UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

G M Cole (British)

N. Colbert

Secretary

N. Colbert

Company number

500001

Registered office

Studio 8b

Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre Ard Gaoithe Business Park Cashel Road, Clonmel County Tipperary

Ireland

Independent auditor

H W Fisher & Company

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

Business address

Studio 8b

Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre Ard Gaoithe Business Park Cashel Road, Clonmel County Tipperary

Ireland

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
N. A. A. A. C. W. and J. A. A. W. W. W.	11 10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 18

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have exercised the options available to a small private company under the Companies Act 2014.

Principal activities

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

Fair review of the business

The company made a pre-tax loss of €205,904 (2017: €145,508) for the year on turnover of €646,399 (2017: €798,473).

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.

Risk analysis

All businesses carry with them a degree of inherent risk. Our philosophy 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 on-going viability of an organisation.

We at Unichem Laboratories 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 take a proactive approach to risk and as a consequence we see no issues which we cannot address.

Environmental matters

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Companies Act 2014

The Companies Act 2014 commenced on 1 June 2015. The company converted to a private company limited by shares under Parts 1 to 15 of that Act.

Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

G M Cole (British)

N. Colbert

Results and dividends

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

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2017: nil).

Directors' interests

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Supplier payment policy

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. The payment policy during the year under review was to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

The company did not make any political donations in the current year which require disclosure under the Electoral Act 1997.

Accounting records

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by:

the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise, and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function.

The accounting records are held at Unit 5, 151 Buldoyle Industrial Estate, Buldoyle, Dublin, Ireland.

Post reporting date events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Future developments

The company is seeking to improve its turnover and customer base with the launch of new products.

Independent auditors

In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, section 383(2), H W Fisher & Company continue in office as auditors of the company.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the compuny auditors are unaware, and
- The directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of the information.

On behalf of the board

G M Cole (British)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- 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 ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the ussets, liabilities, linancial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board

G M Cole (British)

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N. Colbert

Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unichem Laboratories 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 the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 (Ireland) 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 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that in our opinion:

- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 (Ireland) 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 IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-(Ireland)/ISA-700-(Ireland). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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 (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	€	€
Turnover	3	646,399	798,473
Cost of sales		(296,018)	(425,854)
		-	
Gross profit		350,381	372,619
Administrative expenses		(526,047)	(493,579)
Operating loss	4	(175,666)	(120,960)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(30,238)	(24,548)
Loss before taxation		(205,904)	(145,508)
Tax on loss	7	2 .0 0	, 2
		-	:
Loss for the financial year		(205,904)	(145,508)
			====

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	€
Loss for the year	(205,904)	(145,508)
Other comprehensive income	*	;***
Total comprehensive income for the year	(205,904)	(145,508)

BALANCE SHEET

ASAT 31 MARCH 2018

		201	18	201	17
	Notes	e	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		427,296		607,824
Tangible assets	9		699,665		782,179
			1,126,961		1.390,003
Current assets			. ,		
Stocks	11	442,007		341,090	
Debtors	12	162,763		173,720	
Cash at bank and in hand		93,104		260,136	
		697,874		774,946	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	13	057,074		774,240	
Seal.	10	(2,312,444)		(2,446,654)	
Net current liabilities			(1,614,570)		(1.671,708
Total assets less current liabilities			(487,609)		(281,705
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	15		1,250,000		1,250,000
Profit and loss reserves	16		(1,737,609)		(1.531.705

Total equity			(487,609)		(281,705

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 35" Alex Love and are signed on its behalf by:

G M Cole (British)

Director

NICUM COLSECT

Director

Company Registration No. 500001

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

	Share capital	Profit and	Total
Notes	ϵ	ioss reserves €	ϵ
	1,250,000	(1,386,197)	(136,197)
	•	(145,508)	(145,508)
	1,250,000	(1,531,705)	(281,705)
	-	(205,904)	(205,904)
15	1,250,000	(1,737,609)	(487,609)
	Notes	1,250,000	Notes € 1,250,000 (1,386,197) - (145,508) 1,250,000 (1,531,705) - (205,904)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	201	8	20:	17
Notes	€	€	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations 18		24,977		(985,544)
Interest paid		(30,238)		(24,548)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(5,261)		(1,010,092)
Investing activities				
Purchase of intangible assets	17		(12,025)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles	0300		21,300	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(6,771)		(774,962)	
			17	
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,771)		(765,687)
Financing activities				
Proceeds of new bank loans	8.		2,000,000	
Repayment of bank loans	(155,000)		(= (
	? 		:6 	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing		44.55.000		
activities		(155,000)		2,000,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(167,032)		224,221
Thet (decrease)/merease in easil and easil equivalents		(107,032)		224,221
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		260,136		35,915
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		93,104		260,136

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Unichem Laboratories Limited is a limited company incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Studio 8b, Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre, Ard Gaoithe Business Park, Cashel Road, Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland.

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 2014.

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

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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets comprise in the main licence submission fees which are amortised over their estimated useful economic life (expected to be about 5 years) from commencement of marketing. An annual impairment test is applied to ensure that the remaining value in each asset can be realised.

1.5 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 recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold

Over the term of the lease

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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)

1.7 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.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.9 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

1.13 Taxation

Current tax including Irish corporation tax and foreign taxes is provided on the company's taxable profits at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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:

Turnover analysed by class of business Product sales Licence sales 507,634 752,33 Licence sales 138,765 46,13 646,399 798,47 ■ 2018 € Turnover analysed by geographical market
Turnover analysed by class of business Product sales Licence sales 507,634 752,33 138,765 46,13 646,399 798,47 ■ 2018 € Turnover analysed by geographical market
Product sales 507,634 752,33 Licence sales 138,765 46,13 646,399 798,47 2018 € Turnover analysed by geographical market
Licence sales 138,765 46,13 646,399 798,47 2018 € Turnover analysed by geographical market
Turnover analysed by geographical market
2018 201€ Turnover analysed by geographical market
2018 201€ Turnover analysed by geographical market
ϵ Turnover analysed by geographical market
ϵ Turnover analysed by geographical market
ϵ Turnover analysed by geographical market
Turnover analysed by geographical market
Europe 646,399 798,47
178,47
4 Operating loss
2018 201
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): €
Exchange (gains)/losses (1,144) 1,67
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the statutory audit of the company's
financial statements 6,000 9,30
Fees payable to the company's auditor for non statutory audit services 7,423
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets 89,285 78
Amortisation of intangible assets 180,528 106,49
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets - 110,00
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense 296,018 425,85

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

There were no employees during the year.
The 4th at 114 and 114

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2017: €nil).

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	€	€
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	30,238	24,548

7 Taxation

5

Employees

	2018	2017
	ϵ	€
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based of standard rate of tax as follows:	on the profit or lo	oss and the

standard rate or tax as follows.	
2018	3 2017
	€

Loss before taxation	(205,904)	(145,508)
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 12.50% (2017 - 12.50%) Movement in tax losses	(25,738) 25,738	(18,189) 18,189
Tax expense for the year	1	-
	2 2	====

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Licence submission fees
	ϵ
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	902,640
	5
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	294,816
Amortisation charged for the year	180,528
	·
At 31 March 2018	475,344
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	427,296
	
At 31 March 2017	607,824
	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9	Tangible fixed assets	Land and bu	ildings leasehold
	Cont		€
	Cost At 1 April 2017		786,772
	Additions		6,771
			-
	At 31 March 2018		793,543
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2017		4,593
	Depreciation charged in the year		89,285
	At 31 March 2018		93,878
	At 31 March 2010		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2018		699,665
	At 31 March 2017		782,179
10	Financial instruments	2018	2017
	Carrying amount of financial assets	ϵ	ϵ
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	161,351	169,753
		====	
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	2,312,444	2,446,654
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of trade de	ebtors.	
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank loans and overdrafts, amounts owed to group undertakings.	trade creditors,	accruals and
11	Stocks		
•	Stocks	2018 €	2017 €
	Finished goods and goods for resale	442,007	341,090

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Issued and fully paid equity 1,250,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each

		2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:		€	€
Trade debtors		161,351	169,753
Prepayments		1,412	3,967
		162,763	173,720
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Th.T.	2018	2017
	Notes	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	ϵ
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	1,845,000	2,000,000
Trade creditors		6,201	25,028
Amounts due to group undertakings		212,494	312,930
Accruals		248,749	108,696
		2,312,444	2,446,654
Loans and overdrafts			
		2018 €	2017 €
Bank loans		1,845,000	2,000,000
Payable within one year		1,845,000	2,000,000
The bank loans are secured/guaranteed by a stan (India), the company's parent. The parent company foreseeable future. The loans bear interest at 1.5% on a quarterly basis.	y has confirmed that it will continu	e to provide this su	apport for the
Share capital		1010	2017
Share capital		2018 €	2017 €

1,250,000

1,250,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

16	Profit and loss reserves		
		2018	2017
		ϵ	ϵ
	At the beginning of the year	(1,531,705)	(1,386,197)
	Loss for the year	(205,904)	(145,508)
		-	8
	At the end of the year	(1,737,609)	(1,531,705)

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

17 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.

18 Cash generated from operations

	2018	2017
	€	€
Loss for the year after tax	(205,904)	(145,508)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	30,238	24,548
(Gain)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	? ₩	110,006
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	180,528	106,499
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	89,285	788
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(100,917)	(208,325)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	10,957	(60,241)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	20,790	(813,311)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	24,977	(985,544)

19 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 30.04.18

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

		2018		2017
	€	€	ϵ	ϵ
Turnover				
Sales of goods		646,399		798,473
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	341,090		132,765	
Finished goods purchases	396,935		634,179	
Closing stock of finished goods	(442,007)		(341,090)	
)	
		(296,018)		(425,854)
C	54 310/	250 291	16 670/	272 (10
Gross profit	54.21%	350,381	46.67%	372,619
Administrative expenses		(526,047)		(493,579)
Operating loss		(175,666)		(120,960)
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(30,238)		(24,548)
Loss before taxation		(205,904)		(145,508)

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

-		
	2018	2017
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	ϵ
Administrative expenses		
Rent re licences and other	5,380	5,380
Property repairs and maintenance	3,155	1,850
Insurance	4,000	3,487
Travelling expenses	22,216	15,941
Licence submission fees	46,939	44,509
Professional subscriptions	241	170
Legal and professional fees	377	1,925
Consultancy fees	155,935	159,666
Audit fees	13,383	9,300
Bank charges	4,935	31,674
Printing and stationery	132	220
Sundry expenses	685	486
Amortisation	180,528	106,499
Depreciation	89,285	788
Profit or loss on disposal of intangible assets (non exceptional)		110,006
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	(1,144)	1,678
	-	11 - 3
	526,047	493,579
		