### General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

South Africa

Nature of business and principal activities

Market research activities

Directors

IF Oliver NY Shah

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 2023

## 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 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 almed at reducing the risk of error or toss 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 2024 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 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

IF Oliver

16 May 2024

(Registration number: 2009/019696/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### **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 2023.

### 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 Entitles 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
RS Sundarraj	Appointed Monday, 24 July 2023, resigned
	Wednesday, 13 December 2023
NY Shah	Resigned Thursday, 07 March 2024
V Shiva	Resigned 24 July 2023
A Dhaniraj	Appointed Thursday, 07
T Msimanga	Merch 2024 Appointed Thursday, 07 March 2024

### 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 2023.







## Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors

**1** 018 293 2726

12 018 462 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 20395 Noordbrug 2522

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

### 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 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the 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 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended 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.

#### **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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with 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 2023", 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 thereon.

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 reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of

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:

### **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
  discrete.
- 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.

GNF√Auditors M Rademeyer(CA)SA

Partner

Chartered Accountants (SA)

**Registered Auditors** 

16 May 2024 Potchefstroom

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022
Assets		THE STATE OF THE S	- Committee of the Comm
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	1,514,523	14 604 404
Current tax receivable	-4	14,893	11,694,491
Cash and cash equivalents	5	516,392	15,894 80,277
otal Assets		2,045,808	11,790,662
Olai Asseis	*week	2,045,808	11,790,662
equity and Liabilities	- Appens		
quity	×		
hare capital	6	300,000	300,000
etained income		362,642	360,066
	p-dox	662,642	660,066
iabilities	diamen.	angin pada kata kata kata kata kata kata kata k	- na ing na katalan kananan ka
urrent Liabilities		4	,
rade and other payables	***	4 000 (10	
ther current liabilities	7	1,383,148	11,130,532
	·	18	64
otel Equity and Liabilities	Janua	1,383,166	11,130,596
many manufactors. October 1941 BP 1865 1873 1853		2,045,808	11,790,662





### Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022
Sale of services	9	125,589,932	103,890,721
Cost of services	10	(125,535,853)	
Gross profit Operating expenses		<b>54,079</b> (37,975)	<b>53,985</b> (36,750)
Operating profit	,	16,104	17.236
Interest income Finance costs		(12.527)	175 (13,606)
Profit before taxation Taxation	12	3,577 (1,001)	3,804 (1,065)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	. *************************************	2,576	2,739
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,576	2,739







## Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	299,999	300,000	357,327	657,327
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	Africanter en felation anticológico logo instituto felasiones en felasiones en felasiones en felasiones en fel ese			2,739	2,739
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	er	Maria de la compania	2.739	2.739
Balance at 31 December 2022	1	299,999	300,000	360,066	660.066
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	ani animanda animand Animanda animanda		and the second section of the section of the second section of the secti	2,576	2,578
Total comprehensive income for the year	At .			2,576	2,576
Salance at 31 December 2023	1	299,999	300,000	362,642	662,642
Note(s)		6	ô		Digital of the Confession of t



## Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022
	Minute of the Control	~~~	246.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees		135,769,900 (135,321,258)	96,455,551 (96,411,780
Cash generated from operations Interest income	13	448,642	43,809
Finance costs Tax paid	14	(12,527)	175 (13,606) (9,176)
Net cash from operating activities	5	436,115	21,202
Cash flows from financing activities			
Total cash movement for the year  Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<b>436,115</b> 80,277	<b>21,202</b> 59,075
Total cash at end of the year	5	516,392	80,277



(Registration number: 2009/019896/07)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### **Accounting Policies**

### 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 depractation 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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 2023

### **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 liability 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**

1000	gures in Rand					2023	2022
2	Property, plant and equipm	nent					
		<del>and the second </del>	2023	dere en	<del>and a state of the state of th</del>	2022	taginin nin digan sa sagai kin into way sagainin nindo sa sagainsi kini
		Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying valu
T	equipment	25,600	(25,800)		25,600	(25,800	***
3.	Intangible assets				a por communicación de la company de la comp	entra e professiona e maginalista e de desagnación	aryn ydd ar bynni ynol argynn ydd ar brych
	•		2023			2022	<del>un en maken de militar apiet privata questeri</del>
	•	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation and	Carrying value
Ott	her commercial rights	230,000	(230,000)	and conjunity from a property from a conjunction of the second	230,000	impairment (230,000)	market militari para para para para para para para p
4.	Trade and other receivable	5				the second section of the second	g en vent framing op overgrænninn grupp ventyreinn gaver
Fra Ad	de receivables vance payment to vendor					1,503,513	10,757,257
	and the second section of				•	11,010 1,514,523	937,234
	sh and cash equivalents consist nk balances	of:				516,392	80,277
š.	Share capital				*,@	816,392	80,277
ssi Xrd	ued inary					_	
3ha	re premium				-	1 299,999	299,9 <del>99</del>
					-70000	300,000	300,000
•	Trade and other payables						
	de pavables					1,353,148	11,100,532
	rued expenses					30,000	30,000
CCI					, 600,000		
CCI	Other current liabilities				, consta	30,000	30,000
CCI					, com	30,000	30,000
·	Other current liabilities				, man	30,000 1,383,148	30,000







## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
10. Cost of services		etter held til der heldt til mett elytte ele i synome synomice generaleng
Cost of services	125,535,853	103,836,736
11. Auditor's remuneration	- and -national and the state of the state o	
Audit Fees Consulting	30,000 7,975	30,000 6,750
12. Taxation	37,975	36,750
Major components of the tax expense		
Current taxation South African normal tax - year	1,001	1,065
13. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation  Adjustments for: Interest income	3,577	3,804
Finance costs Changes in working capital:	12,527	(175) 13,606
(increase) decrease in trade and other receivables Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	10,179,968 (9,747,383) (47)	(8,482,414) 8,508,950 38
	448,642	43,809
14. Tax pald	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50
Balance at beginning of the year Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss Balance at end of the year	15,è94 (1,001) (14,893)	7,783 (1,965) (15,894)
	The second secon	(9,176)





### Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

15. Related parties

Relationships Holding company

Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

Related party balances and transactions with entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

1,503,513 10,757,257

Related party transactions

Data fees paid to (received from) related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

(125,535,832) (103,836,721)

Administration fees paid to (received from) related parties Zydus Healthcare SA (Pty) Ltd

(54, 100)

(54,000)





## **Detailed Income Statement**

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022
Revenue		et artempte for a column and a contragon and described and	the distriction and the district residence of the control of the control of
Sale of services		125,589,932	103,890,721
Cost of sales	10	(125,535,853)	(103,836,736
Gross profit		54,079	53,985
Operating expenses Auditors remuneration and consulting fees	11	(37,975)	(36,750)
Operating profit Interest income		16,104	17,235
Finance costs		(12,527)	175 (13,606)
Profit before taxation		(12,527)	(13,431)
Faxation	12	<b>3,577</b> (1,001)	<b>3,804</b> (1,065)
Profit for the year	•	2,576	2,739



