Time Cap Overseas Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH-2020

CHARTIST ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

ChartistAssociates
Chartered Certified Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Time Cap Overseas Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Time Cap Overseas Limited on pages 4 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements on pages 4 to 17:

(i) have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards;

(ii) give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate;

(iii) present fairly the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2020 and its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

(iv) comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the international Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and comply with the Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Time Cap Overseas Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

This opinion has been prepared for and only for the Company's shareholder in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001 and for no other purposes.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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 a collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Time Cap Overseas Limited (Continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements

Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interest in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Associates

CHARTIST ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS
BEAU BASSIN

K. WONG KEE CHUAN - FCCA ,ACA
SIGNING PARTNER
Licensed by FRC

Date: 07 May 2020

	Notes	2020 USD	2019 USD
ASSETS			
Non- Current Assets			
Investment in subsidiary	(4)	**15,253,861**	**13,248,531**
Intangible Assets			
Sweat Equity	(5)	**554,181**	554,181
Current Assets			
Other Receivables	(6)	**618,625**	1,119,586
Cash In Hand And At Bank		**67,256**	7,811
		685,881	1,127,397
Total Assets		16,493,923	14,930,109
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Capital & Reserves			
Stated Capital	(10)	**11,920,090**	11,820,090
Accumulated Losses		**(747,798)**	(600,209)
		11,172,292	11,219,881
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	(11)	**3,830,000**	3,580,000
Current Liabilities			
Other Payables	(7)	**141,631**	130,228
Share Application Money	(12)	**1,350,000**	-
Total Equity And Liabilities		**16,493,923**	14,930,109

Approved by the Board of Directors on 07 May 2020

Directors :

S.V.V.N. Apparao

TIME CAP OVERSEAS LIMITED Reg. No. 098889 C2/GBL Republic of Mauritius

Time Cap Overseas Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 USD	2019 USD
Revenue			
Interest Income		**48,719**	103,605
Excess Provision Written Off		**500**	-
		49,219	103,605
Less:			
Administrative Expenses		**11,580**	8,890
Finance Costs		**185,228**	149,394
Total Operating Expenses		**196,808**	158,284
Net Loss For The Year		**(147,589)**	(54,679)
Less:Taxation		**-**	-
Net Loss After Tax		**(147,589)**	(54,679)
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	-
Total Comprehensive Loss For The Year		**(147,589)**	(54,679)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Stated Capital USD	Accumulated Losses USD	Total USD
Balance At 01 April 2019	**11,820,090**	**(600,209)**	**11,219,881**
Net (Loss) for the year	-	(147,589)	(147,589)
Issued Share Capital	100,000	-	100,000
Balance At 31 MARCH 2020	**11,920,090**	**(747,798)**	**11,172,292**

Time Cap Overseas Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2019 USD	2019 USD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss For The Year	**(147,589)**	(54,679)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**(147,589)**	(54,679)
Increase in Other Receivables	**500,961**	(159,075)
Increase in Payables	**11,403**	108,561
Cash Generated From Operations	**364,775**	(105,192)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of investment	**(2,005,330)**	(2,527,525)
Increase In Share Capital	**100,000**	-
Increase in Share Appilication Money	**1,350,000**	-
Increase in Borrowings	**250,000**	2,390,000
Net Increase / (Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents	**59,445**	(242,718)
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
At Beginning Of Year	**7,811**	250,529
At End Of Year	**67,256**	7,811
Net Increase / (Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents	**59,445**	(242,718)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Time Cap Overseas Limited is a private limited liability company and the company has been granted a Global Business Licence Category 2 under the Financial Services Commission Act 2007. The Company is presenting its Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are presented in USD

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Time Cap Overseas Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous year except that the Company has adopted the following standards, amendments and interpretations.

The Company has adopted the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective at 01 April 2019

Newly Effective	**Effective for accounting period**
IFRS 3- Business Combinations- Annual Improvements- To remeasure previously held interests in that business.	1-Jan-19
IFRS 9- Financial Instruments- Prepayment feastures with negative Compensation.	1-Jan-19
IFRS 11- Joint Arrangements- Annual Improvements	1-Jan-19
IFRS 16 Leases- Introduces a single lessee accounting. To expand disclosure requirments for lessees. IFRS 16 supersedes the following standards and interpretations- IAS 17 , IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27.	1-Jan-19
IAS 12- Income Taxes- Annual Improvements	1-Jan-19
IAS 19- Employee Benefits- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	1-Jan-19
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs- Annual Improvements	1-Jan-19
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures- Long-term interest in Associates and Joint Ventures	1-Jan-19
IFRIC 23- Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1-Jan-19

The adoption of the amendments did not have any impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows.

IFRS 16 supersedes the following Standards and Interpretations :

- IAS 17 Leases;
- IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease;
- SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives; and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The standard did not have any material impact on the Company

2.3 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. They are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on the specified dates, but the Company has not early adopted them:

New or revised standards and interpretations:	Effective for accounting period
IFRS 3 Business Combinations- Definition of Business	1-Jan-20
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosure- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1-Jan-20
IFRS 17- Insurance contracts- Creates one accounting model for all insurance contracts To measure insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions To reflect Time Value of money To be measured based only on obligations created by the contracts To recognize profits as an insurance service is delivered rather than on receipt of premiums. To replace IFRS 4	1-Jan--21
IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements-Definition of Material. The amendments clarify and align the definition of "material" and provide guidance to improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards.	1-Jan-20
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements- Classifcation of liabilities as current or Non current.- Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1	1-Jan-22
IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.	1-Jan-20
IAS 39- Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement- Interest Rate Benchmark reform- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, Amend requirements for hedge accounting.	1-Jan-20

The Company expects that most of these changes will not have any significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Going Concern

The company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(b) Investment in Subsidiary

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has ability to affect these returns through its power over the entity.

Investment in subsidiaries is the separate financial statements of the Company are carried at cost, net of any impairment. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(c) Consolidation

The Company owns 95,33% of the share capital of NATCO Farma Do Brazil. The Company has taken advantage of IFRS 10 Consolidated exemption Financial Statements relating to exemption from consolidation.

The financial statements are therefore separate financial statements which gives information about Time Cap Overseas Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

(d) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial assets (Continued)

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its 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.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative of gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition. (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

  And

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised modified or impaired.

The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes Loan to Subsidiary.

Financial instrument prior to 01 January 2018

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets in scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables or available-for-sale investments as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition at cost.

All financial assets are recognised initially at cost value.

The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at original invoice amount and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised through profit or loss when the receivables are derecognised or impaired.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

The company's borrowings is interest free from shareholders with no fixed terms of repayments.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised where:

- 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 the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Where 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 its continuing involvement.

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 could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

Impairment of financial assets is recognized in stages:

• Stage 1 — as soon as a financial instrument is originated or purchased, 12-month expected credit losses are recognised in profit or loss and a loss allowance is established. This serves as a proxy for the initial expectations of credit losses. For financial assets, interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount (i.e. without deduction for expected credit losses).

• Stage 2 — if the credit risk increases significantly and is not considered low, full lifetime expected credit losses are recognised in profit or loss. The calculation of interest revenue is the same as for Stage 1.

• Stage 3 — if the credit risk of a financial asset increases to the point that it is considered credit-impaired, interest revenue is calculated based on the amortised cost (ie the gross carrying amount less the loss allowance). Financial assets in this stage will generally be assessed individually. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised on these financial assets.

The Company has not recognised an allowance for ECL given that from previous dealings, no default was noted while the credit worthiness was assessed.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(i) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes is the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate,and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is irecognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually,either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Intangible Assets (Continued)

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

(j) Going Concern

The Financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue its operational existence in the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support from shareholders.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and cash in hand. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank.

(l) Related Parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individuals or company has the ability, directly or indirectly to control the other party or exercise significant influence over party in making financial and operating decisions.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Market price risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk)
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. The directors do not believe that the Company is significantly affected by movement in variable interest rates and has decided not to disclose interest rate sensitivity analysis.

Currency risk

The directors do not consider currency risk to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to risk associated with the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing levels of market on its financial position and cash flows. The directors believe that the Company is not subject to equity price risk.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Company's based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The maturity profile of the financial instruments is summarized as follows:

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Financial assets		
Cash In hand And At Bank	**67,256**	7,811
	67,256	7,811
Financial Liabilities		
Trade And Other Payables	**141,631**	130,228
	141,631	130,228

3.2 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments to trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the company for the similar financial instruments.

3.3 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

To safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk

To make adjustments to its capital structure in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or sell assets to reduce debt.

4. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

Unquoted Investment- at Cost	2020 USD	2019 USD
Opening Balance At 01 April	**13,248,531**	10,721,006
Additions During The Year	**2,005,330**	2,527,525
Closing Balance At 31 March	**15,253,861**	13,248,531

Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name of company issues @1 BRL each	*Number of shares held*		*Class of Shares*	*% Holdings*		*Country of Incorportation*	*Activities of Investee*
	2020	***2019***		***2020***	***2019***		
NATCO farma DO Brazil	46,183,471	37,980,437	Ordinary	95.33%		94.38%	Pharmaceutical

The company owns 95.33 % equity shares issued @1/- BRL each of NATCO farma Do Brazil and has control over its activities.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Sweat Equity Cost	2020 USD	2019 USD
At 01 April	**554,181**	554,181
Additions	-	-
At 31 March	**554,181**	554,181

Intangible assets relate to 500,000 sweat equity issued to Mr Venkatachari Madhusudhan and 54,181 represents premium on initial investment in Brasil

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Loan Amount due from subsidiary-Natcofarma Do Brasil (Notes 13b)	**600,000**	1,089,000
Others- Interest on Loan due form subsidiary-Natcofarma Do Brasil	**18,625**	30,586
	618,625	1,119,586

7 OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Audit Fee Payable	**2,500**	**2,500**
Others-Interest on Loan payable to Parent Company-NATCO Pharma Ltd-India	**139,131**	127,728
	141,631	130,228

8. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Issued Share Capital	**11,920,090**	11,820,090
Accumulated Losses	**(747,798)**	(600,209)
Loss Before Taxation	**(147,589)**	(54,679)
Loss After Taxation	**(147,589)**	(54,679)

9. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Authorised Share Capital	As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2019		
Equity share of USD 10 each						
Shareholders	**Number**	**Amount $**	**%**	**Number**	**Amount $**	**%**
NATCO Pharma Ltd	1,078,065	10,780,650	90.44%	1,068,065	10,680,650	90.36%
Levopharm LLC	41,234	412,340	3.46%	41,234	412,340	3.49%
Mr. Venkachari Madhusudan	72,710	727,100	6.10%	72,710	727,100	6.15%
Mr.Lincoln Colaress Gomes			0.00%	-	-	0.00%
	1,192,009	11,920,090	100%	1,182,009	11,820,090	100.00%

(a) The company acquired 6453 shares valued at @ USD 5/- each against par value of USD 10/-each from Mr.Lincoln Colares Gomes as per the share purchase agreement Dt. 08 June 2018 , subsequently USD 32,265/- sale consideration was paid to him on 23 August 2018, and share certificate no.35 Dt.13 March 2020 was issued to company.

(b) During the Year the Company has alotted shares 10,000 @ par vale of USD 10/-each to NATCO Pharm Ltd against their investment of USD 100,000.

(c) During the Year USD 1,350,000 was received as share application money from Mr. Elcemer Amedia for which allotment is due as on 31 March 2020 as per note 12.

10. STATED CAPITAL

	2020 USD	2019 USD
At 01 April	**11,820,090**	11,820,090
Additions during the period	**100,000**	-
At 31 March	**11,920,090**	11,820,090

11. BORRROWINGS

		2020 USD	2019 USD
NATCO Pharma Ltd-Inida	Parent Company	**3,830,000**	3,580,000

12. SHARE APPLICATION MONEY

Shares Application Money as per section 211 of companies act 2001 states that any amount received in respect of share allotment would be classify separately under current liabilities until such time share is issued then it would be considered as part of equity. The amount of share application money for the year ended 31 March 2020 is USD 1,350,000.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company traded with related entities. The nature, volume of transactions and balances with the entities are as follows:

	2020 USD	2019 USD
(a) - Amount Payable to Parent Company-NATCO Pharma Ltd-India	**3,830,000**	3,580,000
(b) - Amount due from Subsidiary-Natcofarma Do Brasil	**600,000**	1,089,000

Time Cap Overseas Limited
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Appendix 1

	2020 USD	2019 USD
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Audit Fee	3,500	3,500
Postage & General Expenses	450	-
Legal and Professional fees	7,630	5,390
	11,580	8,890
FINANCE COSTS		
Bank Charges	850	1,190
Interest On loan	184,378	148,204
	185,228	149,394