



Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd
(Registration number 1990/007220/07)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026
Issued 21 April 2026

Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd

(Registration number 1990/007220/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Pharmaceutical products manufacturer, sales and marketing
Directors	Mapetla S.K. (Chairman) Barker S.G. (Director) Gupta S (Director) Solanki K.S. (Director)
Registered office	Block K West 400 16th Road, Central Park Randjespark Midrand 1685
Business address	Block K West 400 16th Road,Central Park Randjespark Midrand 1685
Postal address	Suite 150 Private Bag X65 Halfway House Gauteng 1685
Holding company	Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories FZE incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Intermediate holding company	J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited incorporated in Mumbai, India
Ultimate Holding Company	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited incorporated in Ahmedabad, India
Auditor	RSM South Africa Inc Chartered Accountant (SA) Registered Auditors Executive City Corner of Cross St & Charmaine Avenue President Ridge Randburg 2210
Tax reference number	9040609845
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd

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Published

21 April 2026

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Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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.

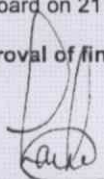
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control 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 March 2027 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and their report is presented on page 9.

The financial statements set out on pages 9 to 40, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 21 April 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Barker S.G. (Director)



Solanki K.S. (Director)



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Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2026.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 31 July 1990 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

The company is domiciled in South Africa where it is incorporated as a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act of South Africa. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. Nature of business

Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the pharmaceutical industry. The company operates in South Africa and sells to neighbouring countries.

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

3. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

4. Share capital

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

5. Dividends

There were no dividends declared in the current financial year.

6. Directorate

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

Directors	Office	Designation	Nationality	Date of Appointment
Mapetla S.K. (Chairman)	Chairperson	Non-executive	South African	14 December 2004
Barker S.G. (Director)	Chief Executive Officer	Executive	South African	01 November 2007
Gupta S (Director)		Non-executive	American and Non Resident	24 February 2026
Solanki K.S. (Director)		Non-executive	Indian and Non Resident	24 February 2026

Resignation of directors

Directors	Reason for change	Designation	Nationality	Date of resignation
Singh P.K. (Director)	Resignation	Non-executive	Indian and Non Resident	25 February 2026
Chopra N.A.K. (Director)	Resignation	Non-executive	Indian and Non Resident	25 February 2026

7. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company. Mr K. Solanki is a director of J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

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Directors' Report

8. Ultimate holding company

The company's holding company is Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories FZE which holds 100% of the company's equity. Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories FZE is incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, which in turn is wholly owned subsidiary of J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited which is incorporated in Mumbai, India which in turn is owned since 20 January 2026 by Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, which is incorporated in Ahmedabad, India.

9. Events after the reporting period

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

10. 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.

11. Auditors

RSM South Africa Inc continued in office as auditors for the company for the financial year 2026.

12. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year, but all secretarial work was performed by S.G. Barker: BCompt, CA(SA), MBL.

13. Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 21 April 2026. No authority was given to anyone to amend the financial statements after the date of issue.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholder of Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd set out on pages 9 to 40, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 directors' report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the 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

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CEO P D Schulze Directors C D Betty, E Chapanduka, M G Q de Faria, A C Galloway, J Gondo, N C Hughes, J Jones, J Kitching, T R Mathebula, J P Mgiba, D Munu, R Rawoot, T P Singo, A D Young

RSM South Africa Inc. Registration No. 2016/324649/21, Practice No. 900435 is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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.

Auditors' 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

Signed by:

RSM South Africa Inc.

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RSM South Africa Inc.

Takalani Portia Singo
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director

Date: 21 April 2026

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	266 206	145 787
Right-of-use assets	5	253 196	1 235 610
Intangible assets	6	54 716 712	61 579 506
Deferred tax	7	2 873 752	3 273 395
		58 109 866	66 234 298
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	71 670 190	117 875 141
Trade and other receivables	9	142 051 835	132 761 850
Cash and cash equivalents	10	138 770 708	68 105 230
		352 492 733	318 742 221
Total Assets		410 602 599	384 976 519
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	27 598 117	27 598 117
Cashflow Hedge Reserves		276 964	234
Retained income		326 038 309	280 396 787
		353 913 390	307 995 138
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	-	319 845
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	51 308 681	68 857 788
Lease liabilities	5	319 845	1 214 838
Current tax payable		314 558	1 335 461
Provisions	12	4 746 125	5 253 449
		56 689 209	76 661 536
Total Liabilities		56 689 209	76 981 381
Total Equity and Liabilities		410 602 599	384 976 519

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue	14	532 277 495	534 520 669
Cost of sales	15	(256 986 670)	(287 674 944)
Gross profit		275 290 825	246 845 725
Sundry income	16	1 662 964	4 183 302
Other operating expenses		(221 132 863)	(200 092 691)
Operating profit	18	55 820 926	50 936 336
Investment income	20	7 917 805	6 884 014
Finance costs	21	(61 767)	(142 342)
Profit before taxation		63 676 964	57 678 008
Taxation	22	(18 035 676)	(16 056 112)
Profit for the year		45 641 288	41 621 896
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Gains on cash flow hedges not subject to basis adjustments		350 221	320
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified		(73 257)	(86)
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		276 964	234
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		276 964	234
Total comprehensive income for the year		45 918 252	41 622 130

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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained income	Total equity
Figures in Rand						
Balance at 01 April 2024	4 701	27 593 416	27 598 117	(1 654 611)	240 429 498	266 373 004
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	41 621 900	41 621 900
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	234	-	234
Reclassification : Cashflow Hedging Reserve	-	-	-	1 654 611	(1 654 611)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1 654 845	39 967 289	41 622 134
Balance at 01 April 2025	4 701	27 593 416	27 598 117	234	280 396 787	307 995 138
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	45 641 288	45 641 288
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	276 964	-	276 964
Reclassification : Cashflow Hedging Reserve	-	-	-	(234)	234	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	276 730	45 641 522	45 918 252
Balance at 31 March 2026	4 701	27 593 416	27 598 117	276 964	326 038 309	353 913 390
Note	11&12	11	11			

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	23	82 662 658	43 591 018
Interest income	20	7 917 805	6 884 014
Finance costs	21	(61 767)	(142 342)
Tax paid	24	(18 730 193)	(16 198 993)
Net cash from operating activities		71 788 503	34 133 697
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(305 256)	(139 220)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	3	2 362
Purchases of intangible assets	6	397 066	(17 338 553)
Net cash from investing activities		91 813	(17 475 411)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash repayments on lease liabilities	5	(1 214 838)	(1 085 488)
Total cash movement for the year		70 665 478	15 572 798
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		68 105 230	52 532 432
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	138 770 708	68 105 230

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Accounting Policies

1. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Companies Act of South Africa as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency and all numbers were rounded off to the nearest R1.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period except where stated otherwise.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Significant judgement utilised to determine control on agency-principal relationship

The entity has applied the principles of IFRS 15.B34 to B37 in assessing the certain business relationship in assessing control in revenue recognition. Terms and conditions of certain contracts were assessed to confirm if the following control assessment criterion lies with Biotech Laboratories (Pty) Ltd:

- The primary responsibility for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service;
- The inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer; and
- The discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service lies with the entity.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of financial assets

The allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit losses calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to the individual notes addressing financial assets.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

Management assesses whether inventory is impaired by comparing its cost to its estimated net realisable value. Where an impairment is necessary, inventory items are written down to net realisable value. The write down is included in cost of sales.

Several assets and liabilities of the company are either measured at fair value or disclosure is made of their fair values.

Observable market data is used as inputs to the extent that it is available.

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment testing

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management assess the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of furniture and computer equipment are determined based on company replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters.

When the estimated useful life of an asset differs from previous estimates, the change is applied prospectively in the determination of the depreciation charge.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset 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.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	16.67%
IT equipment	Straight line	33.33%
Computer software	Straight line	50%
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Shorter of 20%/ lease period

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

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

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Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

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.

1.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having a 10 years useful life over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is provided for these intangible assets over the useful life of the intangible assets and they are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Dossiers	Straight line	10.00%

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. It is recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or

Note 27 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are measured, subsequent to initial recognition, at amortised cost (note 9).

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Loss allowance

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. A simplified method has been utilised in the assessment of the loss allowance.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The company makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

The customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The loss allowance is calculated on a collective basis for all trade and other receivables in totality. Details of the provision matrix is presented in note 9.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through use of a loss allowance account. The impairment loss, if any is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance (note 18).

Write off policy

The company writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the company recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

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1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 13), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 21).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 27 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade payables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the payables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Rand equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the other operating gains (losses).

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the trade and other payables note (note 13).

Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 Hedge accounting

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the company adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The company designates the full change in the fair value of a forward contract (i.e. including the forward elements) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships involving forward contracts.

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1.6 Hedge accounting (continued)

Fair value hedges

The fair value change on qualifying hedging instruments is recognised in profit or loss except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk with a corresponding entry in profit or loss. For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is already at fair value, but the hedging gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss instead of other comprehensive income. When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, the hedging gain or loss remains in other comprehensive income to match that of the hedging instrument. The net gains (losses) on fair value hedges which are recognised in profit or loss are included in other operating gains (losses) note 17.

The company discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

1.7 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.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A 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 credits can be utilised.

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

Tax expenses

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

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

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1.8 Leases

The company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract.

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determine whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

In circumstances where the determination of whether the contract is or contains a lease requires significant judgement, the relevant disclosures are provided in the significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty section of these accounting policies.

Company as lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the company is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense (note 18) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The various lease and non-lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of the lease components and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components (where non-lease components exist).

However as an exception to the preceding paragraph, the company has elected not to separate the non-lease components for leases of land and buildings.

Details of leasing arrangements where the company is a lessee are presented in note 5 Leases (company as lessee).

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1.8 Leases (continued)

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the company is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (or right-of-use asset). The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period incurred and are included in operating expenses (note 18).

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs (note 21).

The company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when:

- there has been a change to the lease term, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change in the assessment of whether the company will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change to the lease payments due to a change in an index or a rate, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- there has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate;
- a lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Leases (continued)

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

For right-of-use assets which are depreciated over their useful lives, the useful lives are determined consistently with items of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Refer to the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment for details of useful lives.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the weighted average basis.

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

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

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value, foreign gains and losses, and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the company also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

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1.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

1.11 Share capital and equity

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

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and in compliance with legislated pricing in the various regulated markets. The entity recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good and monthly as the services are performed. Medicine prices charged are regulated. Fee per medicine per script is indicated in the contract.

The company recognises revenue from the following source:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Sale of Pharmaceutical goods

For sales of pharmaceutical goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the specific location. A receivable is recognised by the company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 days, which is consistent with market practice.

The entity evaluates the following control indicators among others when determining whether it is acting as a principal or agent in the transactions with customers and recording revenue on a net basis:

- the entity is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide registered pharmaceutical medicines;
- the entity has inventory risk before registered pharmaceutical medicines has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer; and
- the entity has discretion in establishing the price for registered pharmaceutical medicines, excluding pricing set according to regulations.

1.15 Cost of sales

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The related cost of providing services recognised as revenue in the current period is included in cost of sales.

1.16 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- 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; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

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2. Changes in accounting policy

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on a basis consistent with the prior year except for the adoption of the following new or revised standards.

3. New Standards and Interpretations

3.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026 or later periods:

3.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

This is a new standard which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and introduces several new presentation requirements. The first relates to categories and subtotals in the statement of financial performance. Income and expenses will be categorised into operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, with two new subtotals, namely "operating profit" and "profit before financing and income taxes" also being required. These categories and sub totals are defined in IFRS 18 for comparability and consistency across entities. The next set of changes requires disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements. These include reconciliations of the performance measures to the IFRS defined subtotals, as well as a description of how they are calculated, their purpose and any changes. The third set of requirements enhance the guidance on grouping of information (aggregation and disaggregation) to prevent the obscuring of information.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2027.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2028 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter - Amendment to reduce inconsistency in wording of the requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in relation to hedge accounting requirements for a first-time adopter.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Gain or loss on derecognition - Amendment to delete an obsolete reference that remained in IFRS 7 after the publication of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, as well as to improve consistency of wording of the requirements of IFRS 7 with IFRS 13 concepts regarding disclosure of a gain or loss on derecognition.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

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3. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Derecognition of lease liabilities. The amendment clarifies that if a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Transaction price. The amendment clarifies that trade receivables must be measured initially, in accordance with IFRS 9, at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 10 Statement of Cash flows

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Cost method - Amendment to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' following the earlier removal of the definition of cost method from IFRS Accounting Standards.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features, as such features could affect whether the assets are measured at amortised cost or fair value. The amendment also clarifies the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised in cases where liabilities are settled through electronic payment systems.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2027 financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 080 438	(1 076 395)	4 043	1 080 438	(1 074 251)	6 187
IT equipment	539 891	(506 609)	33 282	569 266	(508 439)	60 827
Computer software	264 441	(260 469)	3 972	264 441	(252 009)	12 432
Leasehold improvements	1 298 988	(1 074 079)	224 909	1 005 688	(939 347)	66 341
Total	3 183 758	(2 917 552)	266 206	2 919 833	(2 774 046)	145 787

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	6 187	-	(2 144)	4 043
IT equipment	60 827	11 954	(39 499)	33 282
Computer software	12 432	-	(8 460)	3 972
Leasehold improvements	66 341	293 300	(134 732)	224 909
	145 787	305 254	(184 835)	266 206

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals- Cost	Disposals- Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	4 001	4 305	(877)	877	(2 119)	6 187
IT equipment	60 564	49 734	(37 581)	35 221	(47 111)	60 827
Computer software	24 086	13 561	(7 713)	7 713	(25 215)	12 432
Leasehold improvements	6 756	71 618	-	-	(12 033)	66 341
	95 407	139 218	(46 171)	43 811	(86 478)	145 787

Property, plant and equipment fully depreciated still in use

The assets that are fully depreciated and in use were R 2 728 215 (2025: R2 654 060).

Management consistently evaluates both the carrying amount and recoverable amount of these assets to prevent overstatement on the balance sheet.

Assets depreciated to R1.00 and are still in use as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

Fully depreciated assets still in use	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Computer Equipment	470 810	(470 756)	54
Computer Software	250 880	(250 863)	17
Furniture and Fittings	1 072 455	(1 072 398)	57
Leasehold Improvements	934 070	(934 055)	15
	2 728 215	(2 728 072)	143

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4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Scrapped Assets

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Disposal Value
Computer Equipment	41 332	(41 329)	3

5. Leases (company as lessee)

Details pertaining to leasing arrangements, where the company is lessee are presented below:

Net carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets are as follows:

Buildings-right of use asset cost	4 912 074	4 912 074
Accumulated depreciation	(4 658 878)	(3 676 464)
	253 196	1 235 610

Depreciation recognised on right-of-use assets

Depreciation recognised on each class of right-of-use assets, is presented below. It includes depreciation which has been expensed in the total depreciation charge in profit or loss (note 18), as well as depreciation which has been capitalised to the cost of other assets.

Leasehold property	936 864	936 864
Generator	45 551	45 551
	982 415	982 415

Right of use assets reconciliation

Opening balances	1 235 610	2 218 025
Depreciation on right of use	(982 414)	(982 415)
	253 196	1 235 610

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5. Leases (company as lessee) (continued)

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities have been included in the borrowings line item on the statement of financial position.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

Within one year	321 707	1 276 604
Two to five years	-	321 708
	<u>321 707</u>	<u>1 598 312</u>
Less finance charges component	(1 862)	(63 629)
	<u>319 845</u>	<u>1 534 683</u>
Non-current liabilities	-	319 845
Current liabilities	319 845	1 214 838
	<u>319 845</u>	<u>1 534 683</u>

The company entered into a five year lease agreement expiring on 30 June 2026.

6. Intangible assets

	2026			2025		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Dossiers registered	64 398 106	(13 739 042)	50 659 064	63 638 352	(7 329 353)	56 308 999
Dossiers in registration	2 077 094	-	2 077 094	3 205 953	-	3 205 953
License Agreements in Registration	1 243 604	-	1 243 604	2 064 554	-	2 064 554
Licence Agreements registered	736 950	-	736 950	-	-	-
Total	68 455 754	(13 739 042)	54 716 712	68 908 859	(7 329 353)	61 579 506

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Amortisation	Total
Dossiers registered	56 308 999	81 384	(166 449)	900 859	(6 465 729)	50 659 064
Dossiers in registration	3 205 953	360 000	(672 000)	(816 859)	-	2 077 094
Licence Agreements in Registration	2 064 554	-	-	(820 950)	-	1 243 604
Licence Agreements registered	-	-	-	736 950	-	736 950
	<u>61 579 506</u>	<u>441 384</u>	<u>(838 449)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6 465 729)</u>	<u>54 716 712</u>

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6. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Amortisation	Total
Dossiers registered	44 746 772	17 044 561	-	(247 503)	(5 234 831)	56 308 999
Dossiers in registration	2 875 297	293 993	-	36 663	-	3 205 953
Licence Agreements in Registration	1 853 714	-	-	210 840	-	2 064 554
	49 475 783	17 338 554	-	-	(5 234 831)	61 579 506

7. Deferred tax

Deferred tax

Right of use asset	(68 363)	(333 615)
Lease liability	86 358	414 364
Prepayments	(515 327)	(215 416)
Provisions	2 589 691	2 699 840
Change in Rate (Opening Balance)	96 157	96 157
OCI - Profit / Loss on cashflow hedges	685 236	612 065
Total deferred tax asset	2 873 752	3 273 395

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax asset	2 873 752	3 273 395
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Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / (liability)

At beginning of year	3 273 395	2 021 033
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference movement on right of use of assets	265 252	265 252
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on provision	(328 006)	444 109
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on prepayments	(299 911)	224 018
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference movement on lease liability	(110 149)	(293 082)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference movement on OCI - Profit / Loss on cashflow hedges	73 171	612 065
	2 873 752	3 273 395

Recognition of deferred tax asset

An entity shall disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when:

- the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and
- the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates.

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8. Inventories		
Raw materials, components	515 456	1 495 018
Finished goods	73 933 043	120 553 164
	<u>74 448 499</u>	<u>122 048 182</u>
Inventories (write-downs)	(2 778 309)	(4 173 041)
	<u>71 670 190</u>	<u>117 875 141</u>

Reconciliation of provision for obsolete and slow moving stock

Opening balance	4 173 041	3 466 403
Less: Inventory written-off	(9 742 055)	(9 035 417)
Change in provision	8 347 323	9 742 055
	<u>2 778 309</u>	<u>4 173 041</u>

Included in the Finished goods is Consignment stock of R 1 299 900 (2025: R 1 682 835).

9. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:

Trade receivables	142 461 843	132 612 105
Loss allowance	(2 756 018)	(763 888)
Trade receivables at amortised cost	<u>139 705 825</u>	<u>131 848 217</u>
Other receivable	360 768	19 295

Non-financial instruments:

Employee costs in advance	76 622	96 500
Prepayments	1 908 620	797 838

Total trade and other receivables	<u>142 051 835</u>	<u>132 761 850</u>
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Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other receivables

At amortised cost	140 066 593	131 867 512
Non-financial instruments	1 985 242	894 338
	<u>142 051 835</u>	<u>132 761 850</u>

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

Ageing for Trade and other Receivables	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	120+ Days	Total
	<u>61 541 664</u>	<u>43 369 141</u>	<u>13 941 591</u>	<u>3 064 228</u>	<u>20 135 211</u>	<u>142 051 835</u>

Exposure to credit risk

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due.

A loss allowance is recognised for all trade receivables, in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and is monitored at the end of each reporting period. In addition to the loss allowance, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, for example, when a debtor has been placed under liquidation. Trade receivables which have been written off are not subject to enforcement activities.

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9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by applying the simplified approach which is prescribed by IFRS 9. In accordance with this approach, the loss allowance on trade receivables is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. These lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix, which is presented below. The provision matrix has been developed by making use of past default experience of debtors but also incorporates forward looking information and general economic conditions of the industry as at the reporting date.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period. There is no significant change in the assessment of credit risk.

The company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The provision for credit losses is therefore based on past due status without disaggregating into further risk profiles. The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

Reconciliation of loss allowances

The following table shows the movement in the loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses) for trade receivables:

Opening balance in accordance with IFRS 9	(763 888)	(457 150)
Remeasurement of loss allowance	(1 992 130)	(306 738)
	<u>(2 756 018)</u>	<u>(763 888)</u>

Exposure to currency risk

The net carrying amounts of Trade and other receivables are denominated in Rand, excluding non-financial instruments which are denominated in other currencies. Refer to note 27

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	13 000	13 000
Bank balances	138 757 708	68 092 230
	<u>138 770 708</u>	<u>68 105 230</u>

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates

Collateral First Rand Bank Limited

Cession of debtors	142 051 835	132 761 850
Letter of undertaking or comfort	5 000 000	5 000 000
	<u>147 051 835</u>	<u>137 761 850</u>

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11. Share capital

Authorised

5 000 000 Ordinary shares of one tenth of a cent each	5 000	5 000
5 000 000 Non-redeemable convertible preference shares of one tenth of a cent each	5 000	5 000
	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>

Issued

4 701 492 Ordinary shares of one tenth of a cent each	4 701	4 701
Share premium	27 593 416	27 593 416
	<u>27 598 117</u>	<u>27 598 117</u>

12. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2026

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Provision for leave pay	1 070 726	2 366 104	(2 301 292)	1 135 538
Provision for bonuses	4 182 723	6 408 628	(6 980 764)	3 610 587
	<u>5 253 449</u>	<u>8 774 732</u>	<u>(9 282 056)</u>	<u>4 746 125</u>

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Provision for leave pay	1 240 822	2 343 621	(2 513 717)	1 070 726
Provision for bonuses	3 304 469	5 447 509	(4 569 255)	4 182 723
	<u>4 545 291</u>	<u>7 791 130</u>	<u>(7 082 972)</u>	<u>5 253 449</u>

13. Trade and other payables

Financial instruments:

Trade payables	18 521 331	41 688 536
Other accrued expenses	31 885 297	26 191 603

Non-financial instruments:

VAT	902 053	977 649
	<u>51 308 681</u>	<u>68 857 788</u>

Exposure to currency risk

The net carrying amounts, in Rand, of trade and other payables, excluding non-financial instruments, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Rand by converting the foreign currency amount at the closing rate at the reporting date.

Rand Amount

US Dollar	4 289 279	16 775 082
Euro	2 291 482	1 034 510
	<u>6 580 761</u>	<u>17 809 592</u>

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13. Trade and other payables (continued)

Ageing for Trade and other payables	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	120+ Days	Total
	<u>46 840 573</u>	<u>2 900 925</u>	<u>32 134</u>	<u>1 150 332</u>	<u>384 718</u>	<u>51 308 682</u>

14. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of goods					<u>532 277 495</u>	<u>534 520 669</u>
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15. Cost of sales

Sale of goods					247 244 615	278 639 527
Inventories lost or written off					<u>9 742 055</u>	<u>9 035 417</u>

16. Other operating income

Sundry income					<u>1 662 964</u>	<u>4 183 302</u>
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17. Other operating gains (losses)

Foreign exchange gains (losses)

Foreign exchange gains (losses) through Profit or Loss					(3 054 909)	(2 731 053)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) through OCI					<u>271 323</u>	<u>320</u>
					<u>(2 783 586)</u>	<u>(2 730 733)</u>

18. Operating profit (loss)

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

Auditor's remuneration - external

Auditor's remuneration - External					826 505	770 004
Consulting and professional services					<u>11 427 444</u>	<u>11 447 688</u>
					<u>12 253 949</u>	<u>12 217 692</u>

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment					184 835	86 477
Depreciation of right-of-use assets					1 009 415	982 415
Amortisation of intangible assets					<u>6 465 728</u>	<u>5 234 832</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation					<u>7 659 978</u>	<u>6 303 724</u>

Expenses by nature

The total cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, maintenance expenses and other operating expenses are analysed by nature as follows:

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18. Operating profit (loss) (continued)		
Employee costs [1]	39 808 013	40 185 097
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	7 659 978	6 303 724
Other expenses	30 680 926	23 730 356
Distribution fees	23 425 690	24 875 969
Fuel Levy	5 697 320	7 494 621
Marketing expenses	71 352 607	54 475 915
Logistic Fees	30 175 483	30 809 312
	<u>301 300 027</u>	<u>252 784 004</u>
[1] Included in the employee cost is pension fund contributions of R 4 058 265 (2024 : R 4 106 199).		
19. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	184 835	86 477
Right-of-use assets	1 009 415	982 415
	<u>1 194 250</u>	<u>1 068 892</u>
Amortisation		
Intangible assets	<u>6 465 728</u>	<u>5 234 832</u>
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment		
Depreciation	1 194 250	1 068 892
Amortisation	6 465 728	5 234 832
	<u>7 659 978</u>	<u>6 303 724</u>
20. Investment income		
Interest income		
Investments in financial assets:		
Bank and other cash	<u>7 917 805</u>	<u>6 884 014</u>
21. Finance costs		
Other interest paid	<u>61 767</u>	<u>142 342</u>

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22. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current		
Local income tax - current period	17 709 290	17 308 560
Deferred		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	399 643	(1 252 362)
	18 108 933	16 056 198
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.		
Accounting profit	63 676 964	57 678 008
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2025: 27%)	17 192 780	15 573 062
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Deferred tax effect income	821 594	483 136
OCI	73 257	86
	18 087 631	16 056 284
23. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	63 755 861	57 678 012
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	7 632 977	6 303 724
Profit / (Loss) on foreign exchange hedging	271 323	320
Movements in provisions	(507 325)	708 158
Adjust for items which are presented separately:		
Interest income	(7 917 805)	(6 884 013)
Finance costs	61 767	142 342
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	46 204 952	(30 965 240)
*** (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(9 289 984)	3 987 049
*** Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(17 549 108)	12 620 666
	82 662 658	43 591 018
***During the preparation of the current year financial statements, a non material error in the Cash generated from operations note was identified in the prior year comparative information relating to the line item (increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables as well as the line item (increase) / decrease in trade and other payables. The comparative amounts have been corrected accordingly. The correction had no impact on the previously reported profit, net assets, or cash and cash equivalents.		
24. Tax paid		
Balance at beginning of the year	(1 335 461)	(225 893)
***Current tax recognised in profit or loss	(17 709 290)	(17 308 561)
Balance at end of the year	314 558	1 335 461
	(18 730 193)	(16 198 993)

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24. Tax paid (continued)

***An error was identified in the prior year Tax paid note relating to the disclosure of current tax recognised in profit or loss. The amount disclosed in the prior year comparative was incorrectly stated. The error affected disclosure only and had no impact on the entity's profit or loss, cash flows, tax payable, or net assets for the prior year. The prior year comparative information has been corrected accordingly in the current year financial statements.

25. Related parties

Relationships

Intermediate holding company

Holding company

Members of key management

J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited

Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories FZE

Barker S.G.

Mapetla S.K.

Gupta S

Solanki K.S.

Relation with key Management of Biotech

Chairman of Biotech

iPharma (Pty) Ltd

Forever Africa

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties

Unique Pharmaceuticals Laboratories a division of J.B Chemical & Pharmaceuticals (Stock purchases)	(4 780 750)	(15 310 134)
***Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories a division of J.B Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (Consulting fees and Post Importation Testing)	(1 231 019)	(1 816 483)
iPharma (Pty) Ltd	-	(7 771 673)
iPharma (Pty) Ltd	-	1 085 259

Related party transactions

Purchases from Related parties

Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories a division of J.B Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	120 769 291	169 575 796
iPharma (Pty) Ltd	22 353 760	104 701 301

Consulting Fees and Post Importation testing

***Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories a division of J.B Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	3 089 768	3 194 892
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Sales to related parties

iPharma (Pty) Ltd	4 543 354	21 377 414
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Board Fees Paid

Forever Africa	(90 000)	(90 000)
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***During the preparation of the current year financial statements, an error was identified in the prior year related party note whereby a related party balance was incorrectly disclosed as a related party transaction for Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories a division of J.B Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (Consulting fees and Post Importation Testing). The error affected disclosure only and had no impact on the entity's profit or loss, financial position, or cash flows for the prior year. The prior year comparative information has been corrected accordingly in the current year financial statements.

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26. Directors' emoluments

Executive

2026

Directors' emoluments	Basic salary	Bonus	Travel allowance	Company Contributions	Total
Services as director or prescribed officer					
Barker S.G. (Director)	4 869 747	3 197 110	144 000	945 667	9 156 524

2025

Directors' emoluments	Basic salary	Bonus	Travel allowance	Company Contributions	Total
Services as director or prescribed officer					
Barker S.G. (Director)	4 584 108	3 016 141	144 000	888 823	8 633 072

No directors emoluments were paid to other directors as they are non-executive directors. Refer to note 6 on the directors' report.

27. Financial instruments and risk management

Capital risk management

Trade and other payables	13	51 308 681	68 857 788
Cash and cash equivalents	10	(138 770 708)	(68 105 230)
**Net cash position		(87 462 027)	752 558
Equity		353 913 393	307 995 141
Gearing ratio		(25)%	- %

***The entity capital structure consists of cash and payables.

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27. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The company is exposed to credit risk on trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk for exposures other than those arising on cash and cash equivalents, are managed by making use of credit approvals, limits and monitoring. The company only deals with reputable counterparties with consistent payment histories. Each counterparty is analysed individually for creditworthiness before terms and conditions are offered. The analysis involves making use of information submitted by the counterparties as well as external bureau data (where available). Counterparty credit limits are in place and are reviewed and approved by credit management committees. The exposure to credit risk and the creditworthiness of counterparties is continuously monitored.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the group through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Credit loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised for all debt instruments, but excluding those measured at fair value through profit or loss. Credit loss allowances are also recognised for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

In order to calculate credit loss allowances, management determine whether the loss allowances should be calculated on a 12 month or on a lifetime expected credit loss basis. This determination depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, then the loss allowance is calculated based on lifetime expected credit losses. If not, then the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. This determination is made at the end of each financial period. Thus the basis of the loss allowance for a specific financial asset could change year on year.

Management apply the principle that if a financial asset's credit risk is low at year end, then, by implication, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. In all such cases, the loss allowance is based on 12 month expected credit losses. Credit risk is assessed as low if there is a low risk of default (where default is defined as occurring when amounts are 90 days past due). When determining the risk of default, management consider information such as payment history to date, industry in which the customer is employed, period for which the customer has been employed, external credit references etc. In any event, if amounts are 30 days past due, then the credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Credit risk is not assessed to be low simply because of the value of collateral associated with a financial instrument. If the instrument would not have a low credit risk in the absence of collateral, then the credit risk is not considered low when taking the collateral into account. Trade receivable and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component are the exceptions and are discussed below.

Where necessary, the assessment for a significant increase in credit risk is made on a collective basis. Management typically adopt this approach when information relevant to the determination of credit risk is not available on an individual instrument level. Often, the only information available on individual instruments which could indicate an increase in credit risk, is "past due" information. It is typical that more forward-looking information is generally more readily available on a collective basis. Therefore, making the determination on a collective basis, helps to ensure that credit loss allowances are determined on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses before they reach the point of being past due. Forward looking, macro-economic information is applied on a collective basis when it is readily available without undue cost or effort. When loss allowances are determined on a collective basis, management determines the loss allowances by grouping financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

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27. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

For trade receivables and contract assets which do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses of the instruments. For all other trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, IFRS 9 permits the determination of the credit loss allowance by either determining whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or by always making use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management have chosen as an accounting policy, to make use of lifetime expected credit losses. Management does therefore not make the annual assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition for trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings.

There have been no significant changes in the liquidity risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2026

		Less than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	13	51 308 681	51 308 681	51 308 681

2025

		Less than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	13	68 857 788	68 857 788	68 857 788

Foreign currency risk

Exposure in Rand

The net carrying amounts, in Rand, of the various exposures, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Rand by converting the foreign currency amounts at the closing rate at the reporting date:

	2026		2025	
	USD	Rand	USD	Rand
US Dollar exposure:				
Trade and other payables	249 618	4 289 279	-	-
	249 618	4 289 279	-	-
			904 688	16 775 082

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27. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)	2026		2025	
Euro exposure	Euro	Rand	Euro	Rand
Trade and other payables	115 124	2 291 482	51 420	1 034 510
	115 124	2 291 482	51 420	1 034 510

Exposure in foreign currency amounts

The net carrying amounts, in foreign currency of the above exposure was as follows:

Exchange rates

The following closing exchange rates were applied at reporting date:

Rand per unit of foreign currency:

US Dollar	17,183	18,542
Euro	19,905	20,119

28. Hedging

Foreign currency exposure

The company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign currency risk associated with anticipated sales and purchase transactions up to 6 months within 40% to 50% of the exposure generated. Basis adjustments are made to the initial carrying amounts of inventories when the anticipated purchases take place.

29. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate and access to 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.

30. 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.

The directors are not aware of any 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 any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

31. Commitments and Contingencies

There were no material commitments entered into and/or contingent liabilities against the entity.