

# **Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited**

**(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)**

**Annual Financial Statements  
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

## **Audited Financial Statements**

in compliance with Companies Act of South Africa

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# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## General Information

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<b>Country of Incorporation and Domicile</b>	South Africa
<b>Registration Number</b>	2005/011027/07
<b>Nature of Business and Principal Activities</b>	Import, marketing, manufacturing and trade of pharmaceutical goods
<b>Directors</b>	DW Brothers MJ Madungandaba DM Sewnarain M Kaszas A Ajoodha G Chuma
<b>Ultimate Holding Company</b>	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited Incorporated in India
<b>Holding Company</b>	Ranbaxy South Africa Proprietary Limited
<b>Registered Office</b>	Ground Floor, Tugela House, Riverside Office Park 1303 Heuwei Avenue Centurion Gauteng 0046
<b>Postal Address</b>	P O Box 10458 Centurion Gauteng 0046
<b>Auditors</b>	Ernst & Young Inc
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Grant Thornton
<b>Preparer</b>	MFS Audit Tax and Advisory Inc compiled under supervision of Muhammad Moolla CA(SA)

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

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The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements satisfy the financial reporting standards with regards to form and content and present fairly the statement of financial position, results of operations and business of the company, and explain the transactions and financial position of the business of the company at the end of the financial year. The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied throughout the company and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management and the external auditors, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on forecasts and available cash resources the directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The financial statements support the viability of the company.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditing firm, MFS Audit Tax and Advisory Inc, who have been given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the shareholder, the directors and committees of the directors. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditor during the audit were valid and appropriate. The external auditor's unqualified audit report is presented on pages 5 to 7.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 45 were approved by the directors on 12 June 2019 and were signed on their behalf by:

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DW Brothers

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A Ajoodha

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Directors' Report

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The directors present their report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

### 1. Review of activities

#### Main business and operations

The principal activity of the company is import, marketing, manufacturing and trade of pharmaceutical goods. There were no major changes herein during the year.

The operating results and statement of financial position of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

### 2. Going concern

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

### 3. Events after reporting date

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

### 4. Authorised and issued share capital

No changes were approved or made to the authorised or issued share capital of the company during the year under review.

### 5. Dividend

Dividend of R 19,534,905 (2018: R 7,027,318) was paid to shareholders.

### 6. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

DW Brothers

MJ Madungandaba

DM Sewnarain

M Kaszas

A Ajoodha

G Chuma

### 7. Secretary

The company designated secretary is Grant Thornton.

### 8. Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young Inc were the independent auditors for the year under review.

## Independent Auditor's Report

*To the Shareholders of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited*

### Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the annual financial statements of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited set out on pages 9 to 46, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and 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 to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

#### *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 Annual Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code)*, the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA code)* and other independence requirements applicable to performing the audit of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code, IESBA Code, and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing the audit of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Other Information*

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### *Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements*

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

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

#### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the annual financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in

our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Suren Naidoo  
Director  
Registered Auditor  
12 June 2018  
102 Rivonia Road  
Sandton  
2196



## **Report of the Compiler**

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### **To the Directors of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited**

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited based on information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards to the financial statements and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**MFS Audit Tax and Advisory Inc**

**12 June 2019**

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**Muhammad Moolla**  
**Chartered Accountant (SA)**

**Building 2, 21 Woodlands Drive**  
**Woodmead Country Club Estate**  
**Woodmead**  
**2052**

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Statement of Financial Position

Figures in R	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,943	657,740
Deferred tax assets	7	5,824,527	5,611,258
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,828,470</b>	<b>6,268,998</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	5	172,220,905	171,412,191
Trade and other receivables	6	409,496,598	322,533,449
Current tax assets	8	-	1,295,500
Cash and cash equivalents	9	117,188,801	41,343,734
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>698,906,304</b>	<b>536,584,874</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>704,734,774</b>	<b>542,853,872</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	11	2,000,500	2,000,500
Retained income		148,773,823	107,844,550
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>150,774,323</b>	<b>109,845,050</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	547,456,431	433,008,822
Current tax liabilities	8	6,504,020	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>553,960,451</b>	<b>433,008,822</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>553,960,451</b>	<b>433,008,822</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>704,734,774</b>	<b>542,853,872</b>

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in R	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	13	1,235,306,270	1,156,422,920
Cost of sales	14	(1,108,090,984)	(1,024,589,533)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>127,215,286</b>	<b>131,833,387</b>
Other income		2,005,493	493,263
Distribution costs		(32,296,344)	(31,385,890)
Operating expenses		(3,734,347)	(1,308,008)
Other expenses		(14,658,455)	(10,439,860)
Other gains and (losses)		-	(3,229,742)
<b>Profit from operating activities</b>		<b>78,531,633</b>	<b>85,963,150</b>
Finance income	16	5,679,722	5,561,235
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>84,211,355</b>	<b>91,524,385</b>
Income tax expense	17	(23,747,177)	(26,408,034)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>60,464,178</b>	<b>65,116,351</b>

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in R	Issued capital	Retained income	Total
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	2,000,500	49,755,517	51,756,017
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Profit for the year	-	65,116,351	65,116,351
Total comprehensive income	-	65,116,351	65,116,351
Dividend recognised as distributions to shareholder	-	(7,027,318)	(7,027,318)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>2,000,500</b>	<b>107,844,550</b>	<b>109,845,050</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2018</b>	2,000,500	107,844,550	109,845,050
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Profit for the year	-	60,464,178	60,464,178
Total comprehensive income	-	60,464,178	60,464,178
Dividend recognised as distributions to shareholder	-	(19,534,905)	(19,534,905)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>2,000,500</b>	<b>148,773,823</b>	<b>150,774,323</b>

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# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in R

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Net cash flows from operations</b>	22	<b>105,861,176</b>	<b>6,882,416</b>
Interest received		5,679,722	5,561,235
Income taxes paid		(16,160,926)	(25,800,097)
Foreign exchange gains and losses on income statement items		-	(3,229,742)
<b>Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>95,379,972</b>	<b>(16,586,188)</b>
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		-	(3,295,205)
Dividend paid		(19,534,905)	(7,027,318)
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(19,534,905)</b>	<b>(10,322,523)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>75,845,067</b>	<b>(26,908,711)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		41,343,734	68,252,445
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	9	<b>117,188,801</b>	<b>41,343,734</b>

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 1.1 Foreign currency translation

##### Functional and presentation currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rand (R), which is the company's presentation currency.

##### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other (losses)/gains'.

#### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

##### Definition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

##### Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

##### Initial measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost.

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

### Subsequent measurement - Cost model

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

### Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure incurred on items of property, plant and equipment is only capitalised to the extent that such expenditure enhances the value or previous capacity of those assets. Repairs and maintenance not deemed to enhance the economic benefit or service potential of items of property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Where the entity replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

### Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset commences when it is available for use, and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale, or the date that the asset is derecognised.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year end. Where there are significant changes in the expected pattern of economic consumption of the benefits embodied in the asset, the relevant changes will be made to the residual values and depreciation rates, and the change will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The measurement base, useful life or depreciation rate as well as the depreciation method for all major classes of assets are as follows:

Asset class	Measurement base	Useful life / depreciation	
		rate	Depreciation method
Plant and Machinery	Cost	3 years	Straight Line
Motor vehicles	Cost	4-7 years	Straight Line
Furniture and Fittings	Cost	3 years	Straight Line
Computer equipment	Cost	3 years	Straight Line

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 Impairments

The entity tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Where the estimated impairment loss exceeds the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the resulting liability is only recognised if it is required by another standard.

Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up are included in profit or loss when the compensation becomes receivable.

### Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. Gains are classified as other gains on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### 1.3 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.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- cash;
- an equity instrument of another entity;
- a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.



# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.2 A financial liability is any liability that is:

- a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of ISA32.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying');
- it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- it is settled at a future date.

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability that meets one of the following conditions:

- It meets the definition of held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument);
- upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 or 4.3.5
- it is designated either upon initial recognition or subsequently as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1

### Classification and recognition

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

### Financial assets classification

The company classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2005/011027/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

## Accounting Policies

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or in OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

### *Financial liabilities classification*

The company classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

### *Recognition*

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### **Initial measurement**

#### *Financial assets*

When a financial asset is recognised initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

#### *Financial liabilities*

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 trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

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### 1.3 Subsequent measurement

#### *Financial assets*

#### *Debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at:

- **Amortised cost:** assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments
  - Interest income is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.
  - Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loans to associates and directors included under other non-current financial assets.
- **Fair value through OCI:** assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments and for selling the financial assets
  - Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.
  - When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses).
  - Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.
  - The company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.
  - The company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.
  - This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

#### *Equity instruments*

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

- **Fair value through OCI:** elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI
  - There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.
  - Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.
  - Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - Changes in the fair value are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

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### 1.3 Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

- Fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

- Amortised cost: Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

### Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

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.

### Impairment of financial assets

A forward looking allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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**1.3** The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- For credit exposures with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month expected credit loss).
- For credit exposures with 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 expected credit loss).

For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the low credit risk simplification is applied. At every reporting date, the company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. The internal credit rating of the debt instrument is reassessed during this evaluation. It is also considered whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

### *Classification*

Until 31 March 2018, the company classified its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - designated
- Held-to-maturity investment
- Loans and receivables
- Available-for-sale financial assets
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - designated
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The classification depended on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determined the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluated this designation at the end of each reporting period.

The company could choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset was no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables were permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that was unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the company could choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the company had the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification

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**1.3** Reclassifications were made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value became the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date were subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories were determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjusted effective interest rates prospectively.

### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement at initial recognition did not change on adoption of IFRS 9 - refer to description above.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments were subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value were recognised as follows:

- for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – in profit or loss within other gains/(losses)
- for available-for-sale financial assets that are monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency – translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost of the security were recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the carrying amount were recognised in other comprehensive income
- for other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale – in other comprehensive income

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in the note on Fair value measurements.

When securities classified as available-for-sale were sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income were reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

### *Impairment*

The company assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there was any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets was impaired. If any such evidence existed, the extent of the impairment was determined.

Impairment losses in financial assets carried at amortised cost were recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses were reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment was reversed could not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Impairment losses on financial assets available-for-sale was removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss were not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period. Reversals of impairment losses were recognised in profit or loss except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale.

### **Loan to (from) group company**

This can include loans between holding companies, fellow subsidiaries, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

The loan to group company is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The loan to group company is classified as a financial liability at amortised cost and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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### 1.3 Loan to (from) shareholder company

The loan to shareholder is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The loan to shareholder is classified as a financial liability at amortised cost and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for expected credit losses. For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Trade and other receivables are classified as debt instruments and loan commitments at amortised cost.

Up to 31 March 2018, trade receivables were recognised initially at the transaction price. They were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables was established when there was objective evidence that the company would not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other receivables were classified as loans and receivables up to 31 March 2018.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets are recognised initially at the fair value, including transaction costs except where the asset will subsequently be measured at fair value.

Other financial assets that are equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial assets that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance income.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### 1.4 Inventories

#### Definition

Inventories are assets:

- held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- in the process of production for such sale; or
- in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

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### Recognition

Inventories are recognised as an asset when

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

### Measurement

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value using either the first-in-first-out or weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use.

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.

Current replacement cost is the cost the entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects are assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs.

## 1.5 Tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences;
- the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
- the carry forward of unused tax credits.

### Current tax assets and liabilities

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

The benefit relating to a tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of a previous period is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



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### 1.5 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are made to reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which it is expected, at the end of the reporting period, recovery or settlement if temporary differences will occur.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity within the group or different taxable entities within the group which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### Tax expense (income)

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- a business combination other than the acquisition by an investment of a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss. Therefore, current tax and deferred tax that relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period:

- in other comprehensive income, will be recognised in other comprehensive income;
- directly in equity, will be recognised directly in equity.

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### 1.6 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is income arising in the course of an entity's ordinary activities.

A contract with a customer is recognised when all of the following criteria are met:

- the contract has been approved and all parties to the contract are committed to performing their respective obligations;
- each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred will be collected.

At the inception of a contract, the goods or services promised in the contract are assessed and a performance obligation is identified for each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer.

Revenue is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Assets are transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset.

#### Measurement

When a performance obligation is satisfied, revenue is recognised as the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, but excluding estimates of variable consideration that are constrained and any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The transaction price may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

The company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

The company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the company expects to recover those costs.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the company recognises an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the company can specifically identify (for example, costs relating to services to be provided under renewal of an existing contract or costs of designing an asset to be transferred under a specific contract that has not yet been approved);
- the costs generate or enhance resources of the company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

When either party to a contract has performed, the company presents the contract in the statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The company presents any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

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### Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of [goods] is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the [goods]. The normal credit term is [30 to 90] days upon delivery.

The company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of [goods], the company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

## 1.7 Employee benefits

### Post-employment benefit plans

The company provides post-employment benefits through various defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

### Short-term employee benefits

Compensation paid to employees for the rendering of services are recognised at the undiscounted amount paid or expected to be paid in the accounting period in which the services were rendered.

Where employees accumulate entitlement for paid absences, an expense is recognised as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. In the case of non-accumulating paid absences, the expense is recognised only when the absences occur.

The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when there is no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

### Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to an entity during a period, the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service is recognised:

- as a liability, after deducting any contribution already paid. Where the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, the excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.
- as an expense, except where the amount is allowed as an inclusion in the cost of an asset.

## 1.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which it occurred.

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Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.

Where funds are borrowed generally and uses the funds for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation will be calculated based on the weighted average of the borrowing rate applicable to all borrowings outstanding during the period.

Capitalised borrowing costs are limited to actual borrowing costs incurred during any period.

The capitalising of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset will begin on the commencement date. The commencement date for capitalisation is the date when all of the following conditions are met:

- expenditures for the asset are incurred;
- borrowing costs are incurred; and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during extended periods in which active development of a qualifying asset is suspended.

Capitalising borrowing costs is ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

### 1.9 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this standard referred to as the 'reporting entity').

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
  - has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
  - has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
  - is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
  - The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
  - One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
  - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
  - One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
  - The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
  - The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified as a related party;
  - A person identified as having control or joint control over the reporting entity has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity);
  - The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity;

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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### 2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### 2.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

##### 2.1.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

##### 2.1.2 Trade Receivables and Loans and receivables

The company assesses its trade receivables and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the company makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

##### 2.1.3 Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for stock to write stock down to the lower of cost or net realisable value.

##### 2.1.4 Taxes

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

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### 3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### 3.1 Adoption of new and revised pronouncements

In the current year, the company has adopted all new and revised IFRSs that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, the following IFRSs were adopted:

#### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)**

A finalised version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- Classification and measurement. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
- Impairment. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.
- Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures
- Derecognition. The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

#### **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.

The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognised, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced.

#### **Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle**

Makes amendments to the following standards:

- IFRS 3 and IFRS 11 - The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify 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.
- IAS 12 - The amendments clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (i.e. distribution of profits) should be recognised in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises.
- IAS 23 - 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.

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## Accounting Policies

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Application of the above standards did not impact these financial statements.

### 3.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The company has not applied the following new, revised or amended pronouncements that have been issued by the IASB as they are not yet effective for the annual financial year beginning 1 April 2018 (the list does not include information about new requirements that affect interim financial reporting or first-time adopters of IFRS since they are not relevant to the company). The directors anticipate that the new standards, amendments and interpretations will be adopted in the company's financial statements when they become effective. The company has assessed, where practicable, the potential impact of all these new standards, amendments and interpretations that will be effective in future periods.

#### **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as of 1 January 2021.

No material impact anticipated

The mandatory implementation required by the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2021. This change in accounting policy will be implemented for the first time for the financial year ending 31 March 2022.

#### **IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. It specifically considers:

- whether tax treatments should be considered collectively
- assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations
- the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- the effect of changes in facts and circumstances

No material impact anticipated

The mandatory implementation required by the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This change in accounting policy will be implemented for the first time for the financial year ending 31 March 2020.

#### **Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)**

Amends IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture, as follows:

- require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations)
- require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occurs by an investor transferring shares in an subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves.

No material impact anticipated

There is no mandatory implementation date required by the standard.

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### 4. Property, plant and equipment

#### 4.1 Balances at year end and movements for the year

	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Computer equipment	Total
<b>Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2019</b>				
<b>Balance at 1 April 2018</b>				
At cost	34,292,930	195,635	147,560	34,636,125
Accumulated depreciation	(33,652,196)	(191,637)	(134,552)	(33,978,385)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>640,734</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>657,740</b>
<b>Movements for the year ended 31 March 2019</b>				
Depreciation	(640,654)	(3,939)	(9,204)	(653,797)
<b>Property, plant and equipment at end of year</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>3,943</b>
<b>Closing balance at 31 March 2019</b>				
At cost	34,292,930	195,635	147,560	34,636,125
Accumulated depreciation	(34,292,850)	(195,576)	(143,756)	(34,632,182)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>3,943</b>
<b>Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2018</b>				
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>				
At cost	34,292,930	195,635	147,560	34,636,125
Accumulated depreciation	(23,578,404)	(178,676)	(123,852)	(23,880,932)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>10,714,526</b>	<b>16,959</b>	<b>23,708</b>	<b>10,755,193</b>
<b>Movements for the year ended 31 March 2018</b>				
Depreciation	(10,073,792)	(12,961)	(10,700)	(10,097,453)
<b>Property, plant and equipment at end of year</b>	<b>640,734</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>657,740</b>
<b>Closing balance at 31 March 2018</b>				
At cost	34,292,930	195,635	147,560	34,636,125
Accumulated depreciation	(33,652,196)	(191,637)	(134,552)	(33,978,385)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>640,734</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>657,740</b>

### 5. Inventories

#### 5.1 Inventories comprise:

Finished Goods	130,354,346	126,113,135
Goods in Transit	41,866,559	45,299,056
	<b>172,220,905</b>	<b>171,412,191</b>



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### 6. Trade and other receivables

#### 6.1 Trade and other receivables comprise:

Trade receivables - net	404,776,121	313,457,164
Employee costs in advance	12,350	15,202
Value added tax	-	4,189,176
Related party receivables	4,708,127	4,871,908
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>409,496,598</b>	<b>322,533,450</b>

#### 6.2 Items included in Trade and other receivables not classified as financial instruments

Value added tax	-	4,189,176
Total non-financial instruments included in trade and other receivables	-	4,189,176
Total trade and other receivables excluding non-financial assets included in trade and other receivables	409,496,598	318,344,274
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>409,496,598</b>	<b>322,533,450</b>

The average credit period is 30 days with no interest charged on late payment. Before accepting any new customer, the company uses an external credit bureau to access the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limit by customer. These credit limits are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis to ensure the recoverability of the amounts outstanding.

The following are the major debtors included in the trade receivables:

Public	397,887,006	313,399,525
Private	6,889,115	57,639
	<b>404,776,121</b>	<b>313,457,164</b>

#### Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

Trade and other receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 31 March 2019, R 161 289 107 (2018: R 52 817 658 ) were past due but not impaired.

The aging of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

Current	140,171,889	152,357,352
1 month past due	70,487,927	55,263,946
2 months past due	32,827,199	53,018,207
3 months past due	102,927,971	26,941,193
More than 3 months past due	58,361,136	25,876,466
	<b>404,776,121</b>	<b>313,457,164</b>

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### 6.3 Movements in impairment of trade and other receivables are as follows:

As of 31 March 2019, trade and other receivables of R 9 681 913 (2018: R 5 077 283) were impaired and allowed for.

At start of year	5,077,283	1,360,302
Impairment raised	4,604,630	3,716,981
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>9,681,913</b>	<b>5,077,283</b>

### 7. Deferred tax

#### 7.1 The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months

5,824,527 5,611,258

5,824,527 5,611,258

**Net deferred tax assets**

**5,824,527 5,611,258**

**Details of set-off of deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Net deferred tax asset from all items being set off

5,824,527 5,611,258

**Total deferred tax asset per the statement of financial position**

**5,824,527 5,611,258**

#### 7.2 Reconciliation of deferred tax movements

	Deferred tax	Total
<b>Opening balance at 1 April 2018</b>	5,611,258	5,611,258
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	213,269	213,269
<b>Closing balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>5,824,527</b>	<b>5,824,527</b>
<b>Opening balance at 1 April 2017</b>	3,137,790	3,137,790
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	2,473,468	2,473,468
<b>Closing balance at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>5,611,258</b>	<b>5,611,258</b>

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### 8. Current tax assets and liabilities

#### 8.1 Current tax assets and liabilities comprise the following balances

Net current tax asset from all items being set off	-	1,295,500
<b>Total current tax asset per the statement of financial position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,295,500</b>
Net current tax liability from all items being set off	(6,504,020)	-
<b>Total current tax liability per the statement of financial position</b>	<b>(6,504,020)</b>	<b>-</b>

### 9. Cash and cash equivalents

#### 9.1 Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

<b>Cash</b>		
Balances with banks	117,188,801	41,343,734
<b>Total cash</b>	<b>117,188,801</b>	<b>41,343,734</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents included in current assets</b>	<b>117,188,801</b>	<b>41,343,734</b>
<b>Net cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>117,188,801</b>	<b>41,343,734</b>

### 10. Retirement Benefits

#### Defined Contribution Plan:

It is the policy of the company to provide retirement benefits to all its full-time employees. One defined contribution pension fund, which are subject to the Pension Fund Act exists for this purpose. The scheme is funded both by member and by the company contributions which are charged to the income statement as they are incurred. The total contribution to the scheme in the current year was R 249 607 (2018: R 260 208) for the company.

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### 11. Issued capital

#### 11.1 Authorised and issued share capital

##### Authorised

1000 Ordinary shares

1,000

1,000

##### Issued

500 Ordinary shares

2,000,500

2,000,500

### 12. Trade and other payables

#### 12.1 Trade and other payables comprise:

Trade creditors	41,216,165	2,840,139
Payables to related parties	491,630,455	426,214,514
Royalty Accrual	-	2,506,923
Marketing and Sales Accruals	2,142,502	8,369
Other payables and accrued expenses	7,929,631	1,438,876
Value added tax	4,537,678	-
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>547,456,431</b>	<b>433,008,822</b>

Creditors and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken is less than 60 days. No interest is charged on trade payables. The group and company has risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed credit terms. The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

#### 12.2 Items included in trade and other payables not classified as financial liabilities

Value added tax	4,537,678	-
Total non-financial liabilities included in trade and other payables	4,537,678	-
Total trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities included in trade and other payables	542,918,753	433,008,822
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>547,456,431</b>	<b>433,008,822</b>

### 13. Revenue

#### 13.1 Revenue comprises:

Sale of goods	1,235,306,270	1,156,422,920
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	2019	2018
<b>14. Cost of sales</b>		
<b>14.1 Cost of sales comprise:</b>		
Cost of goods sold	<u>1,108,090,984</u>	<u>1,024,589,533</u>
<b>15. Operating expenses</b>		
<b>15.1 Operating expenses is arrived after taking into account the following:</b>		
Auditors remuneration - fees	<u>1,319,997</u>	<u>786,081</u>
<b>16. Finance income</b>		
<b>16.1 Finance income comprises:</b>		
Interest received-Bank	<u>5,679,722</u>	<u>5,561,235</u>
<b>17. Income tax expense</b>		
<b>17.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss:</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current year	<u>23,960,446</u>	<u>24,715,772</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>23,960,446</b>	<b>24,715,772</b>
<b>17.2 Deferred tax</b>		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	(213,269)	2,473,468
Permanent differences	-	(781,206)
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(213,269)</u>	<u>1,692,262</u>
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<u><b>23,747,177</b></u>	<u><b>26,408,034</b></u>
<b>17.3 The income tax for the year can be reconciled to accounting profit as follows:</b>		
Profit before tax from operations	84,211,355	91,524,385
Income tax calculated at 28.0%	28.00%	28.00%
Tax effect of		
Permanent differences	0.85%	1.00%
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<u><b>28.85%</b></u>	<u><b>29.00%</b></u>

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### 18. Related parties

#### 18.1 Group companies

Ultimate Holding Company	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
Holding Company	Ranbaxy South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Group Company	Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd
Group Company	(Erstwhile Be-Tabs Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd)
Group Company	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd
Group Company	Sunpharma (Netherlands) BV
Shareholder	Community Investment Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd
Shareholder	Ranbaxy South Africa (Pty) Ltd

#### 18.2 Directors

DW Brothers  
MJ Madungandaba  
M Kaszas  
DM Sewnarain  
A Ajoodha  
G Chuma

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### 18.3 Compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows

Short-term benefits	5,933,745	5,882,408
Pension paid to pension scheme	639,190	602,406
	<u>6,572,935</u>	<u>6,484,815</u>

#### 2019

Name	Fees paid	Salaries, bonuses and performance related payments	Pensions paid or receivable	Amounts paid or payable to pension schemes	Total remuneration
Director A	2,708,481	542,844	371,492	-	3,622,817
Director D	1,391,296	151,202	135,558	-	1,678,056
Director F	996,277	143,645	132,140	-	1,272,062
<b>Total compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers</b>	<b>5,096,054</b>	<b>837,691</b>	<b>639,190</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,572,935</b>

#### 2018

Name	Fees paid	Salaries, bonuses and performance related payments	Post Retirement benefits	Board Fees	Total remuneration
Director A	2,701,296	-	354,300	653,453	3,709,049
Director D	1,272,171	-	127,749	217,284	1,617,205
Director E	-	-	-	-	-
Director F	899,357	-	120,357	138,847	1,158,561
<b>Total compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers</b>	<b>4,872,824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602,406</b>	<b>1,009,584</b>	<b>6,484,815</b>

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### 18.4 Related party transactions and balances

	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	Ranbaxy South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd	Total
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019</b>				
<b>Related party transactions</b>				
Purchases of goods	493,448,318	2,771,973	485,135,448	981,355,739
<b>Outstanding balances for related party transactions</b>				
Amounts payable	(345,813,576)	(15,327,187)	(130,489,691)	(491,630,455)
Amounts receivable	-	-	4,708,127	4,708,127
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018</b>				
<b>Related party transactions</b>				
Purchases of goods	90,893,436	5,359,816	674,862,971	771,116,223
<b>Outstanding balances for related party transactions</b>				
Amounts payable	(138,941,333)	(1,192,542)	(286,080,640)	(426,214,514)
Amounts receivable	121,591	42,190	4,708,127	4,871,908

### 19. Events after the reporting date

No events occurred between 31 March 2019 and the date the directors approved the financial statements that would have a material impact on the results as disclosed in the financial statements as set out on pages 9 to 45 or the continued existence of the company as a going concern.

### 20. Going concern

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



# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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### 21. Financial risk management

This note explains the company's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the company's future financial performance. Current year profit and loss information has been included where relevant to add further context.

#### 21.1 Market risk

##### 21.1.1 Foreign exchange risk

###### Exposure

The company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currencies, as a result of transactions with and investments in foreign companies.

In respect of purchases and payables, the company controls its volume of purchase orders to a tolerable level and avoids concentrating the purchases in a single foreign currency by diversifying such foreign currency risk exposure.

In respect of sales and receivables, the company sets a prudent credit limit to individual customers who transact with it in other foreign currencies. The directors' approval is required on the exposure to an individual customer or transaction that exceeds the limit.

###### Sensitivity

At 31 March 2019, if the South African rand weakened 10% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year and retained earnings would have been R 0 higher. Conversely, if the South African rand had strengthened 10% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year and retained earnings would have been R 0 lower.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared with the assumption that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to currency risk for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in foreign exchange rates represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates at that date over the period until the next annual balance sheet date.

##### 21.1.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

###### Exposure

The company has interest bearing assets in the form of cash balances at year end, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings, from related party borrowing within the group. These borrowings accrue interest at 8.5%

The group's borrowings and receivables are carried at amortised cost.

###### Sensitivity

At 31 March 2019, if interest rates at that date had been 0.5 % higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the company profit for the year and retained earnings would have been R 0 (2018: R0) higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

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**21.1.2** The sensitivity analysis has been prepared with the assumption that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for the relevant financial instruments in existence at that date. The changes in interest rate represent management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates at that date over the period until the next annual balance sheet date.

### 21.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

#### 21.2.1 Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted.

If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by wholesale customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash, There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties

The company has borrowings that accrues interest to related parties within the group.

#### 21.2.2 Impairment of financial assets

The company has trade receivables for sales of inventory that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

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### 21.2.2 Trade receivables and contract assets

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month before 31 December 2018 or 1 January 2019 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

#### Previous accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables

In the prior year, the impairment of trade receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model. Individual receivables which were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables were assessed collectively to determine whether there was objective evidence that an impairment had been incurred but not yet been identified. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses were recognised in a separate provision for impairment. The group considered that there was evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators were present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and
- default or late payments (more than 30 days overdue).

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised were written off against the provision when there was no expectation of recovering additional cash.

### 21.2.3 Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired financial assets:

#### Impairment losses

- individually impaired receivables (previous accounting policy)	4,604,630	3,716,981
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	<u>4,604,630</u>	<u>3,716,981</u>

# Sonke Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Limited

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### 21.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in the operating companies of the group in accordance with practice and limits set by the group. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

### 21.3.1 Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities, and net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. For interest rate swaps the cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

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	Between 6 months and 1 year	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
<b>Contractual maturities of financial liabilities</b>			
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019</b>			
<b>Non-derivatives</b>			
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 12)	51,288,298	51,288,298	542,918,753
Related party payables	491,630,455	491,630,455	-
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>542,918,753</b>	<b>542,918,753</b>	<b>542,918,753</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018</b>			
<b>Non-derivatives</b>			
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 12)	4,279,015	4,279,015	433,008,822
Related party payables	426,214,514	426,214,514	-
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>430,493,530</b>	<b>430,493,530</b>	<b>433,008,822</b>

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	2019	2018
<b>22. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>60,464,178</b>	<b>65,116,351</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Income tax expense	23,747,177	26,408,034
Finance income	(5,679,722)	(5,561,235)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	653,797	10,097,453
Movement in bad debts and stock provisions	4,333,975	3,716,981
Gains and losses on foreign exchange realised in profit or loss	-	3,229,742
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Adjustments for increase in inventories	(808,714)	(76,073,460)
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in trade accounts receivable	(91,299,976)	43,824,806
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in trade accounts payable	114,450,461	(63,876,256)
<b>Net cash flows from operations</b>	<b>105,861,176</b>	<b>6,882,416</b>