

NATCOFARMA BRASIL LTDA.

*Financial Statements for the Year Ended
March 31, 2024 and of the related Independent
Auditors' Opinion.*

Premiumbravo Auditores Independentes

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors and Quotaholders of
NatcoFarma do Brasil Ltda.
Serra – ES, Brazil

Opinion

As requested in your instructions, we have audited, for the purpose of the audit of the group financial statements of Natco Pharma Limited – India, as the Parent Company, the financial statements of NatcoFarma do Brasil Ltda., which comprise the financial statement as at March 31, 2024, and the related statements of income, statement of changes in equity and comprehensive income statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. This special purpose financial information has been prepared solely to enable Natco Pharma Limited – India to prepare its group financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying specified financial information of NatcoFarma do Brasil Ltda. as of March 31, 2024 and for the year then ended have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the policies and instructions given by the Parent and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for the Opinion

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the special financial information based on our audit as per instructions. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISAs).

International Standards on Auditing require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the specified financial information is free of material misstatement. As requested by you, we planned and performed our audit as per your instructions and not as a stand alone entity.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amount and disclosures in the specified financial information. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the specified forms, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the component's preparation and presentation of the financial information 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 component's internal control. An audit also

includes the evaluation of the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the specified forms.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Brazil, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The conclusions reached in forming our opinion are based on the component materiality specified by you in the context of the audit of the group financial statements.

Emphasis

- The accompanying financial information have been translated into English solely for the convenience of the readers outside Brazil.
- The specified financial information has been prepared for purposes of providing information to Natco Pharma Limited – India, as the Parent Company of NatcoFarma do Brasil Ltda. to enable you to prepare the group consolidated financial statements. The specified financial information may, therefore, not be suitable for any other purpose or should not be used by or distributed to anyone for any other purpose.

Key audit issues

Key audit issues are those that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit of the current year. We have no key audit issues to report for the year.

Management's Responsibility and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and for such internal controls 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 to 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (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 user taken on the basis of these financial statement.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) website: <http://www.iaasb.org>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

April 29, 2024



PREMIUMBRAVO
Auditores Independentes
CRC- RJ 004216/8 S/ES



LUIS AURÊNIO BARRETTO
Engagement partner
CRC-RJ 076875/0 S/ES

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of Reais)

ASSETS

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4.623	2.806
Accounts receivable	5	16.340	15.545
Inventories	6	20.457	28.765
Recoverable taxes	7	810	535
Advance to suppliers		6.367	4.064
Other		264	67
		<u>48.861</u>	<u>51.782</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Deferred income tax	15	5.500	7.953
Other		90	90
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	13.822	12.975
		<u>19.412</u>	<u>21.018</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>68.273</u></u>	<u><u>72.800</u></u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Loans and financings	9		3.131
Suppliers	10	407	26.429
Taxes payable		920	1.486
Payroll and related charges		1.598	1.231
Other		215	278
		<u>3.140</u>	<u>32.555</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - FUNDAP		<u>31</u>	<u>25</u>
QUOTAHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock	13	102.165	92.645
Tax incentive reserve		348	
Accumulated losses		(37.411)	(52.425)
Total		<u>65.102</u>	<u>40.220</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>68.273</u></u>	<u><u>72.800</u></u>

See notes to the financial statements

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Reais, except for per quota amounts)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</u>		
NET REVENUES (note 16)	81.204	63.995
COST OF GOODS SOLD	<u>(30.028)</u>	<u>(25.926)</u>
GROSS INCOME	<u>51.176</u>	<u>38.069</u>
OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES):		
Payroll expenses	(14.875)	(10.642)
General and administrative expenses (note 17)	(18.093)	(15.352)
Other	3.899	3.964
	<u>(29.069)</u>	<u>(22.030)</u>
RESULT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>22.107</u>	<u>16.039</u>
Foreign exchange rate changes	486	(406)
Financial income	1.189	1.077
Financial expenses	<u>(339)</u>	<u>(1.607)</u>
Total	<u>1.336</u>	<u>(936)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	23.443	15.103
INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION	<u>(8.081)</u>	<u>(6.505)</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>15.362</u>	<u>8.598</u>
NET INCOME PER QUOTA (\$) - Basic and diluted	<u>0,15</u>	<u>0,09</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING QUOTAS DURING THE YEAR	<u>99.641.757</u>	<u>92.644.817</u>

See notes to the financial statements

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN QUOTAHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of Reais)

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Tax incentive Reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated Losses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total of Comprehensive Income</u>
BALANCES AS OF MARCH 31, 2022	92.645		(61.023)	31.622	
Profit for the year			8.598	8.598	<u>8.598</u>
BALANCES AS OF MARCH 31, 2023	92.645		(52.425)	40.220	
Capital increase	9.520			9.520	
Tax incentive		348	(348)	-	
Profit for the year			15.362	15.362	<u>15.362</u>
BALANCES AS OF MARCH 31, 2024	<u>102.165</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>(37.411)</u>	<u>65.102</u>	

See notes to the financial statements

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of Reais)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	15.362	8.598
Adjustments to reconcile income to the cash flows from (used) in operating		
Depreciation	1.574	1.429
Deferred income tax	2.453	2.374
Decrease (increase) in assets		
Accounts receivable	(795)	(1.583)
Recoverable taxes	(275)	274
Advance to suppliers	(2.303)	236
Inventories	8.308	(18.919)
Other	(197)	(58)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Suppliers	(26.022)	15.472
Taxes payable	(566)	11
Payroll and related charges	367	337
Other	(63)	199
Net cash from (used) in operating activities	<u>(2.157)</u>	<u>8.370</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of equipment	<u>(2.421)</u>	<u>(1.960)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(2.421)</u>	<u>(1.960)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED) IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans and financings, net	(3.125)	(6.327)
Capital increase and advance for capital increase	9.520	
Net cash flows from (used) in financing activities	<u>6.395</u>	<u>(6.327)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1.817	83
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>2.806</u>	<u>2.723</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u><u>4.623</u></u>	<u><u>2.806</u></u>

See notes to the financial statements.

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023 (Amounts expressed in thousands of Reais)

1. OPERATIONS

NATCOFARMA DO BRASIL LTDA. was established on February 28, 2011. The main operating objective is related to import and export, distribution, selling, storing and transporting drugs, especially controlled drugs, cosmetics, hygiene products, other health products and other related products.

The base for the future growth of the company is directly linked with the registration of new products. As such good portfolio management starts with the registration, which is a long and expensive process. The company continued to invest in 2024 by increasing the number of products under registration. This means a significant increase in the cost for acquiring reference products for Bio Equivalence (BE) and Pharmaceutical Equivalence (PE), costs with CRO's that perform such tests and with additional Human Resources to manage the increasing number of files. The management expects that this investment will increase company turnover and value in the following years.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

The main accounting polices applied to the preparation of these Company`s financial statements are defined below. These polices have been applied consistently for all the fiscal years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board – IASB, which are substantially aligned to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, comprising of the Brazilian Corporate Law, the Pronouncements, Guidance and Interpretations issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) and rules issued by the Federal Council of Accountancy (“CFC”).

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, when applicable and explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

2.3 Adjustments to the present value

When applicable, current and non-current assets and liabilities are recorded at present value, transaction by transaction, based upon interest rates that reflect the term, the currency and the risk of each transaction. The difference between the present value of a transaction and its face value of the asset or liability is recorded in the statement of operations on a straight line basis according the term of the related contract, based on the amortized cost method and the effective interest rate.

2.4 Revenue recognition policy

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for sale taxes, estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The main sources of revenue are described as follows:

- *Sale of goods* – Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a) the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - b) the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually *associated* with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
 - e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

- *Interest income* – 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 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 on initial recognition.

2.5 Foreign currencies

The Company's management has determined that the Company's functional currency is the Brazilian Real.

2.6 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income/income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Federal income tax and social contribution (“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 goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset 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 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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases, when applicable, are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

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

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets 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). Where 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. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate 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 immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, 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.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (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 as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the 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 (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a 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.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Restructurings

A restructuring provision is recognized when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

2.9 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Effect interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and CPC 38 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “other gains and losses” line item in the income statement. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 14.

Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available for sale financial assets (AFS financial assets)

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company does not have AFS financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash, and others) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 180 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of AFS debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset or retains a residual interest that does not result in the retention of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Company retains control), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.11 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible notes) are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

The Company has no compound instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at "Fair Value Through Profit and Loss" (FVTPL) or "other financial liabilities".

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and CPC 38 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (equivalent to IAS 39) permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Currently, no financial liability was classified as Financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

Financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The Company has no financial guarantee contracts.

The Company has no derivative financial instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the 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 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.

3.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see 3.2 below), that the Company's management have 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.

Held-to-maturity assets

The Company's management reviewed the financial assets of the Company in accordance with polices of capital maintenance and liquidity requirements and confirmed the intention and capacity of the Company to maintain these assets to maturity. The carrying value of financial assets held to maturity in the parent financial statements is R\$20.963 (R\$18.351 in 2023). The details of these assets are described in Note 14.

3.2 Major sources uncertainty in estimates

The main assumptions related to the future and other key sources of uncertainty in estimates at the end of each reporting period, which can lead significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the subsequent years, as follows:

Impairment

As assumptions described in note 2.7 - Tangible assets, the Company's management considers that the net balance of property, plant and equipment does not exceed its realizable value.

Useful life of fixed assets

The Company's management reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. There were no changes in estimates of useful lives of fixed assets. Management considers that previously estimated useful life is appropriate.

Valuation of financial instruments

As described in notes 2 and 14, the Company uses valuation techniques that is not based on market data to estimate the fair value of certain types of financial instruments. Note 14 provides detailed information on key assumptions used for determining the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the sensitivity analysis of these premises.

The Company's management believes that valuation techniques and the premises used to determining the financial instrument fair value are appropriate.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank account balances and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash	7	7
Bank accounts	850	517
Financial investment (book value is close to market value)	<u>3.766</u>	<u>2.282</u>
Total	<u><u>4.623</u></u>	<u><u>2.806</u></u>

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Invoices to received	16.490	15.695
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(150)</u>	<u>(150)</u>
Total	<u><u>16.340</u></u>	<u><u>15.545</u></u>

The balance of accounts receivable includes amounts overdue (see ageing analysis) at the closing of the reporting period, for which the Company has provided allowance. The Company has no guarantees for such balance and has no legal rights for offsetting them against payables.

The following table shows the composition of the ageing list of the accounts receivable that are not included in the allowance for doubtful accounts:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Not overdue	14.286	13.019
Overdue until 30 days	275	201
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	330	80
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	156	1.952
Overdue from 91 to 120 days	21	
Overdue from 121 to 180 days	515	
Overdue from 181 to 360 days	203	
Overdue more than 360 days	<u>554</u>	<u>293</u>
Total	<u><u>16.340</u></u>	<u><u>15.545</u></u>

Allowances for doubtful debts are recognized against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position

The following table shows the movement of the allowance for doubtful accounts:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>			
Balance at beginning of the year	(150)	(150)			
Movement					
Total	<u>(150)</u>	<u>(150)</u>			
6. INVENTORIES	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>			
Finished goods	<u>20.457</u>	<u>28.765</u>			
7. RECOVERABLE TAXES	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>			
PIS	2				
COFINS	8				
ICMS	136	139			
IPI	14	14			
CSLL	175	102			
IRRF	81	25			
IRPJ	394	255			
Total	<u>810</u>	<u>535</u>			
8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>			
	Annual depreciation rates	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net
Properties	4%	4.150	(877)	3.273	3.440
Leasehold improvement	25%	3.541	(1.264)	2.277	1.849
Machinery and equipment	10%	8.920	(3.452)	5.468	6.118
Furniture and fixtures	10%	542	(321)	221	251
Processing equipment	20%	1.206	(684)	522	371
Software	20%	227	(225)	2	23
Other	10 to 20%	129	(126)	3	19
Additions in progress		2.056		2.056	904
Total		<u>20.771</u>	<u>(6.949)</u>	<u>13.822</u>	<u>12.975</u>

The movement in property, plant and equipment items for the year ended March 31, 2024.

	Opening balance at March 31, 2023	Additions	Write-off	Transfer	Depreciation	Closing balance at March 31, 2024
Properties	3.440				(167)	3.273
Leasehold improvements	1.849	638			(210)	2.277
Machinery and equipment	6.118	287			(937)	5.468
Furniture and fixtures	251	18			(48)	221
Processing equipment	371	325			(174)	522
Software	23				(21)	2
Other	19	1			(17)	3
Additions in progress	904	1.152				2.056
Total	12.975	2.421			(1.574)	13.822

The Company's management considers that the net balance of property, plant and equipment does not exceed its realizable value.

9. LOANS AND FINANCINGS

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Citibank			3.131	
Total			3.131	

The following are conditions of the loans and financing:

a) Citibank

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		3.131
Non-current		
		3.131

Interest: 16% per year

Due: Principal and interest due on a monthly basis up to June 2023.

Guarantees: Fiduciary assignment

10. SUPPLIERS

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Natco Pharma Limited		26.141
Other	407	288
Total	<u>407</u>	<u>26.429</u>

11. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The details of the transactions between the Company and its related parties are presented below:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
Natco Pharma Limited (Supplier)		(26.141)
		<u>(26.141)</u>
Total		<u>(26.141)</u>

The movement of inventories of related party products is as follows (expressed in Reais):

Product	Opening inventory	Entry	Issues	Closing inventory
APIXABANA 2,5MG 20 COM - NATCO	1.242.437,98	5.172,05	403.264,75	844.345,27
APIXABANA 2,5MG 60 COM - NATCO	3.633.351,85	10.210,61	1.583.296,73	2.060.265,74
APIXABANA 5MG 20 COM - NATCO	657.170,83	1.122.879,98	475.386,84	1.304.663,97
APIXABANA 5MG 60 COM - NATCO	7.079.740,91	32.463,86	2.399.532,49	4.712.672,28
AZACITIDINA 100MG FRASCO - NATCO	2.986.982,84	2.502.875,70	5.120.372,54	369.486,00
EVEROLIMO 10MG 28 COM-NATCO	1.092.038,32	8.306.317,71	7.677.087,44	1.721.268,59
EVEROLIMO 5MG 28 COM-NATCO	62.589,24	3.837.065,20	2.881.160,45	1.018.493,99
EXHER 10MG 28 COM-NATCO	65.271,84	1.344.115,62	1.026.522,11	382.865,35
EXHER 5MG 28 COM-NATCO	14.196,63	944.987,92	539.442,44	419.742,11
FOSFATO DE OSELTAMIVIR 30MG 10CAPS-NATCO	192.975,61	709.947,57	260.251,62	642.671,56
FOSFATO DE OSELTAMIVIR 45MG 10CAPS-NATCO	307.142,06	129.160,65	265.474,03	170.828,68
FOSFATO DE OSELTAMIVIR 75MG 10CAPS-NATCO	1.740.241,95	3.840.221,02	1.776.685,33	3.803.777,64
GEFITINIBE 250MG 30COM-NATCO	388.319,98	4.206.457,47	3.558.067,19	1.036.710,26
LETROZOL 2,5MG 30 COM REV-NATCO	532.211,97	119.312,97	582.065,12	69.459,82
NOAZY 2,5MG 30 COM REV-NATCO	203.616,43	-	203.615,80	0,63
OSELFLU 30MG 10CAPS-NATCO	104.283,90	-	-	104.283,90
OSELFLU 45MG 10CAPS-NATCO	150.487,19	-	-	150.487,19
OSELFLU 75MG 10CAPS-NATCO	656.238,82	-	-	656.238,82
TERIFLUNOMIDA(C1) 14MG 30 COM REV-NAT SF	175.219,90	672.424,82	465.846,25	381.798,47
VILDAGLIPTINA 50MG 28 COM - NATCO	-	379.572,44	206.192,61	173.379,83
VILDAGLIPTINA 50MG 56 COM - NATCO	-	1.674.328,86	1.356.143,86	318.185,00
XPREZA 100MG FRASCO - NATCO	137.072,61	364.558,47	501.631,08	0,01
Total	<u>21.421.590,87</u>	<u>30.202.072,90</u>	<u>31.282.038,66</u>	<u>20.341.625,11</u>

Detailed related party transactions are as follows (expressed in R\$ and USD)

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		September 30, 2023		June 30, 2023	
	USD	R\$	USD	R\$	USD	R\$	USD	R\$
Natco Pharma Limited								
Supplier of goods			2.267.784,44	10.977.664,14	2.354.831,78	11.790.642,72	3.669.774,58	17.683.175,79
Goods in transit			43.680,00	211.441,78			280.101,00	1.349.694,68
Stock	4.071.908,30	20.341.625,11	5.207.639,44	25.208.620,25	4.946.554,39	24.767.397,84	5.117.091,01	24.657.214,74
Purchases	234.830,00	1.173.116,75	1.860.264,44	9.004.982,07	1.292.553,60	6.471.815,88	1.062.278,13	5.118.693,39

12. CONTINGENCIES

The Company's management company supported by its legal advisors concluded that there are no contingencies considered as "probable" or "possible" loss. As such, no provision was accounted for.

The Company's income tax returns are subject to audit and factual additional assessment by the Brazilian Department of the Treasury for a period of five years. Other taxes, charges and contributions may also be subject to those conditions, according to the applicable legislation. Since the tax legislation is frequently subject to interpretation, it is not possible to determine whether ultimate approval of taxes and contributions reported on such tax returns will be obtained.

13. QUOTAHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Capital

On March 31, 2024, the capital stock was composed of 102.164.817 (92.644.817 in March 31, 2023) quotas fully paid up, with par value of R\$1,00 per quota.

	<u>Quantity of quotas</u>	<u>%</u>
Time Cap Overseas Limited	89.062.521	87.18
Natco Pharma, Inc.	13.102.296	12.82
Total	<u>102.164.817</u>	<u>100.00</u>

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

14.1- Categories of financial instruments

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>			<u>March 31, 2023</u>		
	<u>Fair value through income</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair value through income</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	4.623		4.623	2.806		2.806
Accounts receivable		16.340	16.340		15.545	15.545
(Liabilities)						
Loans and financings					(3.131)	(3.131)
Suppliers		(407)	(407)		(26.429)	(26.429)
Net	<u>4.623</u>	<u>15.933</u>	<u>20.556</u>	<u>2.806</u>	<u>(14.015)</u>	<u>(11.209)</u>

The estimated realizable values of assets and liabilities of the Company were determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Judgments were required in interpreting market data to produce estimates of realizable value more appropriate. As a result, the estimates do not necessarily indicate the amounts that could be realized in a

current market exchange. The use of different market methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value.

The management of these instruments is carried out through operational strategies for liquidity, profitability and security. The control policy consists of permanent monitoring of the contracted rates against current market.

14.2- Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk.

The Company does not operate derivative financial instruments to mitigate any exposure.

14.3 - Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's management believes that risk is intrinsic in its debt profile and consequently, balanced properly. Consequently the management does not use derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to risks related to exchange rates and interest rates.

14.4 - Foreign currency risk management

The results of the Company are susceptible to suffer variations due to the effects of the volatility exchange rate on transactions which amounts are denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar. We show below the change of such foreign currencies in the year:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	Dollar	Dollar
Appreciation (depreciation) (%)	7,23	(16,84)

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Currency</u>
Suppliers related parties – liabilities	(26.141)		Dollar

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Real against these foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and 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 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Company where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the functional currency of the lender or the borrower.

A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Real strengthens 10% against the relevant currency is presented below:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Loss		2.614
Equity		2.614

For a 10% weakening of the Real against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity is presented below:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Profit		(2.614)
Equity		(2.614)

Management believes that the sensitivity analysis does not reflect the foreign exchange risk inherent to its operations, since the exposure at the end of the year does not reflect the exposure during whole year.

14.5 - Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management.

The Company does not have any credit risk with counterparties or Company of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Company defines as counterparties as having similar characteristics its related parties. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Additionally, the Company does not have any credit guarantee or other credit guarantee to cover their credit risks associated with their financial assets.

14.6 - Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the CEO, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has unused lines of credit available to further reduce liquidity risk. These lines of credit not used in company amounted to R\$1.000 at March 31, 2024.

15. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

The Company has tax and social contribution losses carry forwards at March 31, 2024 to be settled against future taxable income. The balances are shown as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Tax losses carry forwards	57.612	64.826
Social contribution losses carry forwards	57.612	64.826

The amounts reported as income tax in the statements of operations are shown as follows:

Income before income tax and social contribution	<u>23.443</u>	<u>15.103</u>
Income and social contribution tax benefit (expense) at statutory rate (34%)	(7.970)	(5.135)
Other	(110)	(1.370)
Valuation allowance		
Income and social contribution tax – statement of operations	<u>(8.081)</u>	<u>(6.505)</u>

The breakdown of the balances of the deferred income taxes is as follows:

Tax losses carryforwards	14.403	16.207
Social contribution losses carry forwards	<u>5.185</u>	<u>5.834</u>
Total	19.588	22.041
Valuation allowance	<u>(14.088)</u>	<u>(14.088)</u>
Income and social contribution tax – Balance sheet	<u>5.500</u>	<u>7.953</u>

Tax loss carry forwards may be carried forward indefinitely against the profits of future periods limited to 30% of current year taxable income.

For the full realization of deferred tax assets, the Company will need to generate taxable income in future. The Company's management considers partial valuation allowance for the net deferred tax asset.

16. REVENUE

The following is a reconciliation of gross revenue and revenue presented in the income statement for the year:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross revenues	84.015	67.924
Less:		
Cancel and return of goods	(956)	(2.266)
Sales taxes	<u>(1.855)</u>	<u>(1.663)</u>
Total	<u><u>81.204</u></u>	<u><u>63.995</u></u>

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Products development expenses	1.586	2.769
Marketing expenses	2.772	1.759
Service providers	2.399	2.325
Freight	905	695
Free samples and bonus	64	104
Goods for QC Lab Analysis	487	300
Expired goods	146	484
Travel expenses	2.584	1.531
Taxes	759	150
Tenancy and condominium	1.086	767
Software	524	413
Vehicle	703	602
Management	1.529	1.310
Depreciation	1.574	1.429
Other	975	714
	<u><u>18.093</u></u>	<u><u>15.352</u></u>

Eduardo Rocha
Executive Director

Hugo Guilherme Almeida Santos
Accountant