STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH, 2019

Segun Thomas & Co.
Chartered Accountants

member firm of INPACT International

INPACT

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH, 2019

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INPACT MEMBER

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Strides Lifesciences Limited which 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 cashflows for the year ended 31 March 2019 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 9 to 30.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN, 2004 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011 and for such internal controls as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITORS

Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. **We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.** Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company's financial position as at 31 March, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No.6 2011 and the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirement of schedule 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, we confirm that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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;

iii) The Company's financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Folorunsho. O. Thomas

Folorunsho O. Thomas
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000004929
for and on behalf of:-

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
3G/ICAN
0299561

Segun Thomas & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
23rd August, 2019

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019

In accordance with the provision of sections 334 and 335 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAP C20) Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and its results for that year. This responsibility includes ensuring that:

- Proper accounting records are maintained;
- Appropriate internal control procedures are instituted which, as far as is reasonably possible, safe guard the asset, prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- Applicable accounting standards are followed;
- Suitable accounting policies and standards are adopted and consistently applied;
- Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent; and
- The going concern basis is used, unless it is in appropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

The Directors accept responsibility for these financial statements which have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No.6, 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAP C20) Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004.

The Directors are of the opinion that these financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the period and its results for that period. They further accept responsibility for the maintenance of the accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors that indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for twelve months from the date of this statement.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ranju Nair. S.
Director

Kelechi Eke Ejere
Director

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

	Note	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
		₦'000	₦'000
Revenue	4	161,123	240,911
Cost of sales	5	(81,192)	(141,742)
Gross profit		79,931	99,168
Other operating income	6	2,889	2,390
Selling and distribution expenses	7	(41,907)	(40,686)
Administrative expenses	8	(152,584)	(175,479)
Operating Loss		(111,671)	(114,608)
Financial income	9	1,966	9,445
Financial charges	10	(296)	(407)
Loss before taxation	11	**(110,001)**	**(105,571)**
Taxation	12	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	**(110,001)**	**(105,571)**
		-	-
Total comprehensive income at		**(110,001)**	**(105,571)**
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	**13a**	**(4,400)**	**(4,223)**
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	**13b**	**(4,400)**	**(4,223)**

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH, 2019

	Note	31'March 2019 ₦'000	31'March 2018 ₦'000
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14a	45,278	58,966
Intangible asset	14b	770,123	812,908
Deferred tax aseet	12c	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**815,402**	**871,874**
Current assets			
Inventories	15a	48,771	31,918
Trade and other receivables	16	60,746	44,924
Prepayments	17	7,697	9,080
Cash and cash equivalent	18	25,616	120,769
Total Current Assets		**142,829**	**206,692**
Total assets		**958,231**	**1,078,566**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	19	2,500	2,500
Revenue reserve		(215,572)	(105,571)
Total equity		**(213,072)**	**(103,071)**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loan from Related Company	20	1,135,795	1,135,795
		1,135,795	**1,135,795**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	21	32,272	45,412
Customers' deposits	22	2,807	-
Deposit for Shares	23	429	429
Taxation	12	-	-
Total current liabilities		**35,508**	**45,841**
Total liabilities		**1,171,303**	**1,181,637**
Total equity and liabilities		**958,231**	**1,078,566**

The financial statements and notes on pages 5 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 20th August, 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Ranju Nair. S.
Director

Kelechi Eke Ejere
Director

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019

	Share Capital ₦'000	Retained Earnings ₦'000	Revaluation Reserve ₦'000	TOTAL ₦'000
Balance as at 1st April 2018	2,500	(105,571)	-	(103,071)
Total Comprehensive for the Period	-	(110,001)	-	(110,001)
Other comprehensive income				
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**2,500**	**(215,572)**	-	**(213,072)**
Balance as at 1st April 2017	-	-		-
Total Comprehensive for the Period	2,500	(105,571)	-	(103,071)
Other comprehensive income				
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**2,500**	(105,571)	-	**(103,071)**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019

	31 March 2019 ₦'000	31 March 2018 ₦'000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	**(110,001)**	**(105,571)**
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation of PPE	14,138	12,339
Amortisation of trademark	42,785	42,785
Loss on assets disposal	-	868
Financial income	(1,966)	(9,445)
Financial Charges	296	407
	55,253	**46,954**
Operating profit (loss) before changes in working capital	**(54,748)**	**(58,617)**
Working capital changes		
Changes in Inventory	(16,853)	(31,918)
Changes in Trade and other receivables	(15,823)	(44,924)
Changes in Prepayment	1,385	(9,080)
Change in trade and other payables	(13,141)	45,412
Changes in customers deposits	2,807	-
	(41,624)	**(40,510)**
Cash generated from operations	**(96,372)**	**(99,127)**
Tax paid	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(96,372)**	**(99,127)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(451)	(74,663)
Purchase of intangible asset	-	(855,692)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	-	2,490
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-
Financial income	1,966	9,445
Net cash flow from investing activities	**1,516**	**(918,421)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Capital inflow	-	2,929
Loan fron related company	-	1,135,795
Financial Charges	(296)	(407)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(296)**	**1,138,317**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(95,153)**	**120,769**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	120,769	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**25,616**	**120,769**

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
MONTHS FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 MARCH, 2019
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1(a) Corporate Information

Strides Lifesciences Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on April 10, 2017 and commenced operation immediately. The company is domiciled in Nigeria. The registered and operational address of the Company is No 7, Obasa Street, Off Oba Akran way , Ikeja, Lagos.

The Principal activity of the company is importation, buying and selling of pharmaceutical products.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of IFRSs

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP 20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

The financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2019 (including comparatives) were approved and authorized for issue by the board of Directors on 20th August, 2019.

b) Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all of which have been measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentational Currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

d) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses; actual results may differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments applied in arriving at these estimates are based on the best information available to management at the time such estimates were made.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

e) Going concern status

The Company was unable to make profit due to the harsh ecenomic condition subsisting in the nation. The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) <u>Foreign currency transactions</u>

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated and recorded in Naira at the actual exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-Monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

a) Financial instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either or settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company's non-derivative financial assets are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

ii) Non- derivative financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: loan and borrowings and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

c) <u>Property plant and equipment</u>

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. The cost of construction recognized includes the cost of material, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the year the asset is de-recognized.

ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment which reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term in which case the assets are depreciated over the useful life.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset category	Useful lives
Building	20 Years
Plant and machinery	5 Years
Furnitures and fixtures	5 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Motor vehicles	5 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Capital work-in- progress is not depreciated. The attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant asset category immediately the asset is available for use and depreciated accordingly.

d) Intangible assets

i Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

ii Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the assets, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight –line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

e Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognized in the Group's statement of financial position.

f Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realized value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on:

Purchased finished goods	Purchase cost on a first –in, first – out basis including transportation and clearing costs.
Goods – in – Transit	Purchase cost incurred to date.

Net realized value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Allowance is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

g) Impairment

i Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired .A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by Companying together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred ,adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an assets or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in respect of CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amounts of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets (excluding Goodwill for which impairment loss is not recognized), impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

h) <u>Non-current assets held for sale</u>

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are re-measured in accordance with the company's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets and deferred tax assets which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re measurement are recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

i) <u>Employee benefit</u>

(i) Pension fund obligations

A defined contribution plan is a post- employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

In line with the provisions of the pension Reform Act 2004, the Company instituted a defined contribution pension scheme for its permanent Staff. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Company's contributions are charged to profit or loss account. The Company's contribution is the required minimum of 10% while employees also contribute 8% of their insurable earnings (basic, housing and transport).

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employees benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

k) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position. If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, sales returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exist that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discount will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized. Transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership is believed to be transferred to the buyer at the point of delivery to the buyer.

m) Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss as deduction to the related expenses on a systematic basis in the same periods in which such expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

n) Financial income and Financial charges

i) Financial income

These are interest on short term deposits which are made for varying periods and interest earned on various bank accounts.

ii) Financial charges

Interest paid is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest bearing financial liability.

o) Income Tax

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rate statutorily enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been statutorily enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method, which represents taxation at the current rate of corporate tax on all timing differences between the accounting values and their corresponding tax values.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the amount will be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

p) Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares

q) Related Parties

Related parties include the parent Company and any subsidiary or associated of the parent Company; Directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence on the operating policies of the Company are also considered to be related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

r) Application of new and revised standards and interpretations

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated.

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2019

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transaction*
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*
- Amendment to IFRS 9 *Fiancial Instrument - 2020*
- *IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over income tax treatment - 2020*

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

This standard replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS18 *Revenue* , IFRIC13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 *Transfer of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31 *Revenue – Barter of Transactions Involving Advertising Services.*

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue :at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. This new standard will most likely have a significant impact on the Company, which will include a possible change in the timing of when revenue is recognized and the amount of revenue recognised.

IFRS 15 Is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after1 January2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the amendments for the year ending 31 December 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

On 24 July 2014, the IASB issued the final IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments*

Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

This standard will have a significant impact on the Company, which will include changes in the measurement bases of the Company's financial assets to amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. Even though these measurement categories are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into these categories are significantly different. In addition, the IFRS 9 impairment model has been changed from an "incurred loss" model from IAS 39 to an "expected credit loss" model, which is expected to increase the provision for bad debts recognised in the Company.

The amendments apply retrospectively.

4 Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods.

When applicable, further information about the assumption made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

a) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes. For short-term trade receivables, no disclosure of fair value is presented when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

5 Financial risk management

The Company has no exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risk, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework by developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect change in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company management oversees compliance with risk policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The Company's principal exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Management has an effective customer / distributor credit assessment process under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's distributorship agreement standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered to seal the distributorship arrangement. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases, bank references.

Purchase limit are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Marketing Manager; these limits are reviewed quarterly. Customers that fail to meet the Company's bench mark credit worthiness may transact with the Company only on a cash or payment basis. The Company's payment and delivery terms and conditions offered to customers provide various credit limits based on individual customers.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customers, geographic location, industry, aging profile, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Trade and other receivables relate mainly to the Company's Distributors/wholesale customers. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are place on a restricted customer list and monitored by the Sales Department, and future sale are made on a cash or payment basis.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of loses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical date of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligation, these excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's Objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

The Objective of Market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the returns.

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low to keep prices within profitable range.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risks is assigned to senior management. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliations and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedure to address the risks identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational loses and proposed remediation action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance when it is effective

4 Revenue

Revenue for the year which arose from the sales of pharmaceutical products:

i Within Nigeria	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Sales	161,123	240,911
	161,123	**240,911**

5 Cost of sales

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Materials consumed	81,192	141,742
Direct expenses	-	-
Cost of sales	**81,192**	**141,742**

6 Other operating income

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance claim	-	133
Exchange gain	217	2,256
Other Income	2,672	-
	2,889	**2,390**

7 Selling and distribution expenses

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Advertising and publicity	16,876	19,512
Distribution expenses	25,031	21,174
	41,907	**40,686**

8 Administrative expenses

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Audit fees	1,500	1,500
Tax Consultancy Fee	500	
Loss on sale of assets	-	868
Communication	890	800
Depreciation	14,138	12,339
Amortization - Intangible	42,785	42,785
Electricity and power	695	622
Exchange loss	6,613	-
Immigration	2,173	1,756
Insurance	1,473	-
Fuel	-	526
Medical	386	808.9
Registrations & Permits	2,230	4,480
Newspaper and periodicals	61	-
Printing and stationeries	243	518
Rent	8,282	5,145
Repairs and maintenance	8,892	14,455
Salaries and wages	51,374	75,268
Industrial Training Fund-ITF	514	524
Entertainment	119	
Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund-NSITF	592	-
Staff welfare & training	2,386	3,278
Transport and travelling	6,738	9,307
	152,584	**175,479**

9 Financial income

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Interest income on term deposit	1,966	9,445

10 Financial charges

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Bank charges	296	407
Loan interest	-	-
	296	407

11 Loss before taxation

i) Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	14,138	12,339
Amortisation on intangible assets	42,785	42,785
Auditors fees	1,500	1,500
Directors' emoluments	-	-

ii) Emolument of directors and employees

a) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors were:

Fees	-	-
Other emoluments	-	-

b) The emoluments of the highest paid Director (excluding pension contributions) amounted to - -

iii) Staff numbers and costs:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	No	No
The average number of persons employed (excluding directors) in the Company during the year was as follows:		
Administration and Finance	3	3
Marketing and Operation	36	36
	39	39

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	₦'000	₦'000
Wages and salaries including staff bonus and gratuity	51,374	75,268

iv) The table below shows the number of employees of the Company (other than Directors) who earned over N60,000 in the year and which fell within the bands stated below:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	No	No
N300,001 - N600.000	4	4
N600,001 - N1,000,000	22	22
N1,000,001 - N2,000,000	11	11
N2,000,001 - N3,500,000	1	1
N3,500,000 above	1	1
	39	39

12 Taxation

(a) Current Income Tax

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
(i) Per statement of profit or loss:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Income tax payable on result for the year	-	-
Income tax	-	
Minimum tax	-	-
Education tax	-	-
	-	-
Under provision in previous year		
Income tax	-	-
Education tax	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-

(ii) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Corporation tax is calculated at 30% of the estimated taxable profit for the year. The charge for taxation in these financial statements is based on the Company Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN, 2004.

The Company is not liable to payment of company income tax and minimum tax on the result for the year because it has no taxable profit and has more than 25% foreign equity participation.

The charge for education tax is based on the provisions of Education Tax Act, CAP E4, LFN, 2004.

The Company is not liable to education tax because it has no assessable profit.

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Profit (Loss) before tax	(110,001)	(105,571)
Tax at the statutory corporation tax rate of 30 %	(33,000)	(31,671)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(802)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	17,737	16,797
Education tax at 2% of assessable profit	-	-
Adjusted loss unrelieved	16,065	14,585
Capital allowances absorbed	-	-
Balancing charge (Allowance)	-	289
Under provision in previous year	-	-
Minimum tax	-	-
Deferred tax provision	-	-
Tax expense recognized in profit or loss	(0)	(0)
Effective tax rate	0%	0%

The tax rate used for March 2019 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 30% and 2% (for tertiary education tax) payable by corporate entities in Nigeria on taxation profits under tax law in the country, for the year ended 31 March 2019.

12 Taxation (continued)

(b) Tax Payable

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
Opening balance per Statement of Financial Position	₦'000	₦'000
Income tax	-	-
Minimum tax	-	-
Education tax	-	-
Payment during the year		
Income tax	-	-
Education tax	-	-
Write off provision	-	-
	-	-
Charges for the year		
Income tax	-	-
Minimum tax	-	-
Education tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Closing balance per Statement of Financial Position	-	-

(c) **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax was not recognised during the period because the company made a loss of N109,781,009 and are not sure they will be making profit in the next financial year to reverse this provision. Therefore the deferred tax will be recognised when the company is sure of profitability.

13 Earnings Per Share

(a) Basisc Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of share capital used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Profit/(Loss) attributed to the equity holders	(110,001)	(105,571)
Weighted average number of share capital **('000)**	2,500	2,500
Basic earnings per share **(kobo)**	(4,400)	(4,223)

(b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of share capital used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders	(110,001)	(105,571)
Weighted average number of share capital	2,500	2,500
Diluted earnings per share **(kobo)**	(4,400)	(4,223)

14a Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Land and Building	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Vehicle	Office & Household Equipments	Plant and Machinery	Total
Cost	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 April 2018	-	2,104	61,920	2,978	3,589	70,591
Additions during the year	-	119	-	332	-	451
Disposal	-	-		-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	**2,223**	**61,920**	**3,310**	**3,589**	**71,041**
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	2,104	65,992	2,978	3,589	74,663
Disposal	-	-	(4,072)	-	-	(4,072)
As at 31 March 2018	-	**2,104**	**61,920**	**2,978**	**3,589**	**70,591**
Depreciation and impairment		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 April 2018	-	304	10,722	256	342	11,625
Charge for the year	-	615	12,384	421	718	14,138
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	**919**	**23,106**	**677**	**1,060**	**25,763**
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	304	11,437	256	342	**12,340**
Disposal	-	-	(715)	-	-	**(715)**
As at 31 March 2018	-	**304**	**10,722**	**256**	**342**	**11,625**
Carrying Amount						
As at 31 March 2019	-	**1,304**	**38,814**	**2,632**	**2,529**	**45,278**
As at 31 March 2018	-	**1,800**	**51,198**	**2,722**	**3,247**	**58,966**

14b Intangible Assets

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
Acquired Trademarks	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cost as at 1 April 2018	855,692	855,692
Addition	-	-
A	**855,692**	**855,692**
Amortisation		
Amortisation as at 1 April 2018	(42,785)	-
Charge for the year	(42,785)	(42,785)
B	**(85,569)**	**(42,785)**
NBV (A+B)	**770,123**	**812,908**

14c The company purchased exclusive trademark right for 130 pharmaceutical products from an associated company at the above capitalised cost. This will be amortised for a period of 20 years.

15a Inventories

	31 Mar. 2019	31 Mar. 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Raw materials	-	-
Goods in transit	-	-
Finished goods	48,771	31,918
	48,771	31,918
Damaged/obsolete allowance	-	-
	48,771	**31,918**

16 Trade and other receivables

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade receivables	59,456	30,486
Staff receivables	872.50	-
Other receivables	417	14,437
	60,746	**44,924**

17 Prepayments

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance prepaid	251	-
Rent prepaid	1,735	6,078
Trademark prepaid	3,003	-
NAFDAC	2,707	3,003
	7,697	**9,080**

18 Cash and cash equivalent

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Cash in hand	328	74
Cash at bank	25,287	120,695
	25,616	**120,769**

19 Share capital

a Authorized ordinary shares of ₦1 each

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
In number of shares	10,000	10,000
In value	**10,000**	**10,000**

b Issued and fully paid

In number of shares	2,500	2,500
In value	**2,500**	**2,500**

20 Related Party Transactions

Details of amount due to related parties are stated below:

Due to related Company	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
Non current liabilities	₦'000	₦'000
Borrowings		
Loan from SPCL	916,414	916,414
Loan SPCL	15,860	15,860
SPCL AFM Fund	177,749	189,084
SPCL Advance	25,772	14,437
	1,135,795	**1,135,795**

Loan and advances from Strides Pharma Cyprus Limited (SPCL) represents interest free loan given to Strides Lifesciences Limited (SLL) for operational activities, Trademark registration and acquisition, purchase and importation of goods. The loan is repayable when the cashflow of the company improves.

21 Trade and other payables

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade payables	8,495	20,814
Other payables	23,777	24,598
	32,272	45,412

The details of other payables are stated below:

Other payables

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
Salary payable	2,548	4,713
Pension fund payables	231	1,497
Medical Rep Float	3,499	2,602
Accruals	4,357	4,357
Audit fees payable	1,500	1,500
Tax Consultancy Fee Payable	500	-
Gratuity payable	9,485	9,485
Others	1,657	445
	23,777	24,598

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases; the directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value.

22 Customers Deposits

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Customers deposits	2,807	-

23 Deposit for shares

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	₦'000	₦'000
Deposit for shares	429	429

24 Financial Instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivable from customer.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was

	Note	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
		₦'000	₦'000
Trade and other receivables	16	59,874	44,924
Staff receivables	16	873	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18	25,616	120,769
		86,362	165,693

ii) Impairment losses

The ageing of receivables at the reporting period was:

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	₦'000	₦'000
Amount now due	59,456	30,486
Bad debt	-	-
	59,456	30,486

(b) Liqudity risk

Liquidity risk arises when a Company encounters difficulties to meet commitments associated with liabilities and other repayment obligations. Such risk may result from inadequate market depth, disruption or refinancing problems. The Company's objective is to manage this risk by limiting depth, disruption or refinancing problems. The Company's objective is to manage this risk by limiting its exposure and maintaining sufficient back up facilities.

The details of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments are stated below:

	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flow	Less than I year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Non derivative financial liabilities 31 Mar. 2019	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Related Companies'loans	1,135,795	1,135,795	1,135,795	-	-
Due to related company	-	-	-		
Trade and other payables	32,272	32,272	32,272	-	-
	1,168,067	1,168,067	1,168,067	-	-

	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flow	12 months or less	1-2 years	2-4 years
Non derivative financial liabilities 31 Mar. 2018	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Related Companies'loans	1,135,795	1,135,795	1,135,795	-	-
Due to related company	-	-	-		
Trade and other payables	45,412	45,412	45,412	-	-
	1,181,208	1,181,208	1,181,208	-	-

(c) Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amount shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Note	31-Mar-19 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	31-Mar-18 Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Asset carried at amortised cost		**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**N'000**
Trade and other receivables	16	59,874	59,874	44,924	44,924
Cash and cash equivalent	18	25,616	25,616	120,769	120,769
		85,489	**85,489**	**165,693**	**165,693**
Liabilities carried at amortised cost		**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Due to related company (unsecured loans)	20	1,135,795	1,135,795	1,135,795	1,135,795
Trade and other payables	21	32,272	32,272	45,412	45,412
Customers' deposits	22	2,807	2,807	-	-
		1,170,875	**1,170,875**	**1,181,208**	**1,181,208**

25 Contigent liabilities

There were no contigent liabilities at 31 March, 2019

26 Events after financial year end

There are no significant subsequent events which could have had material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019 that has not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the financial statements.

27 Reclassification of balances

Certain comparative balances have been reclassified to ensure proper disclosure and uniformity with current year's presentation.

28 Capital commitments

There are no capital commitment at year end.

STRIDES LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
VALUE ADDED STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2019

	31 Mar. 2019 ₦'000	%	31 Mar. 2018 ₦'000	%
Revenue	161,123		240,911	
Other operating income				
Financial income	2,889		2,390	
	164,012		243,300	
Bought in materials and services	(208,194)		(218,072)	
Value added	(44,183)	100	25,228	100
% of value added to total income	**-26.94%**		**10.37%**	
Applied as follows:				
To employees				
Salaries, wages and other benefits	51,374	(116)	75,268	298
To providers of finance				
Financial charges	296	(1)	407	2
To Government				
Taxation	-	-	-	-
Retained in the business				
PPE replacement (depreciation)	14,148	(32)	55,124	218
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(110,001)	249	(105,571)	(418)
	(44,183)	**100**	**25,228**	**100**

Note:

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth among employees, capital providers, government and that retained for future creation of wealth.