Torrent do Brasil Ltda.

Financial statements
March 31, 2022

Contents

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
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Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

To the Shareholders and Quota holders of

Torrent do Brasil Ltda.

São Paulo - SP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Torrent do Brasil Ltda. ("Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, the statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Torrent do Brasil Ltda. as at March 31, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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.

Emphasis

As mentioned in Note 1 and 13, we draw attention to the fact that the Company is part of an economic group and maintains relevant operations with related parties, mainly for the purchase of products abroad. These transactions were carried out in accordance with specific terms agreed between the Company's Management and these related parties.

Therefore, the aforementioned financial statements should be read in this context. Our opinion is not qualified in relation to this matter.

Management's Responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

In the preparing of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit 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 Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users taken based on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope, timing of the audit, and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

São Paulo, May 9, 2022

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Marcelo R. Ramos
Accountant CRC 1SP289398/O-1

TORRENT DO BRASIL LTDA.

Balance sheet as of march 31, 2022 and 2021

(amounts expressed in thousands brazilian Reais - R$)

Asset	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Cash and cash equivalents	4	23,438	15,016
Trade accounts receivable	5	172,957	137,112
Inventories	6	62,298	76,813
Taxes recorvable	7	135	2,407
Other Assets		4,544	3,678
Unrealized gains on derivatives	8	-	4,630
Total current asset		**263,372**	**239,656**
Judicial deposits		3,224	3,147
Deferred tax	9	29,686	28,921
Fixed assets	10	7,818	8,942
Intangible	11	1,859	146
Right of use	12	5,387	8,929
Total non-current		**47,974**	**50,085**
Total asset		**311,346**	**289,741**

Liability	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Suppliers		14,890	13,752
Suppliers - Related parties	13	92,794	131,801
Lease	12	2,165	3,508
Current income tax	14	7,958	8,206
Tax liabilities	14	4,300	641
Labor liabilities	15	14,706	13,305
Unrealized loss on derivatives	8	17,319	1,067
Total current liability		**154,132**	**172,280**
Lease	12	3,808	5,924
Provision for contingencies	16	31,487	29,338
Labor liabilities	15	1,539	1,674
Total non-current		**36,834**	**36,936**
Equity			
Capital subscribed	17	25,000	25,000
Capital to be subscribed	17	(5,856)	(5,856)
Accumulated results		101,236	61,381
Total equity		120,380	80,525
Total liability + equity		**311,346**	**289,741**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TORRENT DO BRASIL LTDA.

Statement of operations

For the years ended march 31, 2022 and 2021

(amounts expressed in thousands brazilian Reais - R$)

	Note	2022	2021
Revenue	18	524,237	454,076
Cost of sales	19	(264,619)	(256,367)
Gross profit		**259,618**	**197,709**
Sales expenses	20	(154,946)	(116,114)
Administractive expenses	20	(35,000)	(26,933)
Loss on impairment of trade accounts receivable	5	26	335
Income before net financial income and taxes		**69,699**	**54,997**
Financial revenues	8	138	429
Financial expenses	8	(6,889)	(4,411)
Net financial results		**(6,751)**	**(3,982)**
Profit before taxes		**62,948**	**51,015**
Current income tax and social contribution	9	(23,858)	(20,338)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	9	765	2,411
Income tax and social contribution		**(23,093)**	**(17,927)**
Results for the year		**39,855**	**33,088**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TORRENT DO BRASIL LTDA.

Statement of comprehensive income (loss)

For the years ended march 31, 2022 and 2021

(amounts expressed in thousands brazilian Reais - R$)

	2022	2021
Results for the year	39,855	33,088
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total of other comprehensive profit	**39,855**	**33,088**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TORRENT DO BRASIL LTDA.

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the years ended march 31, 2022 and 2021

(amounts expressed in thousands brazilian Reais - R$)

	Note	Capital subscribed	Capital to be subscribed	Accumulated results	Total
Balance as of march 31, 2020		**25,000**	**(5,856)**	**28,293**	**47,437**
Results for the year		-	-	33,088	33,088
Balance as of march 31, 2021		**25,000**	**(5,856)**	**61,381**	**80,525**
Results for the year		-	-	39,855	39,855
Balance as of march 31, 2022		**25,000**	**(5,856)**	**101,236**	**120,380**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TORRENT DO BRASIL LTDA.
Statement of cash flows
For the years ended march 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts expressed in thousands brazilian Reais - R$)

	Note	2022	2021
Cash Flow from operating activities			
Results for the year		**39,855**	**33,088**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10, 11 e 12	5,587	5,338
Disposal of fixed assets	10	156	256
Loss through impairment of customers	5	(26)	(600)
Provision for inventory write-off and impairment	6	(2,943)	5,676
Current and Deferred income tax	9	23,093	17,927
Unrealized losses on derivatives	8	20,882	22,364
Interest paid on lease	12	755	971
Accrued payroll and related charges	15	771	579
Provision for discounts/returns	5	3,938	(8,575)
Provisions for labor, tax and civil risks	16	2,149	1,507
		94,217	**78,531**
Changes in:			
Trade accounts receivables	5	(39,757)	(23,314)
Inventories	6	17,458	(32,176)
Taxes recoverable	7	-	(2,063)
Other assets		(867)	(1,173)
Judicial deposits		(76)	925
Suppliers		1,181	4,566
Suppliers - Related parties	13	(39,007)	10,561
Tax liabilities	14	5,931	(2,160)
Labor liabilities	15	496	(1,778)
Cash generated from operating activities		**39,576**	**31,919**
Income taxes paid		(24,106)	(20,275)
Short term and low value lease agreements paid	12	(42)	(50)
Interest paid on lease	12	(182)	(427)
Net cash from operating activities		**15,246**	**11,167**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10 e 11	(2,605)	(2,417)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,605)**	**(2,417)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease agreements paid	12	(4,219)	(3,498)
Net cash from financing activities		**(4,219)**	**(3,498)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**8,422**	**5,252**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	4	15,016	9,764
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	4	23,438	15,016
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**8,422**	**5,252**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(in thousands of reais)

1 Operational context

Torrent do Brasil Ltda. ("Company"), located at Avenida Dr Chucri Zaidan, 1240, in the city of São Paulo, state of São Paulo, is a subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd, India, incorporated as a limited liability company in Brazil, the company's fiscal year is from April to March.

The Company's activity includes the import, storage, distribution, sale and export of chemical products, drugs, pharmaceuticals and allopathic, phytotherapy, homeopathic, hygiene, cosmetics, food supplements and related medicines. The portfolio currently marketed includes products from the Cardiovascular, Central Nervous System and Oral Anti-Diabetes segments.

Currently, more than 98% of inventory purchases for sales come from transactions with related parties, with Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd as the main supplier; the remaining 2% comes from purchases from other suppliers outside the Torrent Group.

COVID-19

In 2020, in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company responded quickly to avoid impacts on its operations and on the Company's equity and financial situation, implementing appropriate measures for asset protection and for its employees.

As a strategic positioning, the following main operational measures were taken:

• Investment in technology to enable remote work.

• Virtual medical visit with distribution of free samples by registered delivery;

• Daily cash management;

• Application of tax deferral measures authorized by Provisional Measure;

• Reduction in administrative and sales expenses

All these measures were essential to keep the Company at the same level of growth that was expected in its internal projections and to mitigate any important financial and economic impacts on its operations and, consequently, on its financial statements for the period ended on March 31, 2022.

The Company maintains its strategy for the year 2022 and does not expect significant impacts on the company's operational continuity.

2 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of conformity

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil. (BRGAAP)

The financial statements was authorized by the Company's management on May 09, 2022.

b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements were prepared on historical cost basis, with the exception of derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

c. Functional currency and presentation

These financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais, which is the Company's functional currency. All balances are in thousands of reais (R$), except when otherwise indicated.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has used judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are continuously reviewed. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Uncertainties and judgments about assumptions and estimates

Information on critical judgments related to the accounting policies adopted that have effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- **Note 5** - recognition and measurement of the expected credit losses of accounts receivables;
- **Note 6** - Provisions for inventory losses by validity or slow moving;
- **Note 9** - Deferred income tax and social contribution: availability of future taxable income against which tax losses may be utilized;
- **Note 12** – Right of use: initial recognition at present value
- **Note 16** - Provision for contingencies: main assumptions about the probability and magnitude of the outflows of resources
- **Note 21** – Financial instruments

Fair value measurement
Specific Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as much as possible. Fair values are classified at different levels in a hierarchy based on the information (inputs) used in valuation techniques as follows.

- **Level 1**: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- **Level 2**: inputs, except for quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, directly (prices) or indirectly (price derivative).
- **Level 3**: inputs, for the asset or liability, that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Additional information on the assumptions used in the measurement of fair values is included in explanatory note **21 - Financial instruments.**

3 Significant accounting policies

The main accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a. Foreign currency transaction, translation and foreign operations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. The net gain or loss on account of exchange differences arising on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized as income or expense of the period in which they arise. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing rate. The resultant exchange rate differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are carried at the rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, short demand deposits and highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Short term means investments with original maturities / holding period of three months or less from the date of investments. Bank overdrafts, if existing, that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of statement of cash flow.

c. Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their existing location and conditions are determined as follows: Finished goods (traded) - Purchase cost on a moving average basis.

The cost of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recovered by the Company from taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to bringing the inventory to their existing location and conditions. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its real experience on a periodic basis under the item "Cost of sales".

d. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of fixed assets comprises of its purchase price, non-refundable taxes & levies, freight and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets.

When major items of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of Property Plant and Equipment. The cost of replacement of any Property Plant and Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. Such expenses are capitalized only if the project to which they refer involves a substantial expansion of capacity or upgrading.

Pre-operative expenditure comprising of revenue expenses incurred in connection with project implementation during the period up to commencement of commercial production are treated as part of the project costs and are capitalized. Such expenses are capitalized only if the project to which they relate, involve substantial expansion of capacity or upgradation.

An item of fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use. Difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation on fixed asset is provided using straight-line method based on useful life of the assets estimated by the management. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end and changes in estimates, if any are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are as under:

	Useful life (Years)
Computers and accessories	5
Installation	10
Machinery and equipment	10
Furniture	10
Vehicles	5
Fixed Assets Under construction	-

e. Intangible

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired under business combination are measured at fair value as of the date of business combination. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful life using straight-line method. The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and change in estimates if any are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles, mainly software, is 5 years.

f. Provision for impairment of non-derivative and non-financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contractual assets

The Company recognizes provisions for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- contract assets.

The Company measures the allowance for loss in an amount equal to the expected loss of credit for life, except for the items described below, which are measured as expected loss of credit for 12 months:
- debt securities with low credit risk at the balance sheet date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which the credit risk (that is, the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and in estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without excessive cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience. the Company considers forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days overdue.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- it is unlikely that the debtor will pay its credit obligations in full. The Company, without recourse to actions such as the realization of the guarantee (if any); or
- the financial assets are overdue for over 180 days.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are estimates weighted by the historical probability of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at present value based on all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due, under the contract, to the Company and the cash flows the Company expects to receive).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate on the financial asset.

Financial assets with recovery problems

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the financial assets accounted for at amortized cost are experiencing recovery problems.

A financial asset has "recovery problems" when one or more events occur with a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows from financial assets.

Objective evidence that financial assets have experienced recovery problems includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- breach of contractual clauses, such as delinquency or a delay of more than 90 days;
- restructuring of an amount owed to the Company under conditions that would not be accepted under normal conditions;
- the probability that the debtor will go bankrupt or undergo another type of financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of active market for the security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of the provision for expected credit losses on the balance sheet

The allowance for losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the gross book value of the assets.

Write-off

The gross book value of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset in whole or in part. The Company makes an individual assessment of the timing and value of the write-off based on whether or not there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company does not expect any significant recovery of the amount written off. However, the financial assets written off may still be subject to credit execution in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovering the amounts due.

Non-financial assets

Property Plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

For impairment tests, assets are grouped into Cash-Generating Units (CGUs), that is, the smallest possible group of assets that generates cash inflows through their continued use, which are largely independent of the inflows. cash from other assets or CGUs. Goodwill from business combinations is allocated to the CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to such extent. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increase in the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from sale of goods includes excise duty and are net of discounts, applicable taxes, rebates, chargeback and estimated returns.

A chargeback claim is made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be sold to the third parties. Provision / accruals for chargeback, rebates, returns are estimated on the basis of historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in line with contractual and legal obligations, trade practices, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions.

The revenue is recognized when the performance obligations established in the products contracts are met, where the significant risks and benefits of ownership of goods are transferred to the buyer, recoverability of consideration is probable, the amount of revenue and cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and there is no continuing managerial involvement over the goods sold.

Revenue from arrangements which includes performance of obligations is recognized in the period in which the Company completes all its performance obligations.

h. Financial revenue and financial expenses

The Company's financial revenue and expenses comprise:

- interest revenue.
- interest expenses.
- net gains / losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- gains / losses, net of exchange variation on financial liabilities.

Interest revenue and expense are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument by:

- gross book value of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

i. Short term employee benefits

Short-term benefit obligations to employees are recognized as personnel expenses as the corresponding service is provided. The liability is recognized at the expected payment amount if the company has a present legal obligation, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

j. Provisions and contingent liability

Provisions

A provision is recognized when as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation whether legal or constructive that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the obligation is expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of reporting date or has no definite settlement date, the provision is recorded as non-current liabilities after giving effect for time value of money, if material. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or; present obligation that arises from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for.

k. Tax

Income tax and social contribution include current and deferred taxes.

Current income tax
The expense for income tax and social contribution is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit presented in the income statement because it excludes income or expenses taxable or deductible in other years, in addition to permanently excluding non-taxable or non- deductible items.

The expense for income tax is calculated based on the tax rate considering the tax benefits on operating income. The provision for social contribution is calculated based on the tax rate valid for the year. The amounts of income tax and social contribution are calculated at the rates of 25% and 9%, respectively.

Management periodically evaluates the positions assumed by the Company in the determination of income taxes with respect to situations in which the applicable tax regulations give rise to interpretations. Establishes provisions, when appropriate, based on the estimated values of payment to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax and social contribution ("deferred tax") is recognized on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the balances of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in determining taxable income, including the balance of tax losses, when applicable.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized on all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized on all deductible temporary differences, only when it is probable that the company will present future taxable profit in an amount sufficient for such deductible temporary differences to be utilized.

The recovery of the balance of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and, when it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available to allow the recovery of all or part of the asset, the balance of the asset is adjusted by the amount that is expected to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rates applicable in the period in which the liability is expected to be settled or the asset to be realized, based on the rates established in the tax legislation in effect at the end of each reporting period, or when new legislation has been substantially approved.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

1. Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Accounts receivable from customers and debt securities issued are initially recognised on the date they originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a receivable from customers without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A receivable from customers without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: at amortized cost or to the FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for financial asset management, in which case all financial assets affected are reclassified on the first day of the presentation period following the change in business model.

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

- it is maintained within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to receive contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms generate, at specific dates, cash flows that are related only to the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost are classified as FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or the FVOCI as the FVTPL if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment

The Company performs an evaluation of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is kept in portfolio because this better reflects the way in which the business is managed, and the information is provided to Management. The information considered includes:

- the policies and objectives stipulated for the portfolio and the practical functioning of these policies. These include whether Management's strategy focuses on obtaining contractual interest income, maintaining a certain interest rate profile, matching the duration of financial assets to the duration of related liabilities or expected cash outflows, or realizing cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to Company Management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held in that business model) and the way those risks are managed;
- how business managers are remunerated - for example, whether remuneration is based on the fair value of assets managed or the contractual cash flows obtained; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods,
- the reasons for such sales and their expectations about future sales.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales, consistent with the ongoing recognition of the Company's assets.

Financial assets held for trading or managed with fair value-based performance are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets - Assessment of whether the contractual cash flows are only principal and interest payments.

For purposes of this valuation, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. Interest' is defined as a consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding over a given period of time and for the other basic risks and costs of borrowing (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. The Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument to assess whether the contractual cash flows are only principal and interest payments. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or value of the contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. When making this valuation, the Company considers:

- contingent events that change the value or timing of the cash flows;
- terms that might adjust the contractual rate, including variable rates;
- the prepayment and the extension of the term; and
- terms that limit the Company's access to cash flows from specific assets (for example,
- based on an asset's performance).

The prepayment is consistent with the criterion of payments of principal and interest if the prepayment amount represents, for the most part, unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount - which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, with respect to a financial asset acquired for an amount less than or greater than the nominal value of the contract, the permission or requirement to prepay for an amount representing the nominal value of the contract plus accrued (but unpaid) interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment is insignificant on initial recognition.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets to FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net income, including interest or dividend income, is recognized in income.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in income.

Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities have been classified as measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading, is a derivative or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities measured at the FVTPL are measured at fair value and net income, including interest, is recognized in income. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in income.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the asset expire, or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and also does not retain control over the financial asset.

The Company carries out transactions in which it transfers assets recognized in the balance sheet, but maintains all or substantially all the risks and benefits of the assets transferred. In these cases, the financial assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation is withdrawn, cancelled or expires. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

In the derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the extinct carrying amount and the consideration paid (including transferred assets that do not transit through cash or assumed liabilities) is recognized in income.

Offsetting

Financial assets or liabilities are offset and the net amount shown on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments.

The Company maintains derivative financial instruments to protect its exposure to foreign currency and interest rate risks. Embedded derivatives are separated from its master contracts and recorded separately if the master contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are measured initially at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are usually recorded in income.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and contract assets but not to investments in equity instruments.

The following table and the explanatory notes below explain the original measurement categories in CPC 48 for each class of the Group's financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets	**Measurement**
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Trade accounts receivables	Amortized cost
Unrealized gains on derivatives	Fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities	
Suppliers	Amortized cost
Related parties – payables	Amortized cost
Unrealized loss on derivatives	Fair value through profit or loss

m. Leases

Lease assets are initially recognized as right-of-use assets and subsequently measured on the cost model. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less any lease incentives received. Exemption is provided for short-term leases and low-value underlying items.

The accounting for lessor leases remains essentially unchanged, except for additional guidance and new disclosure requirements.

As a Lessee

As a lessee, the Company leases real estate. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all such leases - that is, these leases are on the balance sheet.

At the beginning or upon modification of an agreement that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the agreement to each lease component based on its individual price.

However, for real estate leases, the Company has elected not to separate the non-lease components and to account for the lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the inception date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise the purchase option. In this case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as fixed assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured initially at the present value of lease payments that are not made at the commencement date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be determined immediately, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external funding sources and making certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the contract and the type of asset being leased.

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

- fixed payments, including fixed payments in essence;
- variable lease payments that depend on index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the inception date;
- amounts expected to be paid by the lessee in accordance with residual value guarantees; and
- the purchase option exercise price if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and lease termination penalty payments if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising the option to terminate the lease

Lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in index or rate, if there is a change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise a purchase option, extension or termination or if there is a revised lease payment fixed in essence.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this manner, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in the income statement if the carrying value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property under "right-of-use" and lease liabilities under "capital leases" in the balance sheet.

n. Other standards and interpretations not adopted

A series of new standards will be effective for years beginning after January 1, 2021. The Company has not adopted these standards in the preparation of these financial statements. The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Rental concessions related to COVID-19 (amendment to CPC 06 / IFRS 16).
- Property, plant and equipment: Revenue before intended use (changes to CPC 27 / IAS 16).
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to CPC 15 / IFRS 3).
- Classification of Liabilities in Current or Non-Current (Amendments to CPC 26 / IAS 1).
- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.
- Onerous Contracts - costs to fulfill a contract (changes to CPC 25 / IAS 37)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (changes to CPC 26 / IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimate (changes to CPC 23 / IAS 8)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
Cash and banks	23,109	14,706
Certified bank deposit	329	310
	23,438	**15,016**

As of 31st March 2022, the weighted average interest over bank deposit (CDB) was 96% of CDI (Certified Interbank Deposits) reference rate (96% - 2021).

5 Trade accounts receivable

	2022	2021
Local	189,861	150,104
Provision for doubtful accounts		(26)
Provision for sales returns and claims (*)	(16,904)	(12,966)
	172,957	**137,112**

(*) Related to the estimate of expected returns and discounts.

a. The balances of trade accounts receivable by age of maturity are shown below:

	2022	2021
Within due	187,102	147,759
Past due		
1 to 30 days	357	500
31 to 60 days	377	68
61 to 90 days	22	613
91 to 120 days	33	157
121 to 180 days	187	231
Above 180 days	1,783	776
	189,861	**150,104**

6 Inventories

	2022	2021
Finished good for resale	74,246	91,704
Provision for losses due to expiration	(10,298)	(10,443)
Provision for losses due to slow moving	(1,067)	(2,027)
Provision for negative margin	(583)	(2,421)
	62,298	**76,813**

The movement of the provision for losses on the realization of inventories, which was recognized under the cost of goods sold heading, is represented as follows:

	2022	2021
Opening balance	(14.891)	(9.215)
Additions	(9.708)	(10,108)
Utilizations	12.652	4.432
Closing balance	**(11.948)**	**(14.891)**

7 Taxes recoverable

	2022	2021
Social security contribution (INSS)	135	135
PIS/COFINS	-	1,661
VAT tax (ICMS)	-	661
	135	**2,407**

The recoverable ICMS balance consists of credits on the acquisition of fixed assets and goods for resale.

8 Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives

	2022	2021
Revenue from financial investments	88	17
Other financial income	50	412
Total financial revenues	**138**	**429**

	2022	2021
Interest expenditure (*)	(767)	(971)
Exchange variation	20,071	(13,028)
Other financial expenses	(119)	(116)
Financial fines	(343)	(218)
Realized gain on derivative instruments	(4,849)	32,286
Gain (Loss) from derivative instruments - fair value	(20,882)	(22,364)
Total financial expenses	**(6,889)**	**(4,411)**
Net total	**(6,751)**	**(3,982)**

Financial instruments – fair value	**2022**	**2021**
Gain – provision	-	4.630
Loss – provision	(17,319)	(1,067)
	(17,319)	**3,563**
Gain – reversal	(4,630)	(25,995)
Loss – reversal	1,067	68
	(3,563)	**(25,927)**
Total net Gain (Loss) Derivative instruments - fair value	**(20,882)**	**(22364)**

9 Current and deferred income tax and social contribution

Below is a reconciliation of the tax effect on income before income tax and social contribution, applying the rates of 25% and 9%, respectively.

Details of deferred tax assets and additions over the year are shown below:

	2022	**2021**
Income before income tax and social contribution	62,949	51,015
Combined tax rate	34%	34%
Taxes calculated at rates	(21,403)	(17,345)
Other permanent differences	63	(582)
IR / CS Other debits – transfer pricing adjustment	(1,753)	-
Income tax and social contribution	(23,093)	(17,927)
Composed of:		
Current	(23,858)	(20,338)
Deferred	765	2,411
Total	(23,093)	(17,927)
Effective tax rate	36,7%	35,1%

Deferred tax credits arising from temporary differences and tax losses were recorded. These tax credits were recorded in accordance with the expected realization, based on projections of future taxable income and limited use to 30% of annual taxable income, pursuant to current legislation.

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that their realization is no longer probable. The Company's management uses projections of gains and losses and frequently reviews the effective use of these credits, based on estimates of future income subject to taxation.

Based on the projection of future taxable income, the Company expects to realize deferred income tax and social contribution assets in the next years when the temporary differences are expected to be realized.

The breakdown of deferred charges for temporary differences and tax losses is presented below:

	2022	**2021**
Sample stock and promotional materials	376	349
Deferred revenue adjustment	2,859	4,543
Loss through impairment of customers	-	9
Provision for variable salary	1,880	1,716
Allowance for inventory losses	4.062	5,063
Provision for labor, tax and civil risks	10,705	9,975
Losses (Gains) on transactions with derivative instruments	5,888	(1,211)
Provision for returns and discounts	5,748	4,408
Exchange variation	(4,462)	2,177
Other provisions	2,630	1,892
Total deferred income tax and social contribution	**29,686**	**28,921**

10 Fixed assets

Description	**Balance as 03/31/2020**	**Additions**	**Sales**	**Balance as 03/31/2021**	**Additions**	**Sales**	**Balance as 03/31/2022**
Cost of acquisition							
Computers and accessories	2.609	296	(401)	2,504	475	(8)	2,971
Installation	5.889	940	(126)	6,703	85	-	6,788
Machinery and Equipment	7.073	156	(146)	7,083	278	(16)	7,345
Furniture	1.430	82	(341)	1,171	-	-	1,171
Vehicles	155	-	(155)	-	-	-	-
Fixed assets under construction	576	809	(212)	1,173	-	(143)	1,030
Subtotal	**17,732**	**2,283**	**(1,381)**	**18,634**	**838**	**(167)**	**19,305**
Accumulated Depreciation							
Computers and accessories	(1,398)	(447)	401	(1,444)	(410)	4	(1,850)
Installation	(2,788)	(571)	115	(3,244)	(653)	-	(3,897)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,861)	(633)	134	(4,360)	(637)	7	(4,990)
Furniture	(852)	(112)	320	(644)	(106)	-	(750)
Vehicles	(136)	(19)	155	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**(9,035)**	**(1,782)**	**1,125**	**(9,692)**	**(1,806)**	**11**	**(11,487)**
Total	**8,697**	**501**	**(256)**	**8,942**	**(968)**	**(156)**	**7,818**

11 Intangible

Description	**Balance as 03/31/2020**	**Additions**	**Sales**	**Balance as 03/31/2021**	**Additions**	**Sales**	**Balance as 03/31/2022**
Cost of acquisition							
Softwares	1,380	134	(280)	1,234	23		1,257
Under development					1,744		1,744
Subtotal	**1,380**	**134**	**(280)**	**1,234**	**1,767**		**3,001**
Accumulated Amortization							
Softwares	(1,267)	(101)	280	(1,088)	(54)		(1,142)
Subtotal	**(1,267)**	**(101)**	**280**	**(1,088)**	**(54)**		**(1,142)**
Total	**113**	**33**	**-**	**146**	**1,713**		**1,859**

12 Leases

a) Right of use

Asset – Right of use	Buildings	Total
(+) Balance as of 03/31/2020	**1,934**	**1,934**
(+/-) New contracts and remeasurement	9,604	9,604
(-) Depreciation	(2,609)	(2,609)
(+) Balance as 03/31/2021	**8,929**	**8,929**
(+/-) New contracts and remeasurement	185	185
(-) Depreciation	(3,727)	(3,727)
(+) Balance as 03/31/2022	**5,387**	**5,387**

b) Leases Liabilities

The balances of lease to pay by age of maturity are shown below:

	2022	2021
Installments due in the year 1 (apr21 to mar22):		3,508
Installments due in the year 1 (apr22 to mar23):	2,165	2,116
Installments due in the year 2 (apr23 to mar24):	1,812	1,812
Installments due in the year 2 (apr24 to mar25):	1,996	1,996
	5,973	**9,432**

Other leases were recognized in P&L for the year as follows:

	2022	2021
Low value leases:	42	50
Interests on leases	755	971
	797	**1,021**

The following are the amounts paid for leases for the year:

	2022	2021
Interest paid on leases	182	427
Paid lease agreements	4,219	3,498
	4,401	**3,925**

13 Suppliers - Related parties

Final controller company:
The Company's ultimate controller is Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited.

	2022	2021
Purchases:		
Accounts payables on importation of goods (a)	106,030	125,916
Foreign exchange variance (a)	(13,236)	5,885
Intercompany payables on supplies	**92,794**	**131,801**

Intercompany transactions during the period from Apr20 to Mar22

Importation of goods (a)	251,046	272,635
Price adjustments (b)	(30,390)	(20,644)

(a) Transaction related to the importation of products from Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. For resale in local market. Price and purchase condition are formally agreed between the parties.

(b) Related to price adjustment in connection to products imported from Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd that were sold in local market during the current year. This expense has been recognized as part of Cost of Goods Sold in the Income Statement.

14 Tax liabilities

	2022	**2021**
VAT tax (ICMS)	3,045	-
Income tax (IRPJ/CSLL)	7,958	8,206
PIS/COFINS	533	-
Others	722	641
	12,258	**8,847**

15 Labor liabilities

	2022	**2021**
Current		
Payroll	3,035	2,379
Contribution payable	1,556	1,582
Vacation, bonuses and contribution	10,115	9,344
	14,706	13,305
Non-current		
Contribution payable	1,539	1,674
	16,245	**14,979**

16 Provision for contingencies

As of March 31, 2022, the Company was a party of judicial and administrative lawsuits. Supported by external lawyer's opinion, management understands that the provision recorded for tax, civil and tax contingencies are sufficient to cover the losses, as detailed below:.

	2022	**2021**
Labor lawsuits	7.801	7.854
Tax and patent lawsuits	23.685	21.484
	31.486	**29.338**

In 2022 and 2021, management revised the provision for labor contingencies based on external lawyer's opinions and understand that those provisions are correctly stated in the financial statements.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company is also a party to judicial and administrative law suits, which were classified as possible losses by its legal advisors involving tax, labor, civil and administrative matters in the amount of R$ 2,263.

The Company has sufficient provision for a lawsuit that questions the launch date of a product during its exclusivity period, whose current status of the lawsuit indicates a conclusion between the years 2022 and 2023.

The changes in provisions for contingencies in the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Opening balance	29,338	27,831
Reductions	(3,710)	(1,986)
Additions	5,858	3,493
Closing balance	**31,486**	**29,338**

17 Share capital

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the value of shareholders' equity was R$ 25,000, represented by 25.000.000 shares of R$ 1.00 each, distributed as such:

	Quantity	**%**
Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd	24.999.998	99,9998
Torrent Private Limited	1	0,0001
Joydeep Bhattacharjee	1	0,0001

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount paid-in capital was R$ 19,144 and the amount to be subscribed was R$ 5,856.

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021 US$ 6,568,097.00 was registered with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) as foreign capital held by Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Dividends and capital repayments to non-resident is subjected BACEN regulation and requires their formal registration (foreign investments or reinvestments).

18 Revenue

	2022	**2021**
Gross revenues	607,132	525,138
Other revenues	224	145
Discounts and returns	(39,845)	(29,455)
Sales taxes	(43,274)	(41,752)
	524,237	**454,076**

19 Cost of sales

	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	(249,833)	(246,759)
Quality control cost	(5,597)	(2,512)
Product incinerations	(12,132)	(1,420)
Impairment of goods	2,943	(5,676)
	264,619	**(256,367)**

20 Sales and administrative expenses

	2022		2021	
	Administrative	**Selling**	**Administrative**	**Selling**
Promotional events	-	10,753	-	3,014
Freight	-	5,563	-	5,771
Promotional material	-	4,664	-	2,239
Training	80	1,358	104	1,011
Other selling expenses	-	13	-	62
Promotional expenses	-	7,409	-	5,035
Market research	215	1,636	-	2,029
Travels, transportation and vehicle expenses	1,102	12,842	654	7,546
Warehousing and distribution	667	2,611	-	3,147
Communication	-	102	-	100
Consulting	6,835	12,644	4,119	6,617
Translation	115	61	69	27
Contingencies	-	3,496	-	2,510
General expenses	420	2,083	449	1,957
Duties and levies		1,624	-	-8
Maintenance	199	1,166	101	1,069
Rental	-	623	-	1,097
Product registration	2,980	-	564	-
Insurance	1,190	451	370	377
Audit fees	195	-	167	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,656	3,931	1,735	3,603
Salary and bonuses	10,541	43,801	10,153	35,423
Social security and contribution	6,310	27,220	6,084	23,543
Employee benefits	2,495	10,895	2,364	9,945
	35,000	**154,946**	**26,933**	**116,114**

21 Financial instruments

The estimated realizable value of the Company's financial instruments was determined based on available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, a considerable level of judgment is required to interpret market data in order to estimate the most appropriate realizable value. As a result, the estimates represented below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in the market. The use of different valuation methodologies may have a material impact on the estimate of fair value.

These instruments are managed taking into account operational strategies, aimed at liquidity, profitability and protection. The control methodology basically consists of constantly comparing the contracted rates with the market rates. The Company does not maintain derivative instruments or any other risk assets for speculative purposes.

The main risk factors inherent to the Company's operation are detailed below:

a. Foreign exchange risk

The Company's operation generates impacts that involve foreign exchange risks because a considerable portion of its financial commitments is denominated in foreign currency (US dollar - US$). These risks are constantly evaluated and the cash flow, as well as the Company's operation are monitored periodically.

The Company has derivative contracts (derivatives instruments contracts) with banks for protect payments in foreign currency. The Company's policy determines the exchange protection of 100% of its liabilities recorded in foreign currency, with its intercompany suppliers, as well as the protection of imports in transit.

Gains or losses arising from these derivative contracts are recognized when the contract expires. At the balance sheet dates, outstanding contracts are measured at fair value (marked to market at the balance sheet dates) and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of income under "Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments".

The amount recorded in Asset, referring to derivative instruments contracted for the purpose of protect the exchange risk of future acquisitions of inventory, as of March 31, was as follows:

Amounts in thousands of US dollars (USD)	**2022**	**2021**
Open derivative contracts to protect liabilities denominated in - US$ - notional amount	22,284	29,325

Amounts in thousands of reais (BRL)	**2022**	**2021**
Open derivative contracts to protect liabilities denominated in - US$ - notional amount	126,540	162,841

Next, the value of the Company's foreign exchange exposure on March 31:

Amounts in thousands of US dollars (USD)	**2022**	**2021**
Suppliers - Related Parties - import of products - US$	19,586	23.134
Suppliers – import of products – US$	445	562
Total	**20,031**	**23,696**

Amounts in thousands of reais (BRL)	**2022**	**2021**
Suppliers - Related Parties - import of products - US$	92,794	131,801
Suppliers – import of products – US$	2,108	3,201
Total	**94,902**	**135,002**

The fair values of derivative financial instruments outstanding at March 31, 2022 and 2021 and presented in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2022	2021
Derivative financial instruments assets	-	4,630
Derivative financial instruments liabilities	17,139	1,067

Derivative instruments are represented by Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF) contracts maturing in the next 12 months.

The impact of the derivative contracts settled in the period of March 31, 2022 and 2021 is shown below:

	2022	2021
Gains on derivatives	(4,849)	32,286

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible variation of the Brazilian Real against the US Dollar on March 31, 2022 and 2021 quoted at R$ 4.7592 and R$ 5.6973 respectively, would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected shareholders' equity and net income by the amounts shown below.

	Profit and Loss	
Effect in reais (BRL)	**Valuation**	**Devaluation**
March 31, 2022 Real (variation of 10%)	(9,490)	9,490
Projected USD exchange rate	4.2833	5.2351
March 31, 2021 Real (variation of 10%)	(13,500)	13,500
Projected USD exchange rate	6.2670	5.1276

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or other financial assets. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations on maturity, both under normal and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risk of damaging the Company's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities on the date of the financial statement. These amounts are gross and not discounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

As of March 31, 2022		**Contractual cash flows**				
In thousands Reais	**Accounting Value**	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial liabilities non derivatives						
Suppliers	14,890	14,890	14,890	-	-	-
Suppliers – Related Parties	92,794	92,794	92,794	-	-	-
Lease	5,973	6,832	2,626	4,206	-	-
	113,657	**114,516**	**110,310**	**4,206**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities derivatives						
Financial instruments (NDF)	17,319	17,319	17,319	-	-	-
	17,319	**17,319**	**17,319**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As of March 31, 2021		**Contractual cash flows**				
In thousands Reais	**Accounting Value**	**Total**	**1 year or less**	**1-2 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial liabilities non derivatives						
Suppliers	13,752	13,752	13,752	-	-	-
Suppliers – Related Parties	131,801	131,801	131,801	-	-	-
Lease	9,432	11,243	2,626	4,730	2,103	-
	154,985	**156,796**	**149,963**	**4,730**	**2,103**	**-**
Financial liabilities derivatives						
Financial instruments (NDF)	1,067	1,067	1,067	-	-	-
	1,067	**1,067**	**1,067**	**-**	**-**	**-**

c. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty (customers or depositories of financial investment funds) does not comply with its contractual obligations, leading the Company to incur financial losses. To mitigate these risks, the Company constantly monitors the flow of receivables and monitors the open position. As of March 31, 2022, the five largest customers represented 77% (79% in 2021) of the balance of Accounts Receivable and 62% (64% in 2021) of Gross Revenue.

The book value of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum credit risk exposure on the date of the financial statements was:

	Note	**2022**	**2021**
Cash and cash equivalentes	4	23,109	15,016
Trade accounts receivable	5	172,957	137,112
Derivatives financial assets	8	-	4,630
		196,066	**156,758**

d. Categories of financial instruments

The table below shows the position of financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	**2021**
Fair value in profit or loss -		
Derivative financial instruments assets		4,630
Derivative financial instruments liabilities	17,319	1,067
Cash equivalents (investments)	329	310
Amortized cost:		
Cash	23,109	14,706
Trade accounts receivable	172,957	137,112
Other financial liabilities		
Suppliers	14,890	13,752
Suppliers – Related parties	92,794	131,801
Lease	5,974	9,432

e. Fair value

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had financial instruments represented mainly by short-term investments, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable to suppliers, related parties and derivatives. The fair value of these instruments are similar with recorded in the balance sheet on March 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company uses hierarchy level rules to measure the fair value of its financial instruments shown in the balance sheet, based on the following hierarchy levels, as described in Note 3.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had financial instruments valued at fair value and contracted to protect the Company from certain fluctuations in the U.S. dollar (US$), as previously described. These transactions, classified as level 2, are measured at fair value at the balance sheet dates and recorded under "Unrealized gains on derivatives". Fair value is determined using forward exchange rates quoted at the balance sheet date and present value calculations based on yield curves of investments with high credit quality in the respective contracted currencies.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had financial instruments not measurable at fair value recorded under “Cash and cash equivalents”, “Trade accounts receivable”, “Suppliers” and “Suppliers - related parties”, are classified at level 1, whose accounting values are similar to the fair value of the financial instruments.

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