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General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Market research activities
Directors	IF Oliver A Dhaniraj T Msimanga
Registered office	Southdown Office Park Building A Centurion, Gauteng South Africa 0157
Postal address	Postnet Suite 100 Private Bag X 32 Highveld Park 0169
Bankers	Nedbank
Auditors	GNR Auditors Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Company registration number	2009/019696/07
Tax reference number	9042346222



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The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the shareholder.

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(Registration number: 2009/019696/07) Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied 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, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2025 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5 - 6.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 15, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 16 May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financjal statements

IF Oliver

T Msimanga

Friday, 16 May 2025

A Dhaniraj

(Registration number: 2009/019696/07) Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Nature of business

Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the marketing research industry. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

3. Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors IF Oliver	Changes
NY Shah	Resigned Thursday, 07
	March 2024
A Dhaniraj	Appointed Thursday, 07 March 2024
T Msimanga	Appointed Thursday, 07 March 2024

5. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

7. Auditors

GNR Auditors continued in office as auditors for the company for 2024.

	d Accountants (SA) stered Auditors	
 ☎ 018 293 2726 ☎ 018 462 8039 (Klerksdorp) ⓐ 018 293 2753 ⓑ 018 462 8245 (Klerksdorp) E-mail: admin@gnrauditors.co.za E-mail: klerksdorp@gnrauditors.co.za 	Peter Mokaba Avenue 86 Potchefstroom 2531	Noordbrug 2522

To the Shareholder of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd (the company) set out on pages 7 to 15, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024; and the statement of comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Mediumsized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilted our other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. We have fulfilted our other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the Corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). 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 information included in the document titled "Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008 and the supplementary information as set out on page 16, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report hereort.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008, 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 reasonable 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

A Rademeyer, AL Nel, CR Rademeyer, M Rademeyer PR903681

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

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

GNR Auditors

16 May 2025 Potchefstroom

M Rademeyer(CA)SA Partner Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors

A Rademeyer, AL Nel, CR Rademeyer, M Rademeyer PR903681



Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Assets			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	4 084 230	1 514 523
Current tax receivable	Υ.	846	14 893
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6 239 166	516 392
	-	10 324 242	2 045 808
Total Assets		10 324 242	2 045 808
Equity and Liabilities	-		
Equity			
Share capital	6	300 000	300 000
Retained income		400 620	362 642
	-	700 620	662 642
Llabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	9 623 558	1 383 148
Other current liabilities	8	64	18
	-	9 623 622	1 383 166
Total Equity and Liabilities	-	10 324 242	2 045 808

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Sale of services	9	124 888 220	125 589 932
Cost of services	10	(124 816 698)	
Gross profit		71 522	54 079
Operating expenses		(6 155)	(37 975)
Operating profit		65 367	16 104
Finance costs		(13 342)	(12 527)
Profit before taxation		52 025	3 577
Taxation	12	(14 047)	(1 001)
Profit for the year		37 978	2 576
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		37 978	2 576

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2022	1	299 999	300 000	360 066	660 066
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		-	-	2 576	2 576
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2 576	2 576
Balance at 31 December 2023	1	299 999	300 000	362 642	662 642
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	37 978	37 978
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		37 978	37 978
Balance at 31 December 2024	1	299 999	300 000	400 620	700 620
Note(s)		6	6		



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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		122 336 013 (116 599 943)	135 769 900 (135 321 258)
Cash generated from operations Finance costs	13	5 736 070 (13 342)	448 642 (12 527)
Net cash from operating activities		5 722 728	436 115
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in other financial liabilities		46	-
Total cash movement for the year Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5 722 774 516 392	436 115 80 277
Total cash at end of the year	5	6 239 166	516 392

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(Registration number: 2009/019696/07) Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa 71 of 2008. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years

When indicators are present that the useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment have changed since the most recent annual reporting date, they are reassessed. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development costs are recognised as an expense in the period incurred.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets on a straight-line basis .:

In cases where management is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of an intangible asset, its best estimate is applied, limited to 10 years.

The residual value, amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets are reassessed when there is an indication that there is a change from the previous estimate.

(Registration number: 2009/019696/07) Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include loans, trade receivables and trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the IFRS for SME's standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses 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 fiability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or goodwill may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods to the buyer, or has rendered services under an agreement provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding VAT and discounts.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

1.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2024 2023

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2. Property, plant and equipment

		2024			2023	
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation		Carrying value
IT equipment	25 600	(25 600)	-	25 600	(25 600)	-
3. Intangible assets						
		2024			2023	
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value
Other commercial rights	230 000	(230 000)	-	230 000	(230 000)	-
4. Trade and other receivable	S					
Trade receivables Advance payment to vendor					4 066 730	1 503 513 11 010
Other receivable					17 500	-
					4 084 230	1 514 523
5. Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents consis	t of:					
Bank balances				,	6 239 166	516 392
6. Share capital						
Issued Ordinary Share premium					1 299 999	1 299 999
					300 000	300 000
7. Trade and other payables						
Trade payables Accrued expenses					9 623 558	1 353 148 30 000
				-	9 623 558	1 383 148
8. Other current liabilities				-		
VAT payable					64	18

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
9. Sale of services		
Sale of goods	124 888 220	125 589 932
10. Cost of services		
Cost of services	124 816 698	125 535 853
11. Auditor's remuneration		
Audit Fees Consulting	6 100	30 000 7 975
	6 100	37 975
12. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation South African normal tax - year	14 047	1 001
13. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation Finance costs Changes in working capital:	52 025 13 342	3 577 12 527
Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables ncrease (decrease) in trade and other payables ncrease (decrease) in deferred income	(2 569 707) 8 240 410	10 179 968 (9 747 383) (47)
	5 736 070	448 642
4. Tax refunded		
Balance at beginning of the year Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss Balance at end of the year	14 893 (14 047) (846)	15 894 (1 001) (14 893)
	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2024	2023
15. Related parties		
Relationships Holding company Zydus Healthc	are SA (Pty) Ltd	
Related party balances and transactions with entities with control, joint control company	or significant influen	ce over the
Related party balances		
Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd	4 066 729	1 503 513
Related party transactions		
Data fees paid to (received from) related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd	(124 816 720)	(125 535 832)
Administration fees paid to (received from) related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd	(71 500)	(54 100)

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Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue			-113
Sale of goods		124 888 220	125 589 932
Cost of sales	10	(124 816 698)	(125 535 853)
Gross profit		71 522	54 079
Operating expenses Auditors remuneration and consulting fees Rounding Adjustment	11	(6 100) (55)	(37 975)
		(6 155)	(37 975)
Operating profit Finance costs		65 367 (13 342)	16 104 (12 527)
Profit before taxation Taxation	12	52 025 (14 047)	3 577 (1 001)
Profit for the year		37 978	2 576

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited

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