Company Registration No. 04353309 (England and Wales)

NICHE GENERICS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	B. K. Sharma G. M. Cole C. Moss
Secretary	C. Moss
Company number	04353309
Registered office	1 The Cam Centre Wilbury Way Hitchin Herts SG4 0TW
Auditor	H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Fair review of the business

The company made a pre-tax loss of £2,296,415 (2017: £725,692) for the year on a turnover of £9,277,902 (2017: £10,772,400).

After accounting for the accumulated accrued preference dividends of £2,961,467, which will only be paid when the company has profit and loss reserves to do so, the shareholders funds as at 31 March 2018 show a deficit of £6,219,016.

The company's parent company, Unichem Laboratories Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support for the company's trade for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

All businesses carry with them a degree of inherent risk. Our philosphy at Niche Generic Limited is to manage risk, rather than be risk averse. Operating within the pharmaceutical sector carries with it rigorous demands from the various regulatory authorities who require 100% compliance over a wide range of regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations can have a significant adverse impact on the ongoing viability of an organisation.

We at Niche Generics Limited take our responsibility extremely seriously in this area and provide adequate human and financial resources to ensure that our quality, production and pharmacovigilance standards are of an acceptable standard to the various regulatory agencies.

In summary the management of Niche Generics Limited take a proactive approach to risk and as a consequence we see no issues which we can't address.

Key performance indicators

In the opinion of the directors the key financial performance indicators are the following:

	2018 £	2017 £
Tumover	9,277,902	10,772,400

Turnover is the key measure to the company's economic output. 2017/18 was a challenging year with regard to supply issues, however turnover is budgeted to increase during 2018/19.

Gross profit	4,927,384	5,999,154
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Gross profit provides an indication of the company's quality and service efficiency.

EBITDA

EBITDA here represents earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation and unrealised losses on foreign exchange movements.

261,317

(1,428,248)

By order of the board

C. Moss Secretary

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of selling, manufacturing, developing and sourcing generic medicines.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

B. K. Sharma G. M. Cole C. Moss

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid.

Auditor

The auditor, H W Fisher & Company, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board

C. Moss Secretary Date: 35 Arm-Leve

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NICHE GENERICS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Niche Generics Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF NICHE GENERICS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Navinchandra Thaker (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of H W Fisher & Company

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017
Notes	£	as restated £
3	9,277,902	10,772,400
	(4,350,518)	(4,773,246)
	4,927,384	5,999,154
	(6,667,214)	(6,228,677)
4	(1,739,830)	(229,523)
7	2,907	9,674
8	(559,490)	(505,843)
	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
9		-
	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
	3 4 7 8	Notes £ 3 9,277,902 (4,350,518) 4,927,384 4,927,384 (6,667,214) 4 (1,739,830) 7 2,907 8 (559,490) (2,296,413) 9

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Loss for the year	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,296,413)	(725,692)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		20	18	201	17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		1,399,712		1,465,465
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,322,446		1,462,189	
Debtors	13	2,840,509		3,130,401	
Cash at bank and in hand		152,300		62,616	
		4,315,255		4,655,206	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	15	4,515,255		4,035,200	
year	15	(11,933,983)		(10,043,274)	
Net current liabilities			(7,618,728)		(5,388,068
Total assets less current liabilities			(6,219,016)		(3,922,603
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Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		625,000		625,000
Capital redemption reserve	19		1,625,000		1,625,000
Profit and loss reserves	18		(8,469,016)		(6,172,603
			3 		
Total equity			(6,219,016)		(3,922,603

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $33^{\text{MACLE Usi}}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

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G. M. Cole Director

Company Registration No. 04353309

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C. Moss Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
As restated for the period ended 31 March 2017:	£	£	£	£
		1 (05 000	(5.446.011)	(2.10(.011)
Balance at 1 April 2016	625,000	1,625,000	(5,446,911)	(3,196,911)
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-		(725,692)	(725,692)
Balance at 31 March 2017	625,000	1,625,000	(6,172,603)	(3,922,603)
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	8	-	(2,296,413)	(2,296,413)
Balance at 31 March 2018	625,000	1,625,000	(8,469,016)	(6,219,016)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		201	8	201	7
					as restated
N	otes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	23		373,739		(108,482)
Interest paid			(55,067)		(58,451)
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activiti	es		318,672		(166,933)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(253,745)		(205,732)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		21,850		-	
Interest received		2,907		9,674	
Net cash used in investing activities			(228,988)		(196,058)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivale	ents		89,684		(362,991)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			62,616		425,607
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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			152,300		62,616
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Niche Generics Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 The Cam Centre, Wilbury Way, Hitchin, Herts, SG4 0TW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest f.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Although the balance sheet shows a net current liabilities position the Company is financially supported by its Parent company and as such the directors consider it to be a going concern and have prepared the accounts on that basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods sold and services provided, together with licence and other income from the exploitation of the company's rights in generic pharmaceuticals, net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Short leasehold land and buildings	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% Straight line
Computer equipment	25% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ccased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 **Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The 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 net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on all timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the accounts. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Product sales	9,007,914	10,490,695
Service fees	269,988	281,705
	9,277,902	10,772,400
	19 III 19	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Turnover and other revenue

	` '
2018	2017
£	£
2,369,206	3,197,108
4,598,920	5,077,260
2,309,776	2,498,032
9,277,902	10,772,400
2018	2017
2018 £	2017 £
31,760	227,118
15,000	18,000
15,500	-
279,822	263,722
17,826	1,857
4,350,518	4,773,246
250,623	239,212
	£ 2,369,206 4,598,920 2,309,776 9,277,902 2018 £ 31,760 15,000 15,500 279,822 17,826 4,350,518

(Continued)

5 Employees

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The average monthly number of persons (excluding temporary staff) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Administrative, operational, and regulatory	83	91
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,690,232	3,464,121
Social security costs	399,216	394,213
Pension costs	237,422	196,638
	4,326,870	4,054,972

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	303,036 28,938	357,747 28,932
	331,974	386,679

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2017 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

		2018 £	2017 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	195,036	219,685
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	10,773	10,773
7	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2018	2017
	Interest income	£	£
	Interest on bank deposits	2,907	9,674
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,907	9,674
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
a	interest payable and sinnar expenses	2018	2017
			as restated
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Accrued dividends on redeemable preference shares not classified as equity	504,423	447,392
	Bank loan interest	55,067	58,451
		559,490	505,843

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017 - 20.00%)	(436,318)	(145,138)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	96,240	90,795
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	336,522	60,178
Depreciation add back	56,553	52,744
Capital allowances	(53,057)	(58,666)
Other tax adjustments	60	87
		3
Tax expense for the year		섵

The company has trading tax losses of $\pounds 9,865,316$ (2017: $\pounds 8,094,146$) and unrelieved foreign tax of $\pounds 4,283$ (2017: $\pounds 4,283$) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

A net deferred tax asset of $\pounds 1,587,577$ (2017: $\pounds 1,292,901$) calculated at a rate of 17% (2017: 17%) has not been included in the accounts due to the uncertainty of the period over which it will be recovered.

10 Tangible fixed assets

5	Short leasehold land and buildings	Plant and Fix machinery an	tures, fittings nd equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	1,650,129	1,711,081	63,672	388,616	3,813,498
Additions	28,115	215,481	4,952	5,197	253,745
Disposals	(10,202)	(95,780)	(99)	(24,472)	(130,553)
At 31 March 2018	1,668,042	1,830,782	68,525	369,341	3,936,690
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2017	828,019	1,142,661	54,957	322,396	2,348,033
Depreciation charged in the year	92,601	154,953	3,280	28,988	279,822
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,380)	(63,948)	(99)	(24,450)	(90,877)
At 31 March 2018	918,240	1,233,666	58,138	326,934	2,536,978
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	749,802	597,116	10,387	42,407	1,399,712
At 31 March 2017	822,110	568,420	8,715	66,220	1,465,465

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11 **Financial instruments** 2018 2017 £ £ Carrying amount of financial assets Debt instruments measured at amortised cost 2,696,579 3,032,774 **Carrying amount of financial liabilities** Measured at amortised cost 11,792,388 9,857,409 12 Stocks 2018 2017 £ £ 947,226 Raw materials and consumables 684,170 Finished goods and goods for resale 375,220 778,019 1,322,446 1,462,189 13 Debtors 2018 2017 Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Trade debtors 1.803.336 2,355,729 Other debtors 893,243 677,045 Prepayments and accrued income 143,930 97,627 2,840,509 3,130,401 14 Loans 2018 2017 £ £ Bank loan 2,635,073 2,564,103 Redeemable preference shares 1,500,000 1,500,000 4,135,073 4,064,103 Payable within one year 4,135,073 4,064,103

The bank loan, denominated in Euros, is secured/guaranteed by a standby letter of credit supported by Unichem Laboratories Limited, the company's parent. Unichem Laboratories Limited has confirmed that it will continue to provide this support for the foreseeable future. The loan bears interest at 2% per annum and is repayable in full at the end of the loan term. Interest is payable on a quarterly basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	2,635,073	2,564,103
Other borrowings	14	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trade creditors		755,389	431,146
Amounts due to group undertakings		3,846,634	2,816,167
Other taxation and social security		141,595	185,865
Dividends payable		2,961,467	2,457,045
Other creditors		20,119	19,803
Accruals and deferred income		73,706	69,145
		11,933,983	10,043,274

1,500,000 12% redeemable preference shares of £1 each are redeemable at the option of the company or shareholder at any time.

The accrued preference dividends will only be paid when the company has profit and loss reserves available to enable it to do so.

16 Share capital

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
375,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	375,000	375,000
250,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000
	-	
	625,000	625,000

In accordance with the requirements of FRS 102, the redeemable preference shares are shown as creditors due within one year.

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2018 £	2017 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	237,422	196,638

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

18 Profit and loss reserves

19

		2018	2017 as restated
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	(6,172,603)	(5,446,911)
	Loss for the year	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
		41	
	At the end of the year	(8,469,016)	(6,172,603)
)	Capital redemption reserve		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	1,625,000	1,625,000

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists in connection with a fine of just under €14m imposed on the Company jointly and severally with its parent company by the European Commission ("EC") in July 2014, contending that the Company and its parent company had acted contrary to the EU competition law as the Company had, in early 2005, agreed to settle a financially crippling patent litigation with a French pharmaceutical company, Laboratories Servier.

The Company profoundly disagrees with the EC's findings and is vigorously challenging the EC decision before the European Courts and have it overturned.

Both the Company and its parent company submitted appeals in September 2014 to the EU General Court. The appeal was heard in June 2017 and the outcome of the appeal is still awaited and several months away, as advised by the Company's lawyers.

The Company has asked that the decision and the fine be annulled in their entirety or, in the alternative, the fine be reduced.

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	205,345	199,289
Between two and five years	746,297	716,399
In over five years	440,110	773,816
	1,391,752	1,689,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

22 Controlling party

The directors regard the company's parent company, Unichem Laboratories Limited (a company incorporated in India with a registered office address at Unichem Bhavan, Prabhat Estate, Off. S. V. Road, Jogeshwari (West), Mumbai - 400 102, as the ultimate controlling party of the company.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Loss for the year	(2,296,413)	(725,692)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	559,490	505,843
Investment income	(2,907)	(9,674)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	17,826	1,857
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	279,822	263,722
Foreign exchange on bank loans	70,970	192,561
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	139,743	(466,812)
Decrease in debtors	289,892	444,963
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,315,316	(315,250)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	373,739	(108,482)
		1275 1275 129

24 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 March 2017		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Interest payable and similar expenses	(58,451)	(447,392)	(505,843)
Loss for the financial period	(278,300)	(447,392)	(725,692)

Preference dividends which are accrued each year in respect of the preference shares, were shown as dividends previously, these have now been shown as "interest" accrued, and the prior year's figures have been restated accordingly.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017
	£	£	£	£
Turnover			(e)	
Sales of goods		9,277,902		10,772,400
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	1,462,189		995,377	
Finished goods purchases	4,210,775		5,240,058	
Closing stock of finished goods	(1,322,446)		(1,462,189)	
		(4,350,518)		(4,773,246)
Gross profit	53.11%	4,927,384	55.69%	5,999,154
Administrative expenses		(6,667,214)		(6,228,677)
Operating loss		(1,739,830)		(229,523)
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	2,907		9,674	
			: <u> </u>	
		2,907		9,674
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Loan interest	55,067		58,451	
Non equity dividends payable	504,423		447,392	
		(559,490)		(505,843)
Loss before taxation		(2,296,413)		(725,692)

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	3,387,196	3,129,075
Social security costs	399,216	394,213
Staff recruitment costs	24,338	11,496
Staff welfare	9,394	6,180
Staff training	(58,165)	(47,757)
Staff pension costs defined contribution	208,484	167,706
Directors' remuneration	303,036	335,046
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	28,938	28,932
Rent re operating leases	223,932	213,855
Rates	34,876	34,228
Cleaning	6,147	6,814
Waste disposal	38,769	23,042
Power, light and heat	108,294	92,029
Repairs and maintenance	294,059	247,078
Insurance	64,295	60,631
Hire of plant	26,691	25,357
Motor running expenses	4,115	4,555
Travelling expenses	88,596	75,439
Couriers	11,298	13,077
Subscriptions and donations	21,012	16,529
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	194,409	145,730
Licence fees	229,768	139,147
Health and safety	2,972	2,507
Audit and accountancy	33,543	18,000
Bank charges	18,826	5,528
Health insurance	106,979	98,966
Printing and stationery	18,796	16,131
Laboratory chemicals	13,927	9,511
Advertising	-	350
Telecommunications	38,643	47,442
Canteen	10,358	12,393
Entertaining	2,101	3,070
Sundry expenses	1,681	(34)
Contract analysis	212,162	177,271
Consumables	229,120	222,443
Depreciation	279,822	263,722
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets	17,826	1,857
Loss on foreign exchange	31,760	227,118
	6,667,214	6,228,677