consistently valued by the directors at the lower of cost and net realizable value with due allowance for any obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is determined by the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoiced amounts less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect the amounts due. Such provisions are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as bad debts in the year in which they are identified.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and balances at bank.

g) Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

h) Foreign exchange flactuations

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into Kenya shillings at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions during the year in foreign currency are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Any exchange fluctuations are dealt with in the statement of profit or loss.

i) Taxation

Tax is provided at the rate of thirty per cent based on the results for the year as adjusted in accordance with the current tax legislation.

j) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax.

k) Revenue recognition

Sales represents invoices raised during the year net of discounts and credit notes and excluding Value Added Tax (VAT).

All other income is recognised on receipt basis.

I) IFRS16 Leases

IFRS 16 'Leases' (issued in January 2016) effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, replaces IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease and their interpretations (SIC-15 and SIC-27). IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all the 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 asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The adoption of this standard has a material impact on the financial statements, significantly increasing the entity's recognised assets and liabilities. The entity has leased a rental unit No. T402 (4,505 Sq.ft) situated on the fourth floor of the building known as Park Place erected on LR no.209/20162 Nairobi. The lease is reflected in the statement of financial position as a right-to-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset and lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments as at 1 October 2021.

m) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are adjusted, wherever necessary, to conform to the changes in the presentation for the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. MEASURES FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR

a) Marketing Strategy

During the year 2025-26 The company intends to focus in building institutional businesses, the restructuring of the target market was done in the previous year and now the company will try to consolidate and grow in these new expanded territories. The company intends to continue its aggressive focus in Cardiology,Diabeto, Central Nervous Systems (CNS) and general range to push the business further with launch of 30 new products in this year. Crossland Div for the Otho Range of Products will start contributing in the business in this year. The focus will also remain to develop the outstation markets to become meaningful players in these regions. 5 upcountry expansions will open new pockets of business.

b) Operational efficiency

The Company carried out a goal setting exercise for all divisions. The focus was on market detailing, intensifying the reach to hospitals and doctors and providing useful feedback for management action and follow-up. This gave the company more operational control during the year thus no much change will happen in the year 2025-26.

c) Staffing

During 2025-26, the company has a plan to expand field staff by 5 staff to cover more territories and in July (Under EM Head approval) expansions of 10 Pharmacy Reps & 2 Supervisors and also increased 2 office staff.

d) Cost reduction

During 2025-26, the Company will not see any major changes in the expense head.

OUTLOOK 2025-26

The company projects to achieve better sales growth compared to the previous year. However, the company will leverage the soft credit terms availed by the parent company to ensure constant availability of the entire range of products and will enhance the marketing and promotion efficiencies through constant feed-back initiative introduced during the year, and improving control over the sales and marketing team. No changes are expected in the operating costs and hence will maintain almost the same cost in 2025-26.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3.	REVENUE	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
	Sales	1,394,154,869	1,151,416,607
4.	COST OF SALES	****************	
	Opening stock	549,391,276	489,773,387
	Purchases	1,131,871,075	783,126,431
	Product registration fees & regulatory expenses	30,073,402	12,319,262
	Closing stock	(714,422,239)	(549,391,276)
	Cost of sales	996,913,514	
5.	OTHER LOSS / (INCOME)		
	Foreign exchange fluctuations	38,273,137	(15,763,913)
	Interest income	324,901	512,536
	Gain on asset disposal	-	1,002,749
		38,598,038	(14,248,629)
6.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		*****
	Accountancy fees	-	371,200
	Amortisation	33,350	33,350
	Audit fees	580,000	580,000
	Bank charges	850,931	752,077
	Computer expenses	255,200	232,928
	Directors' remuneration	20,706,819	17,741,263
	Immigration & work permit expenses	126,000	200,050
	Insurance	6,126,440	5,582,493
	License Motor vahielee surpling ownerses	197,900	301,500
	Motor vehicles running expenses	205,844	406,543
	Postage, telephone and internet Printing & stationery	729,405	760,884
	Professional fees	371,898	227,966
	Rent expenses	2,968,028	1,666,141
	Repairs and maintenance	182,988	239,223
	Salaries and wages	453,105	174,261
	Secretarial fees	45,550,354	50,089,291
	Staff welfare	25,000	25,390
	Subscription	1,848,729	1,911,359
	Travelling expenses	30,000 9,158,828	55,000
	Training & development	9, 130,828 968,404	7,712,072
			360,830
		91,369,224	89,423,821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7.	SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
	Marketing expenses	133,560,259	94,693,728
	Salaries and wages	94,643,237	69,577,561
	Travelling expenses	55,050,331	48,708,873
		283,253,827	212,980,163
8.	DEPRECIATION CHARGE		
	Computer & computer equipment	1,092,268	892,792
	Motor vehicles	1,008,059	1,344,076
	Office equipment	66,255	65,197
	Furniture, fittings & equipment	311,601	290,412
	Right-of-use asset	6,229,015	6,229,014
		8,707,198	8,821,491
9.	FINANCE COST		
	Finance charge on leases	883,656	1,318,635
		883,656	1,318,635
10.	ТАХ	******	
	This comprises:		
	Current tax	97,470	153,761
	Deferred tax charge- Note 14	23,153,320	28,605,970
	Tax charge	23,250,790	28,759,731
	The tax on the company's profit before tax differs from the theo the basic tax rate as follows:	eretical amount that	would arise using
	Profit before tax	51,625,489	88,796,065
	Tax calculated at the rate of 30% Tax effects of :-	15,487,647	26,638,819
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,725,883	2,170,592
	Permanent difference on motor vehicles restriction	37,260	(49,680)
		******	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

 Tax charge
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28,759,731

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11. FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

	Furniture & Equipment	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computers& Related	Total
	K Sh	K Sh	K Sh	Equipments K Sh	K Sh
COST					
As at 01 April 2024	3,061,357	615,875	7,742,196	4,872,811	16,292,239
Additions during the year	459,929	73,660	ł	1,557,711	2,091,300
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As at 31 March 2025	3,521,286	689,535	7,742,196	6,430,522	18,383,538
					~~~~
DEPRECIATION					
As at 01 April 2024	1,028,475	159,497	3,709,965	2,789,630	7,687,567
Charge for the year	311,601	66,255	1,008,059	1,092,268	2,478,183
			والماراتية الحار المارية الجارية والمارية والمارية والمارية والمارية		کا این این وی کا این این این این این این این این این ای
As at 31 March 2025	1,340,076	225,752	4,718,024	3,881,898	10,165,750
					ب خاند او ما و ما و ما ما و م
CARRYING VALUES					
As at 31 March 2025	2,181,210	463,783	3,024,172	2,548,624	8,217,788
				العلية الملكة التلك الجليلة البرية وحية العلية العالم العلية الملك العلية العلية الجلية العلية العلية العلية	ملك فكم حيث التي أيس الله الله الله ملك الله الله الله الله الله
As at 31 March 2024	2,032,882	456,378	4,032,231	2,083,181	8,604,672
	and the same and the same and the	and and any other parts		NAME AND ADDRESS	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

#### 12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Rental Unit No. T402, 4th floor Park Place	Opening	Depreciation	Closing
	Balance	for the period	Balance
	K Sh	K Sh	K Sh
	17,129,791	6,229,015	10,900,777
	17,129,792	6,229,015 ======	10,900,777 =======

Right-of-use asset represents the ongoing long-term lease held by the company as a lessee. The carrying value represents the unutilized portion of the lease. The depreciation during the year represents the portion applicable for the lease rentals for the year.

13.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
	As at 1 April 2024	133,400	-
	Addition during the year	-	133,400
	As at 31 March 2025	133,400	133,400
	Amortisation		199 PR 199 W 186 AN AL AL AL AL AL AL
	As at 1 April 2024	33,350	-
	Charge for the year	33,350	33,350
	As at 31 March 2025	66,700	33,350
	Net book value	66,700	100,050
	Cofficience endeltition devices the second state of the		

Software addition during the year relates to time-software and finger-print reader RFID-5000 A+ID.

#### 14. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred taxes are calculated, on all temporary differences under the liability method using an enacted tax rate of 30%. The movement of deferred tax account is as follows:

At start of year	(57,621,988)	(86,227,958)
Charge to profit or loss - Note 10	23,153,320	28,605,970
At end of year	(34,468,668)	(57,621,988)

Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities to profit or loss are attributable to the following items:

	01-April 24	Charge to P / L	31-March-25
Deferred tax asset	K Sh	K Sh	K Sh
Accelerated tax depreciation	285,824	178,438	464.262
Tax losses carried forward	(81,182,844)	44,035,407	(37,147,437)
Unrealised exchange differences	23,275,032	(21,060,525)	2,214,507
Net deferred tax asset	(57,621,988) ========	23,153,320	(34,468,668)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

15.	INVENTORIES	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
	Stock-in-trade	583,498,890	472,022,653
	Merchandise-in-transit	130,923,349	77,368,623
		714,422,239	549,391,276
16.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade receivables	456,126,473	366,078,958
	Other receivables	20,707,906	14,463,342
	Prepayments	3,235,707	2,823,169
		480,070,086	383,365,469
17.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash in hand	140,953	64,402
	Balances at bank	32,464,939	103,622,841
		32,605,892	103,687,243
		alati anda anda anda anda anda anda anda and	*********

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise the above.

#### 18. SHARE CAPITAL

	Authorized, issued & fully paid-up: 1,000 Ordinary Shares of K Sh 100 each	100,000	100,000 ======
19.	LEASE LIABILITIES		
	Lease liabilities in the statement of the financial position are	made up as follows:	
	Opening balance	20,156,272	26,080,526
	Finance charge	883,656	1,318,635
	Less: Lease payments during the year	(7,532,613)	(7,242,889)
	Balance at end of the year	13,507,314	20,156,272
	Made-up as follows:		
	Non-current - payable after 12 months	5,974,701	12.623.659
	Current - payable within the next 12 months	7,532,613	7,532,613
			****
		13,507,314	20,156,272
		=====	********

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

20.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2025 K Sh	2024 K Sh
	Trade payables Provisions and accruals Related party balances - Note 22	26,511,210 28,784,538 1,362,249,242	8,681,914 9,354,208 1,260,199,269
		1,417,544,991	1,278,235,390 =========

#### 21. CASH USED IN OPERATIONS

Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash used in operations:

Profit before tax	51,625,489	88,796,065
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	8,707,198	8,821,491
Amortisation	33,350	33,350
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	38,273,132	(15,763,913)
Finance charge on leases	883,656	1,318,635
Gain on disposal of motor vehicle	-	(1,002,749)
Changes in working capital:		(
Increase in inventories	(165,030,963)	(59,617,886)
Increase in receivables	(96,704,617)	(47,207,248)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	139,309,600	(15,256,416)
Cash used in operations	(22,903,155)	(39,878,671)
	***======	========

#### 22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following represents transactions and balances outstanding with entities related by virtue of common directorship / ownership, carried out at arms length:

	Purchases of goods	1,006,460,854	701,801,159
	Payables to related party - Note 20 Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd	======================================	======================================
23.	STAFF COST	*******	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
	Directors' remuneration	20,706,819	17,741,263
	Salaries and wages - Administrative	45,550,354	50,089,291
	Salaries and wages - Marketing	94,643,237	69,577,561
	Staff welfare	1,848,729	1,911,359
		142,042,320	121,578,210
	The average number of staff in employment during the		

The average number of staff in employment during the year was 93 (2024:78).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

#### 24. INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE

The Company is incorporated in Kenya under the Companies Act and is domiciled in Kenya.

#### 25. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (K Sh).

#### 26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks, effects of changes in foreign currency, interest rates as well as changes in market prices of company's products. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in business environment and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effects of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

#### a) Capital risk

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return through the optimum use of the available resources. The capital structure of the company consists of paid up capital, retained earnings and external borrowings. The company endeavours to maximize the return on each component.

#### b) Credit risk

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables and trade payables. The company constantly monitors its credit risks on these aspects in line with its overall risk management policies and responds to specific situations within the parameters set. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is extended to customers with established credit history.

#### c) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's borrowings. Further, the company, from time to time, in order to position itself for expected demand for liquid funds, holds deposits with institutions which also is a subject of interest rate risk. The company manages the risk by a constant contact with the financial markets in order to optimize its revenue and expense and responds to any adverse situations in accordance with the general trends in financial markets.

#### d) Liquidity risk

The company manages its liquidity risk by intelligent treasury management practices, formulated on the basis of constant assessment of its requirements, present and future and sourcing of funds - internal or external including ploughing back of its own financial resources.

#### e) Market risk

The company's market risk stems from procurement of its inputs and distribution of its products. The company closely monitors the implementation of its procurement policy, inventory policy as well as credit policy with a view to optimize its market share as well as to respond to external threats. The company regularly reviews its core strengths and seeks to put such strengths to optimum use to maintain its niche in the market - present and future.