REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2019

PATEL SHAH JOSHI & ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2019

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER PARTICULARS - 31 MARCH 2019

DIRECTORS Thomas Kurusinkal Antony

Rajesh Khushalchand Shah

REGISTERED OFFICE Plot No. L R 209/13257/1

3rd Floor, Centre Point

Parklands Road

P O Box 41684 - 00100

NAIROBI

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS Plot No. L R 209/20162

M02, Mezzanine Floor, Park Place

2nd Avenue Parklands P O Box 66180 - 00800

NAIROBI

SECRETARY Richard Maina Kamami

Certified Public Secretary (Kenya)

P O Box 14474 - 00100

NAIROBI

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS Patel Shah Joshi & Associates

Certified Public Accountants

P O Box 41684 - 00100

NAIROBI

BANKER Diamond Trust Bank Kenya Limited

Cross Road Branch

P O Box 28575 - 00100

NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year amounting to K Sh 10,321,821 (2018 loss: K Sh 83,055,759) has been adjusted to the revenue reserves.

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

DIRECTORS

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURES TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

DIRECTOR	
Date:	

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved by the board of directors on	2019 and signed on its behalf by:		
Director	Director		
Date:			

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sun Pharma East Africa Limited set out on pages 6 to 18. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

Basis for opinion

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting
a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may
involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal
control.

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

Auditor's responsibility for the financial statements (continued)

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude, on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal requirements

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

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

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

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

Patel Shah Joshi & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi
2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
Turnover		738,525,494	564,783,550
Cost of sales		(553,514,491)	(542,560,716)
Gross profit		185,011,003	22,222,834
Interest income Net foreign exchange fluctuations Administration costs Marketing expenses Other operating costs		(69,093,189) (96,575,133)	11,826,555 (64,187,212) (85,686,741) (1,005,848)
Operating profit / (loss) Finance cost	3 4	18,406,287 (1,885,737)	(116,830,412) (995,765)
Profit / (loss) before tax		16,520,551	(117,826,177)
Tax	5	(6,198,729)	
Net profit / (loss) after tax		10,321,821	(83,055,759)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year statement of changes in equity	transferred	10,321,821 ======	(83,055,759) ======

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

ASSETS	Notes	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
Non-current assets			
Furniture, equipment & vehicles	6	2,296,416	3,051,875
Intangible assets	7	63,415	126,832
Deferred tax	8	61,153,195	67,350,696
		63,513,026	70,529,403
Current assets			
Inventories	9	197,293,735	222,814,431
Trade and other receivables	10	243,998,631	216,374,946
Cash and cash equivalents	11	17,004,710	47,774,643
Tax recoverable		3,505	4,118
		458,300,581	486,968,138
Total assets		521,813,607	557,497,541
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		=======	=======
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	100,000	100,000
Revenue deficit		(153,843,427)	(164,165,249)
		(153,743,427)	(164,065,249)
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	50,183,668	48,340,932
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	625,373,366	673,221,858
		625,373,366	673,221,858
Total equity and liabilities		521,813,607 ======	557,497,541 ======

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5
The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial	statements	were	approved	by	the	Board	of	Directors	on	2019	and
signed on its	behalf by:-										

DIRECTOR **DIRECTOR**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital	Revenue reserve	Total
	K Sh	K Sh	K Sh
Balance as at 1 April 2018	100,000	(81,109,490)	(81,009,490)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(83,055,759)	(83,055,759)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	100,000	(164,165,249)	(164,065,249)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,321,821	10,321,821
Balance as at 31 March 2019	100,000 =====	(153,843,427)	(153,743,427)

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

TOR THE PEAR ENDED OF MARKOT 2010	Notes	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
Operating activities			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations Tax paid	15	(30,834,655) (615)	38,213,780 (10,941)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating ac	tivities	(30,835,270)	38,202,839
(Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equiva	alents	(30,835,270)	38,202,839
Movement in cash and cash equivalents		======	======
At start of the year (Decrease) / increase during the year Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		47,774,643 (30,835,270) 65,337	22,322,859 38,202,839 (12,751,055)
At end of the year	11	17,004,710	47,774,643

Report of the independent auditors - page 4 & 5

The accounting policies and notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Accounting convention

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

b) Depreciation

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

Motor vehicles	25 %
Office equipment	12.5 %
Furniture & equipment	12.5 %

c) Intangible assets

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

d) Inventories

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

e) Trade and other receivables

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

g) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Any difference between the proceeds received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the year of the borrowing as an interest expense. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

h) Trade and other payables

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Foreign exchange flactuations

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

j) Taxation

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

k) Deferred tax

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

I) Revenue recognition

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

All other income is recognised on receipt basis.

m) Comparative figures

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. MEASURES FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR

a) Marketing Strategy

During 2019-20, the Company intends to restructure the bonus plan and revise the product pricing policy . In order to increase the market size and boost sales, the company intends to focus more on institutional business in addition to the current distributors. Further, the company will make an addition of four new products during the ensuing year thus further improving the revenues.

b) Operational efficiency

The Company carried out a goal setting exercise for all divisions. The focus was on market detailing, intensifying the reach to hospitals and doctors and providing useful feedback for management action and follow-up. This gave the company more operational control during the year thus no much change will happen in the year 2019-20.

c) Staffing

The Company added 5 staffs during 2018-19. It does not intend to add more during 2019-20.

d) Cost reduction

During 2019-20, the Company will embark on economising major expenses such as rent with a view to achieving optimum return for the outlay on such support-related expenditure.

OUTLOOK 2019-20

The Company expects improved performance during 2019-20 and the years thereafter. The company will leverage the soft credit terms availed by the parent company to ensure constant availability of the entire range of products and will enhance the marketing efficiencies through constant feed-back initiative introduced during the year 2018-19, and improving control over the marketing team..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

FOF	R THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019	2040	2040
3.	OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
	is stated after charging:		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	63,417	63,417
	Auditors' remuneration	250,000	250,000
	Depreciation	755,459	1,005,848
	Directors' remuneration	10,358,423	9,773,940
	Staff cost - Note 17	76,774,515	60,155,964
4.	FINANCE COST	=======	=======
	Interest on loan	1,962,428	1,920,265
	Foreign exchange fluctuations	(76,691)	(924,500)
		1,885,737	995,765
5.	TAX	======	======
	This comprises:		
	Current tax	1,228	-
	Deferred tax charge / (credit) - Note 8	6,197,501	,
	Tax charge / (credit)	6,198,729 ======	(34,770,418)
	The tax on the company's profit / (loss) before tax differs from arise using the basic tax rate as follows:		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	16,520,551	(117,826,177)
	Tax calculated at the rate of 30% Tax effects of :-	4,956,165	(35,347,853)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,241,773	576,380
	Permanent difference on motor vehicles restriction	791	1,055
	Tax charge / (credit)	6,198,729	(34,770,418)
		=======	=======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

6.	FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AN	ND VEHICLES			
		Furniture & Equipment K Sh	Office Equipment K Sh	Motor Vehicles K Sh	Total K Sh
	COST				
	As at 01 April 2018	55,125 	26,680	6,075,000	6,156,805
	As at 31 March 2019	55,125 	26,680	6,075,000	6,156,805
	DEPRECIATION				
	As at 01 April 2018	12,920	8,806	3,083,204	3,104,930
	Charge for the year	5,276	2,234	747,949	755,459
	As at 31 March 2019	18,196	11,040	3,831,153	3,860,389
	CARRYING VALUES				
	CARRYING VALUES As at 31 March 2019	36,929	15,640	2,243,848	2,296,416
	As at 31 March 2018	42,205	===== 17,874	====== 2,991,797	3,051,875
		=====	=====	======	=======
7.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS			2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
	At start of year			317,083	317,083
	At end of year			317,083	317,083
	Amortisation				
	At start of year			190,251	126,834
	Charge for the year			63,417	63,417
	At end of year			253,668	190,251
	CARRYING VALUE				
	As at 31 March			63,415	126,832
				=====	=====

Intangible assets refer to the cost of acquisition of tally accounting software & payroll software.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

of the above.

8.	DEFERRED TAX		2019 K Sh	Z018 K Sh
	Deferred taxes are calculated, in full, on all taxes an enacted tax rate of 30%. The movement of			ty method using
	At start of year Charge / (credit) to profit or loss - Note 5		(67,350,696) 6,197,501	(32,580,278) (34,770,418)
	At end of year		(61,153,195)	(67,350,696)
	Deferred tax asset and deferred tax charge following items:			
		01-Apr-18	Charge to P / L	31-Mar-19
	Deferred tax asset Tax losses carried forward Unrealised exchange differences	K Sh (71,173,512) 3,822,816	K Sh	K Sh (61,133,737) (19,458)
	Net deferred tax asset	(67,350,696) ======		
9.	INVENTORIES			
	Stock-in-trade		193,946,579	194,021,212
	Merchandise-in- transit		3,347,157	28,793,219
			197,293,735	222,814,431
10.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		=======	=======
	Trade receivables		236,027,433	207,836,844
	Other receivables		6,736,144	6,996,365
	Prepayments		1,235,054	1,541,737
			243,998,631 ======	216,374,946
11.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Cash in hand		30,667	16,380
	Balances at bank		16,974,043	47,758,263
			17,004,710	47,774,643
			=======	=======
	For the purpose of the statement of cash flow	ws, the year end cas	sh and cash equiv	alents comprise

2019

2018

- 15 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12.	SHARE CAPITAL	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
	Authorized, issued & fully paid-up: 1,000 Ordinary Shares of K Sh 100 each	100,000	100,000
13.	BORROWINGS	=====	=====
	Non - current Loan from related party - Note 16	50,183,668 ======	48,340,932 ======

The loan from related party (Sun Pharma Global FZE) carries interest at 4% per annum on outstanding principal amount from 1st April 2015. The loan is unsecured and has no fixed repayment schedule.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	625,373,366	673,221,858
Balance due to related party - Note 16	609,173,043	666,858,298
Provisions and accruals	13,607,499	3,421,491
Trade payables	2,592,823	2,942,068

15. CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Reconciliation of profit / (loss) before tax to cash (used in) / generated from operations:

Profit / (loss) before tax	16,520,551	(117,826,177)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible asset	63,417	63,417
Depreciation	755,459	1,005,848
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	(185,028)	11,826,555
Interest expense	1,962,428	1,920,265
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease in inventories	25,520,696	157,215,013
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(27,623,685)	4,767,548
Decrease in payables	(47,848,492)	(20,758,690)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(30,834,655)	38,213,780
	=======	=======

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

16.	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
	The following arm's length transactions were carried out with common shareholding and / or common directorships.	parties which are	related through
	Purchases of goods	436,729,684 ======	361,608,673 ======
	Interest charged on loan	1,962,428 =====	1,920,265 =====
	The following amounts are due to related parties:		
	Payables to related party - Note 14 Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd	609,173,043	666,858,298
	Borrowing from related party - Note 13 Sun Pharma Global FZE	50,183,668 ======	48,340,932 =====
17.	STAFF COST		
	Directors' remuneration	10,358,423	9,773,940
	Salaries and wages - Administrative Salaries and wages - Marketing Staff welfare	39,405,290 34,498,316 2,870,909	

The average number of staff in employment during the year was 56 (2018:52).

18. INCORPORATION AND DOMICILE

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

76,774,515

=======

60,155,964

=======

19. CURRENCY

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

a) Capital risk

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

b) Credit risk

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

c) Interest rate risk

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

d) Liquidity risk

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

e) Market risk

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

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
Turnover	738,525,494	564,783,550
Less: Cost of sales		
Opening stock	222,814,431	
Purchases	517,839,851	
Product registration fees & regulatory expenses	10,153,944	
Closing stock	(197,293,735)	,
Cost of sales		542,560,716
Gross profit	185,011,003	22,222,834
Foreign exchange fluctuations Interest income	(185,028) 4,094	11,826,555
	184,830,069	34,049,389
Less: Expenses		
Administration	69,093,189	
Marketing	96,575,133	85,686,741
Finance	1,885,737	995,765
Depreciation	755,459	
	168,309,518	151,875,566
Profit / (loss) before tax	16,520,551	(117,826,177)
	=======	=======

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 K Sh	2018 K Sh
ADMINISTRATION		
Accountancy fees	1,925,000	2,369,197
Amortisation charge	63,417	63,417
Audit fees	250,000	250,000
Bank charges	443,074	384,457
Computer expenses	87,649	147,694
Directors' remuneration	10,358,423	9,773,940
Fines & penalties	-	1,000
Immigration & work permit expenses	976,728	865,914
Insurance	1,409,919	1,586,415
License	73,000	29,625
Miscellaneous expenses	32,597	74,512
Motor vehicles running expenses	558,764	312,200
Postage, telephone and internet	1,183,040	1,367,208
Printing & stationery	196,658	226,945
Professional fees	536,159	8,638,202
Rent expenses	5,869,152	5,651,552
Salaries and wages	39,405,290	28,970,965
Secretarial fees	55,668	-
Staff welfare	2,870,909	1,934,236
Subscription	10,000	5,000
Travelling expenses	2,537,189	1,389,033
Training & development	250,554	145,700
	69,093,189	64,187,212
MARKETING	=======	=======
Marketing expenses	34,498,316	29,250,763
Salaries and wages	35,590,799	30,736,587
Travelling expenses	26,486,018	25,699,391
Transming steps most		
	96,575,133	85,686,741
FINANCE COST	=======	=======
	1 062 428	1 020 265
Interest on loan	1,962,428 (76,691)	1,920,265
Foreign exchange fluctuations	(70,091)	(924,500)
	1,885,737	995,765
	======	=======
DEPRECIATION		
Motor vehicles	747,949	997,266
Office equipment	2,234	2,553
Furniture, fittings & equipment	5,276	6,029
	755,459	1,005,848
	=======	=======