

**RANBAXY (THAILAND) CO., LTD.**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2020**  
**AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Shareholders of Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statement of income, and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.

### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Federation of Accounting Professions' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

**Pornpiti Rungthipanon**

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6613

**Mazars Limited**

Bangkok

29 April 2020

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**  
**Statement of financial position**  
**As at 31 March 2020**

**Assets**

	Notes	In Baht	
		2020	2019
<i><b>Current assets</b></i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	43,771,479	2,355,822
Trade and other accounts receivable	5	181,243,252	183,897,535
Inventories	6	126,913,014	180,178,697
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>351,927,745</b>	<b>366,432,054</b>
<i><b>Non-current assets</b></i>			
Leasehold improvements and equipment	7	3,274,144	1,697,183
Intangible assets	8	95,677,482	114,091,946
Refundable deposits		741,690	344,610
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>99,693,316</b>	<b>116,133,739</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>451,621,061</b>	<b>482,565,793</b>

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2020

Liabilities and equity

	Notes	In Baht	
		2020	2019
<b><i>Current liabilities</i></b>			
Trade and other accounts payable	9	229,179,565	225,998,763
Provision for decommissioning costs		-	250,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>229,179,565</b>	<b>226,248,763</b>
<b><i>Non-current liabilities</i></b>			
Provision for decommissioning costs		250,000	-
Employee benefit obligations	10	11,159,644	13,337,455
Long term loans	11	118,187,280	142,304,325
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>129,596,924</b>	<b>155,641,780</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>358,776,489</b>	<b>381,890,543</b>
<b><i>Equity</i></b>			
Share capital			
- Authorised share capital			
1,150,158 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each		115,015,800	115,015,800
- Issued and paid-up share capital			
1,150,158 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each		115,015,800	115,015,800
Deficit		(22,171,228)	(14,863,624)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>92,844,572</b>	<b>100,152,176</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>451,621,061</b>	<b>482,042,719</b>

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

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Statement of income**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

		In Baht	
	Note	2020	2019
<b>Revenues</b>			
Revenues from sale of goods		730,964,036	668,256,265
Other income		71,929	192,966
<b>Total revenues</b>		<b>731,035,965</b>	<b>668,449,231</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of sale of goods	6	510,678,465	447,543,377
Selling expenses		164,212,968	162,692,817
Administrative expenses		56,280,858	53,438,869
Loss on exchange rate		7,694,352	4,251,094
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>738,866,643</b>	<b>667,926,157</b>
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>(7,830,678)</b>	<b>523,074</b>

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

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Statement of changes in equity**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

	In Baht		
	Issued and paid-up		
	share capital	Deficit	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2018	115,015,800	(14,863,624)	100,152,176
Profit for the year	-	523,074	523,074
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>115,015,800</b>	<b>(14,340,550)</b>	<b>100,675,250</b>
Loss for the year	-	(7,830,678)	(7,830,678)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>115,015,800</b>	<b>(22,171,228)</b>	<b>92,844,572</b>

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



**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2020.

**1. General information**

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd., the “Company”, is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered head office at 475, Siripinyo Building 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Si Ayutthaya Road, Rajathevi, Bangkok, Thailand.

The Company’s major shareholders during the financial year is Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. which is incorporated in the Netherlands.

The Company is engaged in marketing and selling pharmaceutical products.

**2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standard for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities (TFRS for NPAEs); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC).

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht, rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except as stated in the accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS for NPAEs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

**3. Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(a) Foreign currencies**

*Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

**(b) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

**(c) Trade and other accounts receivable**

Trade and other accounts receivable are stated at their invoice value less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

Bad debts recovered are recognised in other income in the statement of income.

**(d) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle, and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

**(e) Leasehold improvements and equipment**

Leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and losses on decline in value.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

When parts of an item of leasehold improvements and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of leasehold improvements and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of leasehold improvements and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of leasehold improvements and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in the statement of income.

*Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing a part of an item of leasehold improvements and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of leasehold improvements and equipment are recognised in the statement of income as incurred.

*Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of leasehold improvements and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computers	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

**(f) Intangible assets**

*Goodwill*

Goodwill presented as intangible assets in the financial statements is the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of purchased assets as of the acquisition date.

*Other intangible assets*

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and losses on decline in value.

*Amortisation*

Amortisation is calculated based on the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

Amortisation is recognised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives of software licenses for the current and comparative periods are as follow:

Distributor license	5 years
Software license	3 years
Trademark	10 years
Goodwill	10 years

**(g) Loss on decline in value**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of a permanent decline in value. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. A loss on decline in value is recognised in the statement of income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

**(h) Trade and other accounts payable**

Trade and other accounts payable are stated at cost.

**(i) 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 the best estimate method.

*Employee benefits*

Obligations for retired benefits and other long-term employee benefits are recognised using the best estimate method at the reporting date.

**(j) Revenues**

Revenue excludes value added taxes and is arrived at after deduction of trade discounts.

*Sale of goods*

Revenue is recognised in the statement of income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there is continuing management involvement with the goods or there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the probable return of goods.

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(k) Expenses**

*Operating lease*

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

*Finance costs*

Interest expenses and similar costs are charged to the statement of income for the period in which they are incurred.

**(l) Income tax**

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

In determining the amount of current tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

**4. Cash and cash equivalents**

	In thousand Baht	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	1	-
Cash at banks – current accounts	43	529
Cash at banks – savings accounts	43,727	1,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,771</b>	<b>2,356</b>

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**5. Trade and other accounts receivable**

	In thousand Baht	
	2020	2019
Trade accounts receivable	179,506	175,028
VAT receivables	115	7,733
Employee advances	203	195
Others	1,419	942
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,243</b>	<b>183,898</b>

**6. Inventories**

	In thousand Baht	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	6,319	7,140
Packing materials	2,605	2,738
Work in process	2,209	3,600
Finished goods	102,581	133,986
Goods in transit	25,531	43,741
Less allowance for decline in value	(12,332)	(11,026)
<b>Net</b>	<b>126,913</b>	<b>180,179</b>
Inventories recognised as an expense in 'cost of goods':		
- Cost	509,372	441,257
- Write-down to net realisable value (reverse)	1,306	6,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,678</b>	<b>447,543</b>

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**7. Leasehold improvements and equipment**

	In thousand Baht				
	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 April 2018	2,915	371	1,097	2,234	6,617
Disposals	(86)	-	-	-	(86)
<b>At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>6,531</b>
Addition	1	88	185	2,904	3,178
Disposals	-	(147)	-	-	(147)
Write-off	-	(6)	(1)	(1,984)	(1,991)
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>7,571</b>

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

In thousand Baht

	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
At 1 April 2018	1,112	222	349	1,389	3,072
Depreciation charge for the year	920	47	219	662	1,848
Disposals	(86)	-	-	-	(86)
<b>At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>4,834</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	777	47	230	505	1,559
Disposals	-	(105)	-	-	(105)
Write-off	-	(6)	(1)	(1,984)	(1,991)
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>4,297</b>
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 March 2019	883	102	529	183	1,697
At 31 March 2020	107	101	484	2,582	3,274



**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**8. Intangible assets**

	In thousand Baht				
	Distributor license	Software license	Trademark	Goodwill	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 April 2018	17,971	391	48,680	99,280	166,322
<b>At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019</b>	<b>17,971</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>48,680</b>	<b>99,280</b>	<b>166,322</b>
Additions	-	74	-	-	74
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>17,971</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>48,680</b>	<b>99,280</b>	<b>166,396</b>
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>					
At 1 April 2018	6,869	194	9,701	16,957	33,721
Amortisation charge for the year	3,594	119	4,868	9,928	18,509
<b>At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>14,569</b>	<b>26,885</b>	<b>52,230</b>
Amortisation charge for the year	3,594	99	4,868	9,928	18,489
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>14,057</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>19,437</b>	<b>36,813</b>	<b>70,719</b>
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 March 2019	7,508	78	34,111	72,395	114,092
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29,243</b>	<b>62,467</b>	<b>95,677</b>

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**9. Trade and other accounts payable**

	In thousand Baht	
	2020	2019
Trade accounts payable	204,809	210,753
Other payables	1,624	1,950
Provision for inventories return	8,817	-
Accrued expenses	13,930	13,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,180</b>	<b>225,999</b>

**10. Employee benefit obligations**

The Company operates a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service. Accordingly, the Company had employee benefit obligations as follows:

	In thousand Baht
At 1 April 2019	13,337
Paid	(2,002)
Provisions used	(175)
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>11,160</b>

**11. Long-term loans**

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has loan from a related company of Baht 118.19 million (USD 3.60 million) which interest free (2019: Baht 142.30 million equals USD 4.45 million). Such loan is unsecured.

**12. Business Purchase**

In May 2016, the Company (RTH) entered into an agreement with Daiichi Sankyo (Thailand) Ltd. (DSTH) for Purchase of the Generics Business of DSTH in Thailand. The Business Purchase included the transfer of Marketing Authorisation of Generics Products and the entire Infrastructure, Inventory and other Assets and Liabilities relating to the Generic Business.

**Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2020**

**13. Commitments**

As at 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Company has entered into operating lease agreements for office building space, warehouse and motor vehicle. The minimum lease payments under these lease agreements are as follows :

	In thousand Baht	
	2020	2019
Within one year	3,543	1,885
After one year but within five years	5,316	792
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,859</b>	<b>2,677</b>