

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
an Indian Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2026 and 2025

With Independent Auditors' Report

R.G. Manabat & Co.



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Torrent Pharma Philippines, Inc.
Unit 3 & 4, 34th Floor Zuellig Building
Makati Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Torrent Pharma Philippines, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements in the Philippines. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until September 20, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 until the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to SEC Notice dated April 4, 2025, and Certificate of Accreditation issued on March 19, 2026, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2026 to 2030 financial statements
BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6L-External

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 PSAs 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 PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010 and Revenue Regulation No. 34-2020 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audits was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 29 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rina A. Bayanito', written over a horizontal line.

RINA A. BAYANITO
Partner
CPA License No. 0133930
Tax Identification No. 308-374-053
PTR No. MKT 10764383
Issued January 5, 2026 at Makati City

**BIR accreditation application in process*

April 27, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., an Indian Company)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

March 31

	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	6, 25, 26	P 106,744,602	P 253,832,936
Trade and other receivables - net	7, 25, 26	642,391,910	502,313,311
Inventories	8	453,410,783	272,848,690
Prepayments and other current assets	9	56,782,392	42,774,346
Total Current Assets		1,259,329,687	1,071,769,283
Noncurrent Assets			
Property and equipment - net	10	767,096	1,082,929
Right of use asset - net	11	4,076,657	12,794,391
Deferred tax assets - net	12	160,283,775	129,186,635
Rental security deposits	11, 25, 26	2,021,544	1,693,292
Total Noncurrent Assets		167,149,072	144,757,247
		P 1,426,478,759	P 1,216,526,530
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13, 25, 26	P 149,509,394	P 121,198,391
Refund liability - current portion	13	59,907,765	54,328,300
Finance lease liabilities - current portion	11	5,565,335	4,897,878
Due to a related party	14, 25, 26	630,765,000	368,454,451
Total Current Liabilities		845,747,494	548,879,020
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	15	69,066,190	65,476,300
Refund liability - net of current portion	13	60,840,509	59,188,764
Finance lease liabilities - net of current portion	11	9,121,133	14,686,466
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		139,027,832	139,351,530
		984,775,326	688,230,550
Equity			
Share capital	16	38,546,400	38,546,400
Reserve for retirement benefit obligation - net		9,647,645	9,887,045
Retained earnings	16	393,509,388	479,862,535
Total Equity		441,703,433	528,295,980
		P 1,426,478,759	P 1,216,526,530

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.

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STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Years ended Mar31	
		2026	2025
SALES	17	₱ 1,529,396,457	₱ 1,335,139,003
COST OF SALES	18	899,196,412	850,264,301
GROSS PROFIT		630,200,045	484,874,702
OTHER INCOME	6, 19	2,416,130	9,162,990
		632,616,175	494,037,692
OPERATING EXPENSES	20	710,580,849	599,302,307
OTHER EXPENSES	22	26,034,280	5,965,528
		736,615,129	605,267,835
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(103,998,954)	(111,230,143)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT			
Provision for income tax-current	23	13,371,533	12,486,528
Provision for income tax-deferred	12, 23	(31,017,340)	(38,045,375)
		(17,645,807)	(25,558,847)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(86,353,147)	(85,671,296)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefit obligation - net of tax	15	(239,400)	725,400
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		₱ (86,592,547)	₱ (84,945,896)

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.

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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

	<i>Note</i>	Share Capital (Note 16)	Reserve for Retirement Benefit	Retained earnings (Note 16)	Total
Balance, April 1, 2024		₱ 38,546,400	₱ 9,161,645	₱ 565,533,831	₱ 613,241,876
Loss for the year				(85,671,296)	(85,671,296)
Other comprehensive loss:					
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit obligation - net of tax	15		725,400		725,400
Total Comprehensive Loss		-	725,400	(85,671,296)	(84,945,896)
Balance, March 31, 2025		38,546,400	9,887,045	479,862,535	528,295,980
Loss for the year				(86,353,147)	(86,353,147)
Other comprehensive income:					
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit obligation - net of tax	15		(239,400)		(239,400)
Total Comprehensive Loss		-	(239,400)	(86,353,147)	(86,592,547)
Balance, March 31, 2026		₱ 38,546,400	₱ 9,647,645	₱ 393,509,388	₱ 441,703,433

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.

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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Years Ended March 31	
		2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		P (103,998,954)	P (111,230,143)
Adjustments for:			
Inventory write off	8	116,545,884	38,973,293
Write-down of inventories to net realizable value	8, 18	17,034,260	124,317,633
Unrealized foreign exchange loss/(gain) - net	22	15,821,042	(8,945,001)
Retirement benefit costs	15, 20	10,978,700	9,537,900
Depreciation	10, 11, 20	9,468,403	9,553,714
Provision for refund liability - net of actual returns	13	7,231,210	6,594,033
Provision for doubtful debts		5,697,556	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11, 22	1,392,756	1,757,844
Interest income	6, 19	(2,416,130)	(530,131)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		77,754,727	70,029,142
Decrease/(increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables		(145,776,154)	54,108,195
Inventories		(314,142,237)	(108,875,091)
Prepayments and other current assets		(22,175,905)	1,585,496
Increase in:			
Trade and other payables		28,311,003	25,916,740
Due to a related party		241,172,790	23,118,579
Cash generated from (used in) operations		(134,855,776)	65,883,061
Retirement benefits paid	15	(7,708,010)	-
Interest received		2,358,352	530,131
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities		(140,205,434)	66,413,192
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment	10	(434,836)	(515,179)
Increase in rental security deposits		(328,252)	(8,500)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(763,088)	(523,679)
CASH FLOW FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of lease liabilities	11	(6,290,632)	(6,048,686)
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH		(147,259,154)	59,840,827
EFFECTS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE		170,820	24,300
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		253,832,936	193,967,809
CASH AT END OF YEAR	6	P 106,744,602	P 253,832,936

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TORRENT PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Torrent Pharma Philippines, Inc. (the "Company") was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 22, 2004 primarily to engage in the business of marketing and wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, cosmetics and chemical products.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (the "Parent Company"), a company organized in Republic of India, which is also the ultimate parent company.

The Company's registered and principal office is located at Units 3 & 4, 34th Floor Zuellig Building, Makati Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards. PFRS Accounting Standards are based on International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRS Accounting Standards which are issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC), consist of PFRS Accounting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs), and Philippine Interpretations.

The accompanying financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 24, 2026.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and defined benefit retirement liability at present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Company's functional currency, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information is rounded off to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Adoption of Amended Standards

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after April 1, 2025. However, the Company has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of these new standards and amendments on the financial statements. At this stage, the Company is not yet able to reasonably estimate the impact, if any, of adopting these standards and amendments. The Company will apply these standards and amendments in the period of initial application and will include the additional disclosures required upon adoption.

Effective April 1, 2026

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to PFRS 9, Financial Instruments and PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures)*. The amendments relate to the date of recognition and derecognition, classification of financial assets, contractually linked instruments and non-recourse features, and disclosures on investments in equity instruments.

Date of recognition and derecognition. The amendments clarified that:

- a financial asset or financial liability is recognized on the date on which the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument unless the regular way exemption applies;
- a financial asset is derecognized on the date on which the contractual rights to cash flows expire or the asset is transferred; and
- a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date, which is the date on which the liability is extinguished because the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.

However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities where an entity may choose to derecognize a financial liability that is settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated the payment instruction that resulted in:

- the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

Entities may choose to apply the exception on a system-by-system basis.

Classification of financial assets. The amendments related to classification of financial assets introduce an additional test to assess whether the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion is met for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs.

The amendments clarified that when a contingent feature gives rise to contractual cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement both before and after the change in contractual cash flows, but the nature of the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs, the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are SPPI if, and only if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.

Additional disclosures are required for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Contractually linked instruments and non-recourse features. The amendments clarify the key characteristics of contractually linked instruments (CLIs) and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. The amendments also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non-recourse features (the 'look through' test). For example, it clarifies that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets; that CLIs have non-recourse features, but not all financial assets with non-recourse features are CLIs; and that the underlying pool of instruments of CLIs may include financial assets outside the scope of PFRS 9.

Disclosures on investments in equity instruments. The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The entity discloses for each class of investment the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period. It also discloses any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to investments derecognized during that reporting period.

The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted. Entities may choose to early-adopt the amendments for the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities separately from the other amendments.

▪ *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11.* This cycle of improvements contains amendments to five standards, of which the following are applicable to the Company:

• *Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure).* The amendments replaced the reference to 'inputs that were not based on observable market data' in the obsolete paragraph 27A of PFRS 7, with reference to 'unobservable inputs' in paragraphs 72-73 of PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement.

• *Introduction, Disclosure of Difference Between Fair Value and Transaction Price, and Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure).* The amendments:

- clarified that the Guidance on implementing PFRS 7 does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of PFRS 7;

- made the wordings on the disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price in paragraph IG14 of PFRS 7 consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of PFRS 7 and with the concepts in PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*; and

- simplified the wordings on credit risk disclosures in paragraph IG20B that the illustration does not include financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired.

• *Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price (Amendments to PFRS 9, Financial Instruments).* The amendments:

- added a cross-reference to clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee applies the requirement that the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognized in profit or loss; and

- replaced the term 'their transaction price (as defined in PFRS 15)' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15' because a receivable might be initially measured at an amount that differs from the transaction price recognized as revenue, for example, when you recognize full amount for consideration that's unconditionally receivable but at the same time recognize expected refund liability with respect to retrospective rebates. Consequently, the definition of the transaction price has been deleted.

• *Cost Method (Amendments to PAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows)*. The amendments replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' given the definition of 'cost method' has previously been removed from PFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment on derecognition of lease liabilities applies only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

Effective April 1, 2027

▪ PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* will replace PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and aims to provide greater consistency in presentation of the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information.

• *A more structured income statement*. PFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. It introduces a newly defined 'operating profit or loss' and 'profit or loss before financing and income tax subtotals, and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories - operating, investing, and financing - based on a company's main business activities. PFRS 18 also requires companies to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement - either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis. Companies need to choose the presentation method that provides the 'most useful structured summary' of those expenses. New disclosures apply if any operating expenses are presented by function.

• *Management-defined performance measures*. PFRS 18 provides a definition for management-defined performance measures (MPMs) and introduces specific disclosure requirements. MPMs are subtotals of income and expenses that are used in public communications outside the financial statements, communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole and are not a required subtotal or a common income and expense subtotal listed in PFRS 18. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information and how it is calculated, and to reconcile it to an amount determined under PFRS Accounting Standards.

• *Greater disaggregation of information*. PFRS 18 provides enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements, including newly defined roles of the primary financial statements and the notes, principles of aggregation and disaggregation based on shared and non-shared characteristics, and specific guidance for labelling and describing items in a way that faithfully represents an item's characteristics.

PFRS 18 also now require goodwill to be presented as a line item in the statement of financial position.

Consequential amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* requires the use of the operating profit or loss subtotal as the starting point when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method and eliminate the options for classifying interest and dividend cash flows.

PFRS 18 also amends PAS 33, *Earnings per Share* to permit companies to disclose additional amounts per share using as numerator a required income and expenses total or subtotal, a common subtotal listed in PFRS 18 or an MPM disclosed by the entity.

PFRS 18 applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. It applies retrospectively in accordance with PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. Specific reconciliations are required to be disclosed. Eligible entities including venture capital organizations, mutual funds and some insurers will be allowed to change their election for measuring investments in associates and joint ventures from equity method to fair value through profit or loss.

The Company is still in process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statements of comprehensive income, statements of cash flows, and additional disclosures required for MPM. The Company is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements.

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), includes transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial Assets

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVTPL. The classification depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the business model of the Company for managing the financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified unless the Company changes the business model for managing financial assets. All affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

The business model refers to how the Company manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The Company considers the following information in assessing the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level, which reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how employees of the business are compensated; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument in assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. The assessment includes whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. The Company considers the following in making the assessment:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVOCI (with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses) and financial assets at FVTPL.

The Company has no financial assets classified as measured at FVOCI as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's cash, trade and other receivables and rental security deposits are included under this category.

Financial Assets at FVTPL. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes derivative financial assets that are not designated as cash flow hedge. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset as at FVTPL if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on different basis.

The Company carries financial assets at FVTPL using their fair values. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Changes in fair value and realized gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's derivative assets are classified under this category.

Financial Liabilities

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial Liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified under this category through the fair value option. Derivative instruments (including embedded derivatives) with negative fair values, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are also classified under this category.

The Company carries financial liabilities at FVPL using their fair values and reports fair value changes in the statements of comprehensive income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective accounting hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the statements of changes in equity. Any interest expense incurred is recognized as part of "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company's derivative financial liabilities are classified under this category.

Other Financial Liabilities. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not designated or classified as at FVPL. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any premium or discount and any directly attributable transaction costs that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate of the liability. The effective interest rate amortization is included in "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the statements of comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Debt issue costs are considered as an adjustment to the effective yield of the related debt and are deferred and amortized using the effective interest method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company's liabilities arising from trade and other payables, due to a related party and finance lease liability are included under this category.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes the associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company is required to pay.

Financial Liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that will be received to sell an asset or will be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Levels 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 -inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2- inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3- inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate.

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original effective interest rate, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event, instead the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Company assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired at each reporting date.

Write-off

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner.

Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Inventories

Initially, cost of inventories consist of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchase of inventories consist of purchase price, import duties and other taxes, and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods. Other costs are included in the cost of inventories only to the extent that they are incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of these inventories are recognized under "Cost of Sales" account in profit or loss in the period when the related revenue is recognized.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Prepayments are classified in the statements of financial position as current assets when the cost of goods or services related to the prepayments are expected to be incurred within one year or the Company's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, prepayments are classified as non-current assets.

Other current assets pertain to assets which are expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At the end of each reporting period, item of property and equipment measured at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 years
Computers and peripherals	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years of lease terms whichever is shorter

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-to-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or 5 years, whichever is shorter.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use:

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the 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 using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, 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 unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (i.e., lease that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less are considered short-term leases. Based on the economic substance of the underlying assets of the Company, the assets are considered low value assets.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of its tangible assets may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represent accumulated profit attributable to equity holders of the Company after deducting dividends declared. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation; its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

If it is no longer probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision should be reversed.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the realization of income is virtually certain, asset should be recognized.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits

The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Post-employment Benefits

The Company classifies its retirement benefit as defined benefit plan. Under the defined benefit plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statements of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item "operating expenses." Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the Company's statements of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

The transfer of control can occur over time or at a point in time. Revenue is recognized at a point in time unless one of the following criteria is met, in which case it is recognized over time: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company performs its obligations; (b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. The Company generates its revenues from the sale of pharmaceutical products.

For contracts that grants the customers the right to return purchased goods or discounts, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for expected returns or discounts, which are estimated based on accumulated experience using the expected value method.

The Company recognizes a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset for the transfer of goods with a right to return. The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The Company reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.

Revenue from Other Sources

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized in profit or loss when there is decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability and such can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income are presented using the function of expense method. Cost of sales are expenses incurred that are associated with the goods sold. Operating expenses are costs attributable to administrative, marketing, selling and other business activities of the Company. Other expenses are costs incurred attributable to foreign exchange and bank transactions that are not directly attributable to the Company's operations.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the Philippine Peso are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in profit or loss.

Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company; (b) associates; and, (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of any such individual.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely on the legal form.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax expense.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate of taxable income, or the minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate of defined gross income, whichever is higher.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Events After the Reporting Period

The Company identifies events after the end of the reporting period as those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The financial statements of the Company are adjusted to reflect those events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on the historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Determining whether a Contract Contains a Lease. The Company uses its judgment in determining whether a contract contains a lease. At inception of a contract, the Company makes an assessment whether it has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Company as Lessee. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of motor vehicles that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Expenses relating to these leases amounted to P1.94 million and P2.09 million in 2026 and 2025, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 11 and 20.

Determining the Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal Options - Company as Lessee. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension options. At lease commencement date, the Company applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew the lease by considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal option. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or change in circumstances within its control.

The Company's lease liabilities amounted to P14.69 million and P19.58 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, as disclosed in Note 11.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate. The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the leases. Therefore, it uses its relevant incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate, therefore, reflects what the Company would have to pay, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available and to make adjustments to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to consider certain contract and entity-specific estimates.

Variable Consideration under Revenue. Revenue is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales discount and returns. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discount, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

It is the Company's policy to sell its products to the customer with a right of return. Accumulated experience and other relevant factors such as the Company's product shelf life expiration, which ranges from one to four years, is used to estimate such returns at the time of sale at a portfolio level (expected value method). It is highly probable that a significant reversal in the revenue recognized will not occur taking into account accumulated experience of the Company.

Variable consideration pertaining to sales discounts and returns amounted to P131.17 million and P80.40 million, respectively in 2026, and P87.99 million and P123.94 million, respectively in 2025, as disclosed in Note 13. The Company did not recognize right to recover goods asset in relation to transfer of goods with a right to return in 2026 and 2025 since the Company believes that the goods are no longer saleable once returned.

Write-down of Inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and NRV. The NRV of inventories represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Write-down of inventory to NRV is recorded for damaged, expired and slow-moving inventory. While the Company believes that the estimates are reasonable and appropriate, significant changes in the assumptions used to develop the estimate may materially affect key financial measures, including gross profit, net income and inventories. Valuation of the Company's inventory could be affected by changes in customer preferences, demand for product, or changes in the buying patterns and inventory management of customers.

The accumulated write-down of inventories to NRV amounted to P274.92 million and P257.88 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, The carrying amount of inventories amounted to P453.41 million and P272.85 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, as disclosed in Note 8.

Deferred Tax Assets. The Company reviews the carrying amounts at each reporting period and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit to allow all or part of its deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets - net recognized in the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 amounted to P160.28 million and P129.19 million, respectively, as disclosed in Note 12. The Company did not recognize deferred tax asset on carryforward tax benefit of net operating loss carry over (NOLCO) amounting to P17.00 million and nil as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, since management does not expect to have sufficient future taxable profit against which the Company can utilize the benefit therefrom, as disclosed on Note 23.

Post-employment Benefits. The determination of the cost of retirement obligation is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and expected rate of salary increase. Actual results that differ from the assumptions are directly charged to other comprehensive income, and therefore generally affect the equity and recorded obligation in such future periods. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement obligation.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the present value of retirement benefit obligation amounted to P69.07 million and P65.48 million, respectively, as disclosed in Note 15. Accordingly, the amount of retirement benefit cost recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in 2026 and 2025 amounted to P10.98 million and P9.54 million, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 15 and 20.

6. Cash

Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statements of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Note	2026	2025
Cash on hand		P 974	P 974
Cash in banks	26	106,743,628	253,831,962
	25	P 106,744,602	P 253,832,936

Cash in banks earned an average interest of 2.26% and 0.21% in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

		2026	2025
Interest earned	19	P 2,416,130	P 530,131

7. Trade and other receivables

The Company's trade and other receivables consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Trade receivables		P 638,169,116	P 495,463,215
Provision for the doubtful debts		(5,697,556)	-
Others		9,920,350	6,850,096
	25, 26	P 642,391,910	P 502,313,311

The credit period on sale of goods ranges from 62 to 120 days from end of month of invoice date. No interest is charged for past due accounts.

The Company has assessed its trade receivables and identified certain balances that may not be fully recoverable. As of March 31, 2026, doubtful debts amounting to P5.70 million have been recognized. Management has made adequate provisions for these doubtful debts in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Company's credit risk policies. The provision reflects management's best estimate of potential losses arising from these receivables. Any subsequent recoveries or write-offs will be adjusted against this provision in future periods.

Other receivables, which consist mainly of receivables from various parties for transactions other than sale of goods, are non-interest bearing and generally have terms of 30 to 120 days.

8. Inventories

Details of the Company's inventories are as follows:

	Note	2026	2025
Finished goods		P 575,686,823	P 494,622,493
Goods in-transit		152,639,221	36,107,198
Allowance for inventory obsolescence		(274,915,261)	(257,881,001)
	5, 18	P 453,410,783	P 272,848,690

Movements in the accumulated balance of write-down on inventories to NRV are as follows:

	Note	As at 2026	As at 2025
Balance, April 1		P 257,881,001	P 133,563,368
Write down during the year	18	17,034,260	124,317,633
Balance, March 31	5	P 274,915,261	P 257,881,001

The Company has directly written off inventory amounting to P116.55 million and P 38.97 million in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense as disclosed in Note 18 is as below.

	Note	2026	2025
Cost of sales	18	P 899,196,412	P 850,264,301

9. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

		2026	2025
Prepaid taxes		P 19,688,383	P 20,812,243
Prepaid advertising and promotions		8,343,816	235,443
Prepaid insurance		5,879,547	5,492,533
Advances to employees		4,998,572	5,510,359
Input value-added tax (VAT) - net		121,448	1,921,828
Others		17,750,626	8,801,940
		P 56,782,392	P 42,774,346

Others mainly include prepayments for communication, trainings, transportation, business tax and certain employee benefits.

10. Property and Equipment- net

	Note	Furniture, Fixture and Equipment	Computers and Peripherals	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost					
April 1, 2024		P 3,557,097	P 5,514,033	P 4,976,082	P 14,047,212
Additions		-	515,179	-	515,179
March 31, 2025		3,557,097	6,029,212	4,976,082	14,562,391
Additions		66,562	368,274	-	434,836
March 31, 2026		3,623,659	6,397,486	4,976,082	14,997,227
Accumulated Depreciation					
April 1, 2024		2,803,163	4,917,494	4,922,825	12,643,482
Depreciation	20	321,737	493,629	20,614	835,980
March 31, 2025		3,124,900	5,411,123	4,943,439	13,479,462
Depreciation	20	326,005	404,050	20,614	750,669
March 31, 2026		3,450,905	5,815,173	4,964,053	14,230,131
Carrying Amount					
March 31, 2025		P 432,197	P 618,089	P 32,643	P 1,082,929
March 31, 2026		P 172,754	P 582,313	P 12,029	P 767,096

11. Leases

The Company leases office and parking space, and motor vehicles. The leases typically run for a period of 1 to 3 years. Some leases provide an option to renew the lease at the end of the lease term and are being subjected to reviews to reflect current market rentals.

The Company also leases motor vehicles with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases equipment with low value. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

The movements in right-of-use assets are as follows:

	Note	Office and Parking Space
Cost		
April 1, 2024		P 48,051,894
Disposal		(21,898,690)
March 31, 2025		26,153,204
Disposal		-
March 31, 2026		26,153,204
Accumulated Depreciation		
April 1, 2024		26,539,769
Depreciation	20	8,717,734
Disposal		(21,898,690)
March 31, 2025		13,358,813
Depreciation	20	8,717,734
March 31, 2026		22,076,547
Carrying Amount		
March 31, 2025		P 12,794,391
March 31, 2026		P 4,076,657

The movements in lease liabilities are as follows:

	2026	2025
Balance at April 1	P 19,584,344	P 23,875,186
Interest expense during the year	1,392,756	1,757,844
Payments made	(6,290,632)	(6,048,686)
Balance at March 31	P 14,686,468	P 19,584,344

The breakdown of lease liabilities is as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	2026	2025
Current Portion		P 5,565,335	P 4,897,878
Non Current Portion		9,121,133	14,686,466
	5	P 14,686,468	P 19,584,344

The maturity analysis of lease payments

		2026	2025
Less than one year		P 6,290,633	P 6,048,689
One to five years		23,031,308	22,517,995
		P 29,321,941	P 28,566,684

Interest expense on lease liabilities:

	<i>Note</i>	2026	2025
Interest expense	22	P 1,392,756	P 1,757,844

There were no leases with residual value guarantees or leases not yet commenced to which the Company is committed.

The expenses relating to leases with the contract term of less than 12 months and leases of low-value assets are as under:

	<i>Note</i>	2026	2025
Rent Expenses	20	P 1,939,810	P 2,093,527

The Company's maturity analysis of lease payments amounted to P14.69 and P19.58 million in March 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Total rental security deposits amounted as below as presented in the statements of financial position:

	<i>Note</i>	2026	2025
Rental deposits	26	P 2,021,544	P 1,693,292

There are no advance rentals as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

13. Trade and Other payables

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Trade payable		P 57,831,411	P 48,949,748
Accrued expenses		85,333,324	67,549,144
Withholding taxes payable		3,442,934	2,211,910
Other payables		2,901,725	2,487,589
	26	P 149,509,394	P 121,198,391

Trade payables usually become due for payment 30 to 120 days upon invoice date.

Details of accrued expenses are shown below:

	2026	2025
Provision for sales discount	P 37,351,353	P 32,112,180
Salary and incentives	14,451,688	11,885,278
13th month pay	2,851,142	2,532,808
Other accruals	30,679,141	21,018,878
	P 85,333,324	P 67,549,144

Other accruals consist of rent, advertising, employee related expenses, professional fees, utilities and subscription expenses.

Refund liability pertains to provision made for sales returns representing estimated returns for sales in accordance with the Company's sales returns policy. Movements in the account are as follows:

	2026	2025
Balance, April 1	P 113,517,064	P 106,923,031
Provisions	80,403,964	123,944,175
Actual returns	(73,172,754)	(117,350,142)
Balance, March 31	P 120,748,274	P 113,517,064

The classification of refund liability is as follows:

	2026	2025
Current Portion	P 59,907,765	P 54,328,300
Non Current Portion	60,840,509	59,188,764
	P 120,748,274	P 113,517,064

14. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company has transactions with its parent company that is considered to be related parties under PAS 24, Related Party Disclosures

The summary of the Company's transactions and outstanding balances with its parent company as at and for the years ended March 31 are as follows:

Category	Amount of transactions during the year		Outstanding balance payable		Terms & Conditions
	2026	2025	2026	2025	
Parent Company					
Purchases	P 930,338,598	P 701,431,070	P 630,081,450	P 367,808,476	Payable on demand and unsecured
Guarantee fee	2,639,633	2,588,434	683,550	645,975	No Fixed repayment terms and unsecured
	P 932,978,231	P 704,019,504	P 630,765,000	P 368,454,451	

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

In Million Pesos	2026	2025
Short- term employee benefits	8.59	7.40
Long- term employee benefits	10.90	9.10
	19.49	16.50

15. Retirement benefit obligation

Republic Act 7641 (RA 7641) provides for the minimum retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the Philippines. Benefits due under RA 7641 are accounted for as defined benefit plan under PAS 19R. However, there are instances when an employer establishes a defined contribution plan and does not have an equivalent defined benefit plan covering the benefits required under RA 7641.

An employee upon reaching the age of 60 years or more, but not beyond 65 years which is declared the compulsory retirement age, who has served at least five years in the said establishment, may retire and shall be entitled to retirement pay equivalent to at least one-half month salary for every year of service, a fraction of at least six months being considered as one whole year.

The Company is in compliance of the minimum requirement of RA 7641 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The Company has an unfunded non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all of its regular employees. The benefits are based on years of service and compensation. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits equivalent to 22.5 days of final salary on attainment of a retirement age of 60. The Company has an unfunded non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all of its regular employees. The benefits are based on years of service and compensation. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits equivalent to 22.5 days of final salary on attainment of a retirement age of 60.

The plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as interest, longevity, and salary risk.

Interest Rate Risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment.

An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation is as at March 31, 2026 and was carried out on April 7, 2026 by an independent actuary.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	Valuation at	
	2026	2025
Discount rate	6.25%	6.25%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.00%	6.00%

Amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Note	2026	2025
Service Cost:			
Current service cost		P 6,895,400	P 5,990,800
Interest cost		4,083,300	3,547,100
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in Profit or loss *	20	10,978,700	9,537,900
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:			
Actuarial losses (gains):			
From experience adjustments		319,200	(967,200)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income		P 319,200	P (967,200)

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability included in other comprehensive income, net of the applicable deferred taxes is as under:

	Note	2026	2025
The Loss/ (gain) remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		P 239,400	P (725,400)
Expense of Deferred taxes on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	12	79,800	(241,800)
		P 319,200	(967,200)

The amount included in the statements of financial position arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans, follows:

	2026	2025
Present value of defined benefit obligations	P 69,066,190	P 65,476,300

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2026	2025
Balance, April 1	P 65,476,300	P 56,905,600
Current service cost	6,895,400	5,990,800
Interest cost	4,083,300	3,547,100
Benefits paid by the company	(7,708,010)	-
Remeasurement loss (gain)		
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in experience adjustments	319,200	(967,200)
Balance, March 31	P 69,066,190	P 65,476,300

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increases. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

	2026	
	Change in Assumption	Increase (Decrease) on retirement benefit obligation
Discount rate	1% increase	-9%
	1% decrease	10%
Rate of salary increase	1% increase	10%
	1% decrease	-9%

	2025	
	Change in Assumption	Increase (Decrease) on retirement benefit obligation
Discount rate	1% increase	-8%
	1% decrease	10%
Rate of salary increase	1% increase	10%
	1% decrease	-8%

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the statements of financial position.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, there are 243 and 220 active employees with an average age of 38 and 39 years, respectively.

Maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments are as follows:

	2026				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	Within 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Defined benefit obligation	P69,066,190	P64,522,700	P565,500	P22,719,900	P41,237,300

	2025				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	Within 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Defined benefit obligation	P65,476,300	P53,650,800	P285,600	P34,060,400	P19,304,800

16. Equity

Share Capital

The details of the Company's authorized, issued and outstanding share capital as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Number of shares	Share capital
Authorized at P200 par value:		
Balance at March 31, 2026 and 2025	192,732	P38,546,400
Issued and fully paid and outstanding at P200 par value		
Balance at March 31, 2026 and 2025	192,732	P38,546,400

Retained Earnings

In accordance with Section 42 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (the "Code"), stock corporations are prohibited from retaining surplus profits in excess of one hundred percent (100%) of their paid-up capital, except when justified by any reasons mentioned in the Code.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the unrestricted retained earnings of the Company is still in excess of the paid-up capital by P184.68 million and P299.22 million, respectively, after preparing the reconciliation in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 Series of 2023 entitled, *Revised Guidelines on the Determination of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration*. To address the excess retained earnings over paid-up capital, management plans to appropriate its excess retained earnings for future business expansion.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, there were no approved appropriation or any restriction of the Company's retained earnings.

17. Sales

The Company generates its revenues from the sale of pharmaceutical products.

	2026	2025
Sales	P 1,529,396,457	P 1,335,139,003

18. Cost of Sales

Details of the Company's cost of sales are as follows:

	Note	2026	2025
Inventory, beginning	8	P 272,848,690	P 327,264,525
Purchases		1,079,758,505	795,848,466
Total goods available for sale		1,352,607,195	1,123,112,991
Less: Inventory, end	8	453,410,783	272,848,690
		P 899,196,412	P 850,264,301

Cost of sales includes write-down of inventories to NRV amounting to:

	Note	2026	2025
Write down of inventory	8	P 17,034,260	P 124,317,633

19. Other Operating Income

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Foreign exchange gain - net		P -	P 8,632,859
Interest Income	6	2,416,130	530,131
		P 2,416,130	P 9,162,990

20. Operating Expenses

	Note	2026	2025
Advertising, marketing and promotion		P 222,507,623	P 185,959,212
Salaries and wages	21	191,678,615	169,423,278
Travel and accommodation		111,705,354	102,031,540
Other short-term employee benefits	21	38,064,700	31,334,034
Handling fees		30,897,150	12,153,091
Taxes and licenses		22,398,737	15,980,228
Communication, light and water		19,439,051	17,923,816
Retirement benefit cost	15, 21	10,978,700	9,537,900
Training and recruitment		10,532,371	6,304,841
Depreciation	10, 11	9,468,403	9,553,714
Books, periodicals, and subscription		7,927,336	10,812,700
Professional fee		5,848,733	5,597,094
Rent expense	11	1,939,810	2,093,527
Research and development		540,498	904,072
Miscellaneous		26,653,768	19,693,260
		P 710,580,849	P 599,302,307

Miscellaneous include insurance, computer maintenance, entertainment and representation, events and promotions, supplies and other expenses.

21. Employee Benefits

Aggregate remuneration comprised of the following

	Note	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits		P 229,743,315	P 200,757,312
Post employment benefits		10,978,700	9,537,900
	20	P 240,722,015	P 210,295,212

22. Other Expenses

The Company's other expense consist of:

	Note	2026	2025
Unrealized foreign exchange loss -net		P 21,493,324	P -
Guarantee fee	14	2,639,633	2,588,434
Bank charges		508,567	1,619,250
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11	1,392,756	1,757,844
		P 26,034,280	P 5,965,528

23. Income Taxes

Components of income tax expense/(benefit) are as follows:

	Note	2026	2025
Current Tax		P 13,371,533	P 12,486,528
Deferred Tax	12	(31,017,340)	(38,045,375)
		P (17,645,807)	P (25,558,847)

The current tax expense of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 represents MCIT.

A numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and the product of accounting profit in March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	2026	2025
Loss before tax	P (103,998,954)	P (111,230,143)
Tax at statutory rate	P (25,999,739)	P (27,807,536)
Non deductible expense and others	4,707,037	2,380,924
Unrecognized deferred tax on NOLCO	4,250,928	-
Interest income subjected to final tax	(604,033)	(132,235)
	P (17,645,807)	P (25,558,847)

Realization of future tax benefit related to NOLCO amounting to P17.00 million in 2026 with expiry date of March 31, 2029 and nil in 2025, is dependent on the Company's ability to generate future taxable income during the periods in which these are expected to be recovered. The Company has considered these factors in reaching a conclusion not to recognize NOLCO since it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

24. Contract and Agreement

The Company has an existing distribution agreement with Metro Drug Incorporated (a local distribution and logistics company). Contract period is from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. The contract was renewed for another period beginning April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2012 and was further extended until March 31, 2017. The parties then agreed to extend the agreement for another 2.5 (two and a half) years, from April 1, 2017 to September 30, 2019. Thereafter, the agreement will automatically extend for another 6 months ending March 31, 2020. The contract was renewed for another five (5) years beginning April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2025 with automatic extension of two (2) years ending March 31, 2027.

- a. To appoint the local drug company as the exclusive distributor of the Company's products.
- b. The Company shall sell the products to the distributor at the product price less a specified margin plus VAT. On the other hand, the distributor shall sell the products at product prices plus any and all sales taxes, goods and service taxes, VAT and any other taxes of similar nature.
- c. Title to the goods shall pass from the Company to the distributor on the earlier of:
 - i. The point in time immediately preceding delivery of the goods by the distributor to a customer; or
 - ii. Upon the Company receiving full payment for the goods; and subject to the foregoing, the distributor shall have no right or interest therein otherwise than as a bailee thereof.
- d. The distributor shall permit the Company's duly authorized agents to conduct inspections and take inventories of the products in the distributor's possession from time to time. In the event that any such inspections or inventories cannot be numerically reconciled within a reasonable time by an independent auditor to be appointed by the parties with the delivery receipts relating to the deliveries of the products as to the numbers of such products which ought to be in the distributor's possession, the distributor shall be deemed to have purchased products in such quantities representing the shortfall of such products in the distributor's possession.

25. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are shown below:

	Note	2026		2025	
		Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash	6, 26	P 106,744,602	P 106,744,602	P 253,832,936	P 253,832,936
Trade and other receivables	7, 26	642,391,910	642,391,910	502,313,311	502,313,311
Rental security deposits	11, 26	2,021,544	2,021,544	1,693,292	1,693,292
		P 751,158,056	P 751,158,056	P 757,839,539	P 757,839,539
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	13, 26	P 144,047,715	P 144,047,715	P 117,426,658	P 117,426,658
Due to a related party	14, 26	630,765,000	630,765,000	368,454,451	368,454,451
		P 774,812,715	P 774,812,715	P 485,881,109	P 485,881,109

Trade and other payables exclude government related liabilities as below.

	Note	2026	2025
Statutory Liabilities	13	P 5,461,679	P 3,771,733

Due to the short-term maturities of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and due to a related party, their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company has no financial instruments valued based on Levels 1 and 3 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025. During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

26. Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to financial risks such as market risk which includes foreign currency exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's policies and objectives in managing these risks are summarized below:

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the possibility that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's profit or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company focuses on one market risk area, which is the foreign currency exchange risk. The objective and management of this risk is discussed below.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk arises when an investment's value varies due to changes in currency exchange rate. The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arose. Significant fluctuation in the exchange rates could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

The following table shows the Company's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities and their USD and PHP equivalents as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

	In US Dollar (USD)		In US Dollar (USD)	
	2026		2025	
Cash in banks	\$ 20,080	\$	32,969	
Due to a related party	(10,381,254)		(5,802,253)	
	(10,361,174)		(5,769,284)	
Exchange rate	60.760		57.279	
Net Foreign Currency in PHP	₱ (629,544,932)	₱	(330,458,818)	

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary asset and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

	2026		2025	
Cash in bank	₱ 1,220,084	₱	1,618,056	
Due to a related party	(630,765,000)		(368,454,451)	
	₱ (629,544,916)	₱	(366,836,395)	

The sensitivity rate used in reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel is 1% in 2026 and 2025, respectively, and it represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1% and 1% change in foreign currency rates in 2026 and 2025, respectively. The sensitivity analysis includes all the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary items. The Company believes that a 1% appreciation on the Philippine Peso in 2026 and 2025, respectively, would result in a decrease in the foreign exchange loss by P6.3 million in 2026 and P3.67 million in 2025. As a result, the Company's net profit and equity will increase by approximately P3.67 million in 2026 and P3.67 million for 2025. For 1% weakening of the Philippine Peso against the relevant currency in 2026 and 2025, respectively, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the net profit and equity.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is not representative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest. The primary source of the Company's interest rate risk relates to cash. The interest rate on cash is disclosed in Note 6.

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the reporting date. A 10 basis point increase or decrease is used in reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Had interest rates been 10 basis point higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit would have been increased by P 106,744 and P223,900 in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Credit Risk

The Company trades only with recognized, credit worthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The Company does not grant credit terms without the specific approval of the credit departments under the direction of the management. Moreover, management regularly reviews the age and status of outstanding accounts.

Trade receivables consist of account due from its exclusive distributor. The customer credit risk is managed by the Company based on its established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management.

The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to its Parent Company. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because banks are with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for Recognizing Expected Credit Losses
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12- Month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >120 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >180 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written-off

The table below presents the Company's exposure to credit risk and shows the credit quality of the financial assets by indicating whether the financial assets are subjected to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL.

March 31, 2026	Note	Internal Credit rating	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
Cash in banks	6, 25, 26	(i)	12- Month ECL	P 106,743,628	P -	P 106,743,628
Trade and other receivables	7, 25, 26	(i)	Lifetime ECL	642,391,910	-	642,391,910
Rental security deposits	11, 25, 26	(i)	12- Month ECL	2,021,544	-	2,021,544
				P 751,157,082	P -	P 751,157,082

March 31, 2025	Note	Internal Credit rating	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
Cash in banks	6, 25, 26	(i)	12- Month ECL	P 253,831,962	P -	P 253,831,962
Trade and other receivables	7, 25, 26	(i)	Lifetime ECL	502,313,311	-	502,313,311
Rental security deposits	11, 25, 26	(i)	12- Month ECL	1,693,292	-	1,693,292
				P 757,838,565	P -	P 757,838,565

The Company has applied the simplified approach in PFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance. The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

The aging of financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

2026	Neither Past due or impaired	Past due amount but not impaired				Impaired	Total
		0-30 days Past due	31-60 days Past due	61-90 days Past due	Over 90 days Past due		
Cash in banks	P 106,743,628	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 106,743,628
Trade and other receivables	-	648,089,466	-	-	-	(5,697,556)	642,391,910
Rental security deposits	2,021,544	-	-	-	-	-	2,021,544
	P 108,765,172	P 648,089,466	P -	P -	P -	P (5,697,556)	P 751,157,082

2025	Neither Past due or impaired	Past due amount but not impaired				Impaired	Total
		0-30 days Past due	31-60 days Past due	61-90 days Past due	Over 90 days Past due		
Cash in banks	P 253,831,962	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 253,831,962
Trade and other receivables	-	502,313,311	-	-	-	-	502,313,311
Rental security deposits	1,693,292	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,292
	P 255,525,254	P 502,313,311	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 757,838,565

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company maintains adequate liquid assets in the form of cash and trade and other receivables, with maturity of until 90 days only, to assure necessary liquidity. As also disclosed in Note 27, the Parent Company provides support to the Company.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities:

2026	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates	1 - 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More than 1 year	Total
Due to related party	-	P 528,904,417	P 101,860,583	P -	P 630,765,000
Trade and other payables*	-	144,047,715	-	-	144,047,715
		P 672,952,131	P 101,860,583	P -	P 774,812,715

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to P5.46 million

2025	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates	1 - 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More than 1 year	Total
Due to related party	-	P 368,454,451	P -	P -	P 368,454,451
Trade and other payables*	-	117,426,658	-	-	117,426,658
		P 485,881,109	P -	P -	P 485,881,109

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to P3.77 million

27. Capital Risk Management

As a wholly-owned subsidiary and with active support of the Parent Company, the Company's objective for managing capital risks is to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's overall strategy to continue to strive in providing qualitative and affordable health care options remains unchanged from 2025.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

28. Other Matter**Middle East War**

In February 2026, geopolitical tensions escalated into an armed conflict between the United States and Iran, resulting in significant disruptions in global energy markets and economic conditions.

The conflict has led to constrained global fuel supply triggering increased volatility in global oil prices, critical supply chain disruptions, transportation and inflationary pressures, particularly affecting oil-importing countries such as the Philippines. These developments have contributed to higher fuel and electricity costs, foreign exchange fluctuations, broader economic uncertainty and posing risks to its energy security.

In response, the Philippine government declared in March 2026 a state national energy emergency under Executive Order 110 to address potential disruption in fuel supply and stabilize the energy sector.

As of the reporting date, Management has not identified any possible impact arising from the geopolitical conflict.

29. Supplementary Information Required Under RR No. 15-2010 and RR No. 34-2020 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS Accounting Standards, and such other standards and/or conventions as may be adopted, companies are required by the BIR to provide in the notes to the financial statements, certain supplementary information for the taxable year. The amounts relating to such information may not necessarily be the same with those amounts disclosed in the financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. The following are the tax information/ disclosures required for the taxable year ended March 31, 2026:

Based on RR No. 15-2020	
A.	VAT
	Amount
1.	Output VAT
	P 97,679,244
	Account title used:
	Basis of the Output VAT:
	Vatable Sales 813,993,700
	Exempt Sales 853,808,378
	P 1,667,802,078
2.	Input VAT
	Balance at the beginning of the year
	Current year's domestic purchases: P -
	a. Purchases of capital goods exceeding P1M -
	b. Purchases of capital goods not exceeding P1M -
	c. Domestic purchases of goods other than capital goods 8,954,686
	d. Importation of goods other than capital goods 58,178,630
	e. Domestic purchases of services 19,451,542
	f. Input tax deferred on capital goods -
	Claims for output VAT and tax credit/refund and other adjustments 4,279,632
	Balance at the end of the year - net Output VAT payable P 6,814,754
3	Landed cost of imports, custom duties and tariff fees paid or accrued P 850,602,086
B.	Withholding Taxes
	Amount
	Tax on compensation and benefits P 23,749,541
	Creditable withholding taxes 7,030,663
	P 30,780,204
C.	All Other Taxes (Local and National)
	Amount
	Other taxes paid during the year
	License and permit fees - charged to operating expense P 12,087,353
D.	Deficiency Tax Assessments/Tax Cases

On March 19, 2026, the Company settled a tax assessment for all internal revenue taxes pertaining to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023.

The Company also received on February 12, 2026 a Letter of Authority from BIR dated November 07, 2025 for the examination of books of accounts and other accounting records covering all Internal Revenue Taxes for fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, the BIR is yet to perform an on-site audit.

Information on the amount of documentary stamp tax and excise taxes is not applicable since there are no transactions that the Company would be subject to these taxes for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Based on RR No. 34-2020

In relation to Section 4 of BIR Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 34-2020, the Company is not covered by the prescribed requirements and procedures for the submission of BIR form No. 1709 Information Return on Related Party Transactions, Transfer Pricing Documentation (TPD) and other supporting documents.