

**Sun Pharma Holdings**

**Financial statements**

**31 March 2020**

## **Sun Pharma Holdings**

**Financial statements**  
*for the year ended 31 March 2020*

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## **Sun Pharma Holdings**

### **Corporate data**

**Directors:** Rajesh Khushalchand Shah  
Harin Mehta  
Doshi Gautam Bhailal

**Registered agent:** 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Rogers House  
No. 5 President John Kennedy Street  
Port Louis  
Republic of Mauritius

**Auditors:** Lancasters  
Chartered Accountants  
14, Lancaster Court  
Lavoquer Street  
Port Louis  
Republic of Mauritius

**Banker:** Credit Agricole  
13<sup>th</sup> Floor Maze Tower  
Sh. Zayed Road  
Next To Emirates Tower Metro Station  
Dubai  
United Arab Emirates

## **Auditors' report to member of Sun Pharma Holdings**

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Sun Pharma Holdings (the "Company") set out on pages 5 to 21 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

### *Basis for Opinion*

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

### *Other Information*

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements nor our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

**Auditors' report to member of Sun Pharma Holdings (continued)**

***Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements***

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS for SMEs, 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

**Auditors' report to member of Sun Pharma Holdings (continued)**

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)***

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

***Other matter***

This report is made solely for the Company's member. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lancasters,  
Chartered Accountants  
14, Lancaster Court  
Lavoquer Street  
Port Louis  
Mauritius

Pasram Bissessur FCCA, ACA, MBA (UK)  
*Licensed by FRC*

Date:

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended to 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
<b>Revenue</b>			
Dividend Income	4	-	751,638
<b>Expenses</b>			
Accounting fees		8,510	8,510
Professional fees		8,087	1,825
Audit fees		7,665	7,665
Administration charges		4,396	-
Disbursement		2,900	825
Licence fees		300	191
Sundries		-	1,065
		<b>31,858</b>	<b>20,081</b>
<b>(Loss)/ profit from operating activities</b>		<b>(31,858)</b>	<b>731,557</b>
Finance costs	5	(558,460)	(543,208)
<b>(Loss)/ profit before taxation</b>		<b>(590,318)</b>	<b>188,349</b>
Taxation	6	-	(112,847)
<b>(Loss)/ profit for the year</b>		<b>(590,318)</b>	<b>75,502</b>
Other comprehensive income		(2,743,065)	545,220
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year</b>		<b>(3,333,383)</b>	<b>620,722</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Statement of financial position for the year ended to 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	5,660,845	8,403,910
Investment in subsidiaries	8	3,143,203,333	3,146,062,033
Loan to third party	9	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>3,148,864,178</b>	<b>3,154,465,943</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables	10	2,225	108
Cash and cash equivalents		22,747	56,822
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>24,972</b>	<b>56,930</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,148,889,150</b>	<b>3,154,522,873</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Stated capital	11	855,249,716	855,249,716
Preference share capital	12	2,565,593,148	2,565,593,148
Reserves	13	(284,141,556)	(277,949,473)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>3,136,701,308</b>	<b>3,142,893,391</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Loan from subsidiary	14	10,528,225	10,528,225
Other payables	15	1,659,617	1,101,257
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>12,187,842</b>	<b>11,629,482</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,148,889,150</b>	<b>3,154,522,873</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors on ..... and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
Director

.....  
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements



## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Statement of changes in equity for the year ended to 31 March 2020

	Stated capital USD	Preference share capital USD	Reserves USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2018	855,249,716	2,565,593,148	(278,570,195)	3,142,272,669
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	75,502	75,502
Other comprehensive income	-	-	545,220	545,220
Balance at 31 March 2019	855,249,716	2,565,593,148	(277,949,473)	3,142,893,391
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,449,018)	(3,449,018)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(2,743,065)	(2,743,065)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>855,249,716</b>	<b>2,565,593,148</b>	<b>(284,141,556)</b>	<b>3,136,701,308</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Statement of cash flows for the year ended to 31 March 2020

	2020 USD	2019 USD
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
(Loss)/ profit for the year	(590,318)	188,349
<i>Adjustment made:</i>		
Interest on loan	558,460	543,208
	(31,858)	731,557
Change in other receivables	(2,117)	(108)
Change in other payables	(100)	(2,621)
Income tax paid	-	(112,847)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities</b>	<b>(34,075)</b>	<b>615,981</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Loan received from subsidiary	-	20,000
Loan to subsidiary	-	(591,775)
<b>Net cash used from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(571,775)</b>
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(34,075)	44,206
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 April	56,822	12,616
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March</b>	<b>22,747</b>	<b>56,822</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 1. General information

The Company was incorporated on 29 January 2013 and was granted a Category 2 Global Business Licence on 30 January 2013. The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

##### *(a) Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (“IFRS for SMEs”).

##### *(b) Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except where stated otherwise.

##### *(c) Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) which is the Company’s functional currency and presentation currency.

##### *(d) Use of judgements and estimates*

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

#### Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties (if any) that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2020 is included in the relevant notes as follows:

- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

##### (d) Use of judgements and estimates (continued)

###### Measurement of fair values

A number of the 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 far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

##### (e) Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the ability of the Company to continue as going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Given that the Company is an investment holding entity, all of its subsidiaries forms part of the Pharmaceutical industry which has been the least impacted by the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic. Sun pharma group has also done a preliminary analysis and concluded that apart from temporary supply chain disruption, COVID 19 has no long term permanent impact on the Group as a whole and also on the Company. Therefore the financial statement continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 3. Significant accounting policies

##### *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated in the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI):

- available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

##### *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

- Dividend income - when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established
- Interest on loan - recognised in the year in which it is receivable.

##### *Investment in subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Investment in subsidiaries are shown at cost and provision for impairment is only made where, in opinion of the directors, there is a diminution in value which is other than temporary. Where there has been such a diminution in value of an investment, it is recognised as an expense in the year in which the diminution is identified.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### *Financial instruments*

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

##### *(i) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – Recognition and derecognition*

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### *(ii) Non-derivative financial assets - Measurement*

*Loans and receivables* - These assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

*Available-for-sale financial assets* - Quoted investments held by the company are traded in an active market are classified as Available-for-sale financial assets and are stated at fair value at the end of each reporting date and are recognised in OCI.

The Company also holds investment that are not traded in an active market but that are also classified as Available-for-sale financial assets and are stated at fair value at the end of each financial reporting period and are recognised through cost less impairment.

*Cash and cash equivalents* - Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances held with bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### *(iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities - Measurement*

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company's non derivative financial liabilities are loan from subsidiary and other payables.

##### *Loan from subsidiary*

Loan from subsidiary is recognised initially at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

##### *Other payables*

Other payables are recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

##### *Stated capital*

##### *Ordinary shares*

Ordinary shares are classified in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

##### *Impairment*

##### *(i) Non-derivative financial assets*

Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the expected cash flows from a group of financial assets

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### *Impairment*

##### *(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)*

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. The Company considers a decline of 20% to be significant and a period of nine months to be prolonged.

Available-for-sale financial assets – Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through OCI.

##### *(ii) Non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### *Expenses*

All expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

##### *Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the net asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### *Provisions*

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

#### 4. Revenue

Revenue consists of the following:

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Dividend income	-	751,638

#### 5. Finance cost

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Interest accrued	558,460	543,208

#### 6. Taxation

The company holds a Category 2 Global Business Licence and is not subject to income tax in Mauritius. It is withholding tax deducted by Taro on dividend which cannot be utilised by Sun Pharma Holdings, so it is charges in profit and loss account. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any arising from dividends.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 7. Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments consist of quoted shares and unquoted shares. Quoted shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

	Quoted USD	Unquoted USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2019	5,479,748	2,080,645	7,560,393
Additions/disposal during the year	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	<u>5,479,748</u>	<u>2,080,645</u>	<u>7,560,393</u>
<i>Fair value reserves</i>			
At 01 April 2019	843,517	-	843,517
Movement during the year	<u>(2,743,065)</u>	-	<u>(2,743,065)</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>(1,899,548)</u>	-	<u>(1,899,548)</u>
<i>Valuation</i>			
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,580,200</u>	<u>2,080,645</u>	<u>5,660,845</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>6,323,265</u>	<u>2,080,645</u>	<u>8,403,910</u>

#### Quoted investment

<i>Name of company</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Stock exchange</i>
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	58,500	New York Stock Exchange

#### Unquoted investment

<i>Name of companies</i>	<i>Number and types of shares</i>	<i>% held</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>
Sun Pharmaceutical (Bangladesh) Ltd	531 equity shares	0.09	Bangladesh
TKS Farmaceutica Ltda	19,463 equity shares	0.35	Brazil

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 8. Investment in subsidiaries

Investments consist of unquoted shares

	2020 USD	2019 USD
<i>Cost</i>		
At 01 April	3,146,062,033	3,146,062,033
Movement during the year (note 18)	(2,858,700)	-
At 31 March	<u>3,143,203,333</u>	<u>3,146,062,033</u>

<i>Name of companies</i>	Number and types of shares	% <i>held</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt	14,869,667 equity shares	100	Hungary
Sun Laboratories FZE	300 equity shares	100	UAE
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries(Australia)Pty Ltd	100 equity shares	100	Australia
Sun Pharmaceutical (SA) (PTY) Ltd	1,000 equity shares	100	South Africa
Sun Pharma Global FZE	101 equity shares	100	UAE

#### Impact of Covid 19 on the above investments accounted as Available for sale financial assets and investment in subsidiaries

All of the above investee companies forms part of the Pharmaceutical industry. This sector has been the least impacted by ongoing COVID 19 pandemic. In addition, most of these investees are operating in countries which has not been seriously affected by the Covid19 pandemic. One of the investee is listed on the US stock exchange with \$ 2.5 billion market capitalisation. In addition, management has also made an entity by entity analysis of the potential impact and they do not see any long-term permanent impact. They have come to a conclusion that none of the investee companies will have going concern issues, thus there is no need to impair the above investments.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 9. Loan to third party

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Loan assigned during the year (note 18)	2,998,154	-
Provision for impairment	(2,998,154)	-
At 31 March	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

This represents long term unsecured, non interest-bearing loan to a third party without fixed repayment terms. During the previous year, the establishment has made allowance for impairment due to loan advanced to a third party has not yielded any returns and the amount is considered to be irrecoverable in the ensuing years considering the currency volatility and economic condition prevailing in the country.

#### 10. Other receivables

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Prepayments	<u>2,225</u>	<u>108</u>

#### 11. Stated capital

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Balance at 01 April/ 31 March	<u>855,249,716</u>	<u>855,249,716</u>

All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company.

#### 12. Preference share capital

	2020 USD	2019 USD
2,565,593,148 5% optionally convertible preference share capital of USD 1 each	<u>2,565,593,148</u>	<u>2,565,593,148</u>

The term of the 5% OCPS is for a period of 10 years from the date of its allotment and the term may be further extended to a period of 10 years with the prior approval of the OCPS Holder. The OCPS Holder also has the option to convert the 5% OCPS into equity shares after 2 years from the date of allotment as per the agreed terms.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 13. Reserves

	Fair Value reserve USD	Other reserves USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2017	298,297	(281,000,000)	2,131,508	(278,570,195)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	75,502	75,502
Other comprehensive income	545,220	-	-	545,220
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>843,517</u>	<u>(281,000,000)</u>	<u>2,207,010</u>	<u>(277,949,473)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year</b>				
Accumulated losses transferred from investee company upon dissolution (note 18)	-	(2,858,700)	-	(2,858,700)
Loss for the year	-	-	(590,318)	(590,318)
Other comprehensive loss	<u>(2,743,065)</u>	-	-	<u>(2,743,065)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<u><u>(1,899,548)</u></u>	<u><u>(283,858,700)</u></u>	<u><u>1,616,692</u></u>	<u><u>(284,141,556)</u></u>

The Company has transferred certain group company Equity Investments (USD 270 million) along with cash (USD 11 million) to another group company without any consideration. Since this transaction is considered as Business Combinations Under Common Control without any change in ownership at the ultimate parent level, it is treated as a transaction that has taken place with the equity shareholders / ultimate parent company and hence same is accounted under other reserves.

## Sun Pharma Holdings

### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended to 31 March 2020

#### 14. Loan from subsidiary

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Unsecured, interest loan with Libor + 2% with repayment terms	<u>10,528,225</u>	<u>10,528,225</u>

#### 15. Other payables

	2020 USD	2019 USD
Accrued expenses	16,175	16,175
Non-trade payable	-	100
Interest on loan	1,643,442	1,084,982
	<u>1,659,617</u>	<u>1,101,257</u>

#### 16. Related party transactions

During the year under review, the Company entered into the following related party transactions:

		2020 USD	2019 USD
<i>Transaction during the year:</i>	<i>Nature</i>		
Loan from subsidiary	Amount received	-	20,000
Loan from subsidiary	Amount repaid	-	(591,775)
Interest from subsidiary	Interest accrued	558,460	543,207
		<u>558,460</u>	<u>543,207</u>
<i>Balance outstanding at 31 March</i>			
Loan from subsidiary	Amount payable	10,528,225	10,528,225
Interest from subsidiary	Interest payable	1,643,442	1,084,982
		<u>12,171,667</u>	<u>11,613,207</u>

#### Compensation to key management personnel

The Company did not pay any compensation to its key management personnel during the year under review (2019: USD Nil).

## **Sun Pharma Holdings**

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*for the year ended to 31 March 2020*

### **17. Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited and has taken exemption from producing Consolidated Financial Statements and its holding company prepares Consolidated Financial Statements under IFRS. The registered office of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited where the consolidated financial statements are available at Sun House, Plot No. 201 B/1, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra (India) – 400 063.

### **18. Dissolution of subsidiary company**

Pursuant to the board resolution dated 16 December 2019, the Company proceeded with the closing down of its subsidiary (Sun Global Development FZE). All the assets / liabilities of the subsidiary as on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2020 has been transferred to the Company.

### **19. Holding and ultimate holding company**

The Company is owned by Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited and Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited. The ultimate holding Company is Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange.

### **20. Events after the reporting date**

There has been no significant event after the reporting date which requires disclosure or amendment to this financial statement.