Registration No.	198201009462 (89186-K)

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
Registration no. 198201009462 (89186-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH 2020

Registration No.	198201009462 (89186-K)

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH 2020

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RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in manufacturing and distributing of pharmaceutical products.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	RM'000
Net profit for the financial year	32,137

In the opinion of the directors, the financial results of the Company during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDEND

The dividend on ordinary shares paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year were as follow:

	RM'000
First interim single-tier dividend of RM7.50 per ordinary share, paid on 05 March 2020	60,000

The directors do not recommend any final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Company did not issue any new shares or debentures during the financial year.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the financial year until the date of this report are:-

Indranil Sen
Viswanathan Sethuraman

During and at the end of the financial year, the Company was not a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

None of the directors in office at the end of the financial year held interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations during the financial year.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by directors shown in the notes to the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company or of related corporations) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with a director or with a firm of which a director is a member or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

The directors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been the director, officer or auditor of the Company.

ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed in BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, as the immediate and ultimate holding company.

AUDITOR REMUNERATION

The auditors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

(a) Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:

(i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts, and had satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and

(ii) to ensure that the current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

(b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

(i) which would render the amount written off for bad debts and the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(ii) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or

(iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or

(iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements of the Company which would render any amount stated in the Company's financial statements misleading.

(c) At the date of this report, there does not exist:

(i) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

(ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

(d) In the opinion of the directors:

(i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due; and

(ii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to substantially affect the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year.

Registration no.	198201009462 (89186-K)

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs RSM Malaysia, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

INDRANIL SEN

VISWANATHAN SETHURAMAN

Kuala Lumpur

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	31,345	33,063
Right-of-use assets	7	1,666	-
		33,011	33,063
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	8	29,232	20,367
Trade and other receivables	9	48,955	46,540
Tax recoverable		-	1,008
Cash and bank balances		7,910	4,799
		86,097	72,714
TOTAL ASSETS		119,108	105,777
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	8,300	8,300
Retained earnings		47,320	75,183
TOTAL EQUITY		55,620	83,483
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	2,434	1,762
Lease liabilities	14	839	-
		3,273	1,762
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	33,874	19,839
Provisions	13	775	693
Lease liabilities	14	870	-
Bank overdraft	15	20,578	-
Tax payable		4,118	-
		60,215	20,532
TOTAL LIABILITIES		63,488	22,294
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		119,108	105,777

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
Registration no. 198201009462 (89186-K)
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
REVENUE	16	165,165	135,998
COST OF SALES		(97,660)	(81,652)
GROSS PROFIT		67,505	54,346
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		1,127	3,208
DISTRIBUTION COSTS		(12,191)	(10,612)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		(12,655)	(9,979)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		(1,189)	(3,880)
FINANCE COSTS		(208)	(244)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	17	42,389	32,839
TAXATION	18	(10,252)	(1,762)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		32,137	31,077

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Non distributable	*Distributable*	
	Share capital RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
Balance as at 1.4.2018	8,300	44,106	52,406
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31.3.2019	-	31,077	31,077
Balance as at 31.3.2019/1.4.2019	8,300	75,183	83,483
Issuance of dividend (Note 19)	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31.3.2020	-	32,137	32,137
Balance as at 31.3.2020	8,300	47,320	55,620

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	42,389	32,839
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,560	3,580
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	756	-
Reversal for impairment loss on trade receivables	(238)	(664)
Interest expense	208	244
Interest income	(376)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	13
Loss on property, plant and equipment written off	4	-
Reversal of write down of inventories	-	(466)
Bad debts written off	115	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	(316)	3,004
Operating profit before working capital changes	46,102	38,550
Increase in inventories	(8,865)	(1,571)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,306)	(7,175)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	13,368	(23,345)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	82	(415)
Cash generated from operating activities	49,381	6,044
Tax paid	(5,463)	-
Tax refund	1,008	-
Interest received	376	-
Interest paid	(100)	(244)
Net cash generated from operating activities	45,202	5,800
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,846)	(1,338)
Payment of dividend	(60,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(61,846)	(1,338)

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of lease liabilities	(823)	-
Withdrawal of bank borrowings	-	(4,342)
Net cash used in financing activities	(823)	(4,342)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(17,467)	120
EFFECTS ON EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BROUGHT FORWARD	4,799	4,679
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD	(12,668)	4,799

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash at bank	351	4,796
Cash in hand	2	3
Fixed deposit at licensed bank	7,557	-
	7,910	4,799
Bank overdraft	(20,578)	-
	(12,668)	4,799

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2020

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in manufacturing and distributing of pharmaceutical products.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with applicable approved Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. In addition, the directors are also required to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving such judgements, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 5. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

On initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost, which includes the purchase price as well as any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

After initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over its useful economic life as follows:

Leasehold land	Amortised over the lease term of 60 years
Factory building	Amortised over the lease term of 60 years
Office equipment and renovations	3-10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Motor vehicles	6-7 years
Plant and machinery	10 years

Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.3 Lease

The Company has applied MFRS 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings at 01 April 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported under MFRS 117 Leases and related interpretations.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Lease (continued)

Current financial year

(a) Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset. The customer has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the customer has the right to operate the asset; or the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties in which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

(b) Recognition and initial measurement

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Leases (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

(b) Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the respective Company entities' incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company entities use their incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Company excludes variable lease payments that linked to future performance or usage of the underlying asset from the lease liability. Instead, these payments are recognised in profit of loss in the period in which the performance or use occurs.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Leases (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

(b) Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

(ii) As a lessor (continued)

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies MFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract based on the stand-alone selling prices.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

(c) Subsequent measurement

(i) As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use asset are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a revision of in-substance fixed lease payments, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(ii) As a lessor

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "revenue".

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Leases (continued)

Previous financial year

(d) Recognition and initial measurement

Leases are classified as finance leases if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets and liabilities arising from finance lease contracts are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum future lease rentals.

After initial recognition, the depreciation policy applied is consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned. As a result, the depreciation recognised is calculated in accordance with the useful life stated for property, plant and equipment (the Company does not hold leased intangible assets). In cases where there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

The interest element of rental obligations is charged to profit or loss over the period of the lease at a constant rate on the balance of finance lease obligations outstanding.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Incentives to take out operating leases are credited to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provision is made in the statement of financial position for the present value of the onerous element of operating leases. This typically arises when the Company ceases to use premises and they are left vacant to the end of the lease or are sublet at rentals, which fall short of the amount payable by the Company under the lease.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

(i) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets with finite useful lives

The carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed at each reporting date for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down as an expense through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell of the individual asset or the cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of that unit. Present values are computed using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money and the risks specific to the unit which impairment is being measured.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units are allocated first against the goodwill of the unit and then pro rata amongst the other assets of the unit.

Subsequent increases in the recoverable amount caused by changes in estimates are credited to profit or loss to the extent that they reverse the impairment.

3.5 Inventories

Inventories are carried in the statement of financial position at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost formula. The cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises materials, direct labour and attributable production overheads based on normal levels of activity.

Obsolete and slow-moving items are written down based on their expected future use and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated sales price in the ordinary course of business after allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

3.6 Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity in the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

If a contract is a host financial liability or a non-financial host contract that contains an embedded derivative, the Company assess whether the embedded derivative shall be separated from the host contract on the basis of the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative and the host contract at the date when the Company become a party to the contract. If the embedded derivative is not closely related to the host contract, it is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a stand-alone derivative. The Company does not make a subsequent reassessment of the contract unless there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the expected cash flows or when there is a reclassification of a financial liability out of the fair value through profit or loss category. Embedded derivatives in host financial assets are not separated.

On initial recognition, all financial assets (including intra-group loans and advances) and financial liabilities (including intra-group payables and government loans at below market interest rates) are measured at fair value plus transaction costs if the financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) Derecognition of financial instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Company first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirety as a single item or derecognised in its entirely as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

A financial assets, whether as a single item or as a part, is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset, including circumstances when the Company acts only as a collecting agent of the transferee, and retain no significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or no continuing involvement in the control of the financial asset transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. For this purpose, the Company considers a modification as substantial if the present value of the revised cash flows of the modified terms discounted at the original effective interest rate is different by 10% or more when compared with the carrying amount of the original liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into three measurement categories, namely: (i) financial asset at amortised cost ("AC"); (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and (iii) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). The classification is based on the Company's business model objective for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments.

After initial recognition, the Company measure financial assets, as follow:

(i) Financial assets at AC
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if: (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at FVOCI
A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if: (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset both to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

(iii) Financial asset at FVPL
A financial asset is measured at FVPL if it is an equity investment, held for trading (including derivative assets) or if it does not meet any of the condition specified for the AC or FVOCI model.

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, all other financial assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Note 3.6(vii).

(iv) Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Company measure all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(v) Fair value measurement

The fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability is determined by reference to the quoted market price in an active market, and in the absence of an observable market price, by a valuation technique as described in Note 3.16.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Recognition of gains and losses

Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss when they arise.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at FVOCI, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), impairment losses, and exchange gains or loss are recognised in profit or loss. All other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and retained in a fair value reserve. On derecognition of the financial assets, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised, interest income and interest expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

(vii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model of MFRS 9 to recognise impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Except for trade receivables, a 12-month expected credit loss is recognised in profit or loss on the date of origination or purchase of the financial assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition or at the end of the prior period. Other than for financial assets which are considered to be of low risk grade, a lifetime expected credit loss is recognised if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For trade receivables, the Company has availed the exception to the 12-month ECL requirement to recognise only lifetime expected credit losses.

The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is based on quantitative and qualitative information that include financial evaluation of the creditworthiness of the debtors or issuers of the instruments, ageing of receivables, defaults and past due amounts, past experiences with the debtors, current conditions and reasonable forecast of future economic conditions. For operational simplifications: (a) a 12-month expected credit loss is maintained for financial assets which investment grades that are considered as low credit risk, irrespective of whether credit risk has increased significantly or not; and (b) credit risk is considered to have increase significantly if payments are more than 30 days past due if no other borrower-specific information is available without undue cost or effort.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The ECL is measured using an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, discounted for the time value of money and applying reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecast of future economic conditions. The ECL for a financial asset (when assessed individually) or a group of financial assets (when assessed collectively) is measured at the present value of the probability-weighted expected cash shortfalls over life of the financial asset or group of financial assets. When a financial asset is determined as credit-impaired (based on objective evidence of impairment), the lifetime ECL is determined individually.

For trade receivable, the lifetime ECL is determined at the end of each reporting period using a provision matrix. For each significant receivable, individual lifetime ECL is assessed separately. For significant receivables which are not impaired and for all other receivables, they are grouped into risk classes by type of customers and businesses, and the ageing of the receivables. Collective lifetime ECLs are determined using past loss rates, which are updated for effects of current conditions and reasonable forecasts for future economic conditions. In the event that the economic or industry outlook is expected to worsen, the past loss rates are increased to reflect the worsening economic conditions.

3.7 Foreign currencies transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated and recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the respective dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the reporting date (i.e. the closing rate).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction (i.e. historical rate). Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Gains and losses arising from changes in exchange rates after the date of the transaction are recognised in profit or loss (except for loans and advances that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation and transactions entered into in order to hedge foreign currency risks of net investments in foreign operations).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Equity

(i) Share capital

Ordinary shares issued that carry no mandatory contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company, is classified as equity instruments.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued in a public offering or in a rights issue to existing shareholders, they are recorded at the issue price.

Transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from retained profits in equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

3.9 Provisions

Where, at reporting date, the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Company will settle the obligation, a provision is made in the statement of financial position. Provisions are made using best estimates of the amount required to settle the obligation and are discounted to present values using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the period they arise.

Any reimbursement attributable to a recognised provision from a counter-party (such as an insurer) is not off-set against the provision but recognised separately as an asset when, and only when, the reimbursement is virtually certain.

3.10 Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and fixed deposit that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows only, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Employees benefits

(i) Short-term benefit

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Short term accumulating compensated absence such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF"). The contributions are recognised as a liability after deducting any contribution already paid and as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which the employee render their services. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

3.13 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company's revenue comprises sales of pharmaceutical products.

Revenue from a sale of pharmaceutical products is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is passed to the customer, which is the point in time when the significant risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and the transaction has met the probability of inflows and measurement reliability requirements of MFRS 15.

The Company measures revenue from a sale of goods or a service transaction at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables, which is usually the invoice price, net of a trade discounts and volume rebates given to the customer. If the transaction price includes variable considerations, the Company uses the expected value method by estimating the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts, or the most likely outcome method, depending on which method the Company expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it is entitled.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Borrowings

Interest on borrowings to finance the purchase and development of a self-constructed qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) is included in the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for use or sale. Such borrowing costs are capitalised net of any investment income earned on the temporary investment of funds that are surplus pending such expenditure.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.15 Income taxes

Tax currently payable is calculated using the tax rates in force or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit either because some income and expenses are never taxable or deductible, or because the time pattern that they are taxable or deductible differs between tax law and their accounting treatment.

Using the statement of financial position liability method, deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax base, with the exception of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that do not affect taxable or accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Company considers that it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that there will be sufficient taxable profits available for the asset to be utilised within the same tax jurisdiction.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Income taxes (continued)

Unused tax credits do not include unabsorbed reinvestment allowances and unabsorbed investment tax allowances because the Company treats these as part of initial recognition differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, they relate to the same tax authority and the Company's intention is to settle the amounts on a net basis.

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except if it arises from transactions or events that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, it is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.16 Fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Company (working closely with external qualified valuers) using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Company at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

4. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations adopted

For the preparation of the financial statements, the following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework issued by the MASB are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- MFRS 16 *Leases*
- IC Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (2014) – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long-term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combinations – Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements - Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 112 *Income Taxes – Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 123 *Borrowing Costs – Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalisation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

The adoption of the above-mentioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company other than as disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

4.2 New/ Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not adopted

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the MASB but have not been adopted by the Company:

MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combination – Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and MFRS 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material*
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

4. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

4.2 New/ Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not adopted (continued)

MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations effective date yet to be confirmed

- Amendments to MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The directors anticipate that the above-mentioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations will be adopted by the Company when they become effective from the annual period beginning on 1 April 2020 for those accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

Amendments to MFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts – Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts* and MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* have not been taken into consideration because they are not applicable to the Company.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing its financial statements, the Company have made significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information reported in the notes. The Company periodically monitor such estimates and assumptions and makes sure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

The judgements made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Functional currency

The financial statements are prepared in the functional currency of the Company of Ringgit Malaysia, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Factors considered by management when determining the functional currency include the competitive forces and regulations affecting the sales price, the currency used to acquire raw materials, labour, services and supplies, and sources of financing. Based on the factors considered, the Company has determined that Ringgit Malaysia to be its functional currency.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

The cost of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated economic useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as per disclosed in Note 3.2 to the financial statements. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

(c) Measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets

The measurement of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset includes in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments linked to an inflation-related index or rate, estimates of lease term, option to purchase, payments under residual value guarantee and penalties for early termination. The actual payments may not coincide with these estimates. The Company reassesses the lease liability for any change in the estimates and a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset.

(d) Loss allowances of financial assets

The Company recognises impairment losses for trade receivables under the expected credit loss model. Individually significant trade receivables are tested for impairment separately by estimating the cash flows expected to be recoverable. All others are grouped into credit risk classes and tested for impairment collectively, using the Company's past experience of loss statistics, ageing of past due amounts and current economic trends. The actual eventual losses may be different from the allowance made and this may affect the Company's financial positions and results.

(e) Net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is written down to their estimated realisable value when their cost may no longer be recoverable such as when inventories are damaged or become wholly or partly obsolete or their selling prices have declined. In any case, the realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount, is based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The benchmarks for determining the amount of write-downs to net realisable value include ageing analysis, technical assessment and subsequent events. In general, such an evaluation process requires significant judgement and may materially affect the carrying amount of inventories at the reporting date (as reflected in note 8).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(f) Deferred tax estimation

Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities involves making a series of assumptions. As far as deferred tax assets are concerned, their realisation ultimately depends on taxable profits being available in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised and it is probable that the entity will earn sufficient taxable profit in future periods to benefit from a reduction in tax payments. This involves the Company making assumptions within its overall tax-planning activities and periodically reassessing them in order to reflect changed circumstances as well as tax regulations. Moreover, the measurement of a deferred tax asset or liability reflects the manner in which the entity expects to recover the asset’s carrying value or settle the liability.

(g) Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions can be distinguished from other liabilities because there is uncertainty about the timing or amount of settlement. The more common provisions recorded by the Company arises from obligations in relation to manufacturer’s warranties, refunds, guarantees, onerous contracts, outstanding litigation and business restructuring.

The recognition and measurement of provisions require the Company to make significant estimates with regard to the probability (if the event is more likely than not to occur) that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and make assumptions whether a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Moreover, the Company’s accounting policy require recognition of the best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle an obligation and the estimate may be based on information that produces a range of amounts. Since the measurement is based on present value, it involves making estimates around the appropriate discount rate in order to reflect the risks specific to the liability.

In particular, as far as restructuring provisions are concerned, considerable judgement is required to determine whether an obligating event has occurred. All the available evidence must be assessed to determine whether a plan is detailed enough to create a valid expectation of management’s commitment to the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announce its main features to those affected by it.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(h) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities of the Company is not recognised but disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities represent possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. They are not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Inevitably, the determination that the possibility that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote and that the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events is not wholly within the control of the Company requires significant judgement.

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6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land RM'000	Factory building RM'000	Office equipment and renovations RM'000	Furniture and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Capital work in progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost								
At 1.4.2018	226	23,800	2,662	1,225	63	37,095	817	65,888
Addition	-	-	129	61	-	-	1,148	1,338
Disposal	-	(20)	(41)	-	-	(12)	-	(73)
Written off	-	-	(6)	-	-	(504)	-	(510)
Transfers	-	450	729	58	-	510	(1,747)	-
At 31.3.2019/ 1.4.2019	226	24,230	3,473	1,344	63	37,089	218	66,643
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,846	1,846
Written off	-	-	(44)	-	-	(7)	-	(51)
Transfers	-	24	29	-	-	454	(507)	-
At 31.3.2020	226	24,254	3,458	1,344	63	37,536	1,557	68,438
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1.4.2018	118	4,897	2,104	539	63	22,561	-	30,282
Charge for the financial year	3	458	333	112	-	2,674	-	3,580
Disposal	-	(7)	(41)	-	-	(12)	-	(60)
Written off	-	-	(6)	-	-	(504)	-	(510)
At 31.3.2019/ 1.4.2019	121	5,348	2,390	651	63	24,719	-	33,292
Charge for the financial year	4	461	358	116	-	2,621	-	3,560
Written off	-	-	(44)	-	-	(3)	-	(47)
At 31.3.2020	125	5,809	2,704	767	63	27,337	-	36,805

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Leasehold land RM'000	Factory building RM'000	Office equipment and renovations RM'000	Furniture and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Capital work in progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Accumulated impairment loss								
At 31.3.2019/ 1.4.2019	-	-	7	2	-	279	-	288
At 31.3.2020	-	-	7	2	-	279	-	288
Net carrying amount								
At 31.3.2018	108	18,903	551	684	-	14,255	817	35,318
At 31.3.2019/ 1.4.2019	105	18,882	1,076	691	-	12,091	218	33,063
At 31.3.2020	101	18,445	747	575	-	9,920	1,557	31,345

Leasehold land comprises land with an unexpired lease of 65 years (2019: 66 years).

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Office space RM'000	Residences RM'000	Motor vehicle RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 April 2019	-	-	-	-
Addition	1,169	690	563	2,422
Depreciation	(310)	(249)	(197)	(756)
At 31 March 2020	859	441	366	1,666

The Company leases office spaces, residences and motor vehicles.

(a) Significant judgements and assumptions in relation to leases

The Company assesses at lease commencement by applying significant judgement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company considers all facts and circumstances including its past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

The Company also applied judgement and assumptions in determining the incremental borrowing rate of the respective leases. The Company first determines the closest available borrowing rates before using significant judgement to determines the adjustments required to reflect the term, security, value or economic environment of the respective leases.

8. INVENTORIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Raw materials	14,474	9,355
Work-in-progress	1,145	1,882
Finished goods	10,990	7,780
Packaging materials	2,623	1,350
	29,232	20,367
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Inventories recognised as cost of sales	73,722	59,900
Reversal of write-down	(1,304)	(466)

The write-down is included in cost of sales.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Trade		
Trade receivables	44,027	39,052
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		
At the beginning for the financial year	(273)	(937)
Reversal during the financial year	238	664
At the end of the financial year	(35)	(273)
	43,992	38,779
Amount due from holding company	3,763	5,347
	47,755	44,126
Non-trade		
Amount due from holding company	-	1,235
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	1,200	1,179
	1,200	2,414
Total trade and other receivables	48,955	46,540

(a) The company's normal credit term is 90 days (2019: 90 days). Other credit terms are assessed and approved on case by case basis.

(b) The trade amount due from holding company is denominated in US Dollars and subject to the normal trade terms.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Issued and fully paid		
8,000,000 ordinary shares at beginning/end of the year	8,300	8,300

11. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At beginning of the year	1,762	-
Recognised in profit or loss	672	1,762
At end of the year	2,434	1,762

11. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred taxation is made up of the tax effects of temporary differences arising from:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Excess of net book value over tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	3,419	3,591
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	(789)
Impairment for slow moving inventories	(689)	(1,002)
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	(123)	181
Others	(173)	(219)
	2,434	1,762

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Trade		
Trade payables	8,404	7,920
Amount due to holding company	17,304	3,197
	25,708	11,117
Non-trade		
Amount due to holding company	1,786	2,108
Other payables	4,387	2,445
Accruals	1,993	4,169
	8,166	8,722
Total trade and other payables	33,874	19,839

(a) The normal trade credit terms granted to the Company range from 30 to 90 days (2019: 30 to 90 days).

(b) The trade amount due to holding company is denominated in US Dollars and subject to the normal trade terms.

(c) The non-trade amount due to holding company is denominated in US Dollars, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. PROVISIONS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
As at 1 April	693	1,108
(Reversal)/Allowance made during the year	82	(415)
As at 31 March	775	693

Provisions relate to returnable obsolete inventories held by the customers as at financial year end. The provisions were estimated based on historical data and past trends of obsolete inventories held by the customers. The Company expects to incur majority of the recognised liability over the next twelve months.

14. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2020 RM'000
Future lease payment payable:	
- Not later than one year	875
- Later than one year and not later than five years	949
	1,824
Less: Future interest charges	(115)
Present value of lease liability	1,709
Repayable as follows:	
Current	
- Not later than one year	870
Non-current	
- Later than one year and not later than five years	839
	1,709
Included in net cash from operating activities:	
- Interest paid for lease liability	110
Included in net cash from financing activities:	
- Payment of lease liability	713
Total cash outflows for leases	823

Reconciliation of liability arising from financing activities:

	2020 RM'000
At 1 January	-
Cash flows:	
Addition of lease liability	2,422
Payment of rental expense	(713)
At 31 December	1,709

The Company's weighted average incremental borrowing rate is 5.45% per annum.

15. BANK BORROWINGS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Current		
Bank overdraft	20,578	-

The interest rate at reporting date for bank overdraft 4.95% (2019:NIL) per annum and are secured by the following:-

(i) Corporate guarantee of RM33,000,000 by Holding Company.

16. REVENUE

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Sale of pharmaceutical goods	165,165	135,998
Timing of revenue:		
At a point in time	165,165	135,998

17. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):-

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Auditors' remuneration		
- statutory	55	55
- others	52	52
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,560	3,580
Reversal for impairment loss on trade receivables	(238)	(664)
Interest expense	208	244
Interest income	376	-
Employee benefits (Note 20)	22,234	19,296
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	13
Rental of premises	-	582
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		
- realised	(24)	(2,327)
- unrealised	465	3,004
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(1,304)	(466)

18. TAXATION

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Current financial year		
- income tax expense	9,580	-
- deferred tax expense	655	1,762
	10,235	1,762
Under provision in previous financial year		
- deferred tax expense	17	-
	10,252	1,762

A reconciliation of tax expense on financial results before taxation with the applicable statutory income tax rate is as follows:-

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Profit before taxation	42,389	32,839
Income tax at tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%)	10,173	7,881
Tax effects in respect of:		
Non-allowable expenses	62	101
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(6,220)
Current year tax expense	10,235	1,762

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has unabsorbed tax losses of approximately RM NIL (2019: RM3,286,000), which are available to set off against future chargeable income.

19. DIVIDEND

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company:

	2020 RM'000
In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2020:	
First interim single-tier dividend of RM 7.50 per share, declared on 21 Feb 2020 and paid on 05 March 2020	60,000

All the dividends paid or proposed in the current and prior years are single-tier dividends with no income tax consequences to shareholders of the Company.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The total employee benefits recognised in the profit or loss are as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Wages, salaries and others	20,334	17,668
Defined contribution plan	1,900	1,628
	22,234	19,296

Included in employee benefits expense is executive directors' remuneration as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Directors' remuneration		
Remuneration	1,474	979

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Company.

The Company has related party relationship with its holding company and Directors of the Company.

Significant related party transactions

Related party transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business under normal trade terms. The significant related party transactions of the Company are as follow:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Holding company		
Sales	(4,575)	(5,760)
Royalty and trademark	7,249	5,742
Purchases	36,050	24,907

Balances with holding company at the reporting date are disclosed in Note 9 and Note 12 to the financial statements. All the outstanding balances are expected to be settled in cash by the related parties.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk
(b) Liquidity risk
(c) Market risk

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from its receivables from customers.

(i) Receivables

The Company's sales to customers are on credit terms of 90 days. The management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from receivables is represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

Management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are stated at their realisable values. A significant portion of these receivables are regular customers that have been transacting with the Company.

When an account is past due, the credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since the initial recognition. The Company identifies as a default account if it is more than 1 year past due and the customer is having significant financial difficulties (analysed by financial measures of reported losses, negative cash flows, and qualitative evaluation of the customer's characteristics). The Company classifies an impaired receivable when a customer is in default, in liquidation or other financial reorganisation.

For each significant receivable that is credit-impaired, individual lifetime ECL is recognised using the probability of default technique. The inputs used are: (i) the percent chance of default, and (ii) the expected cash shortfalls. The lifetime ECL is measured at the probability-weighted expected cash shortfalls by reference to the Company's past experience, current conditions and forecast of future economic benefits.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Receivables (continued)

Concentration of credit risk

The Company does not have any major concentration of credit risk related to any individual customer or counterparty.

Past due and impaired financial assets

The aging analysis of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period was:

	Gross amount RM'000	Individual impairment RM'000	Net amount RM'000
2020			
Not past due	35,649	-	35,649
Past due 1-30 days	8,049	-	8,049
Past due 31-90 days	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	329	(35)	294
	44,029	(35)	43,992
2019			
Not past due	37,690	-	37,690
Past due 1-30 days	1,088	-	1,088
Past due 31-90 days	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	274	(273)	1
	39,052	(273)	38,779

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances. They are substantially companies with good collection track record and no recent history of default.

(ii) Inter-company balances

The Company do not have a formal policy for managing credit risk arising from intercompany receivables as exposure is not considered significant.

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from intercompany receivables is represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. There was no indication that the amount due from related companies are not recoverable. The Company do not specifically monitor the ageing of current advances to the related companies.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its payables and borrowings.

The Company maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

	Carrying amount	Contractual interest rate	Contractual cash flows	Under one year	More than one year
	RM'000	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	33,874	-	19,839	19,839	-
Bank overdraft	20,578	4.95%	20,578	20,578	-
Lease liabilities	1,709	4.95%	1,824	875	949
	56,161		42,240	41,292	949
2019					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19,839	-	19,839	19,839	-

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other prices that will affect the Company's financial position or cash flows.

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Company entities. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Singapore Dollar ("SGD") and U.S. Dollar ("USD").

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

	Denominated in			
	USD	SGD	EUR	GBP
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020				
Trade and other receivables	-	4,404	-	-
Trade and other payables	(4,240)	(245)	-	(6)
Amount due from holding company	3,580	-	-	-
Amount due to holding company	(13,894)	-	(16)	-
Bank balance	185	-	-	-
Net exposure	(14,369)	4,159	(16)	(6)

	Denominated in			
	USD	SGD	EUR	CHF
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2019				
Trade and other receivables	275	4,895	-	-
Trade and other payables	(3,001)	(204)	-	(3)
Amount due from holding company	6,582	-	-	-
Amount due to holding company	(4,237)	-	(16)	-
Bank balance	60	-	-	-
Net exposure	(321)	4,691	(16)	(3)

A 10% (2019: 10%) strengthening of the RM against the following currencies at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) equity and post-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remained constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

	Profit or loss	
	2019	2018
	RM'000	RM'000
USD	(1,092)	(3)
SGD	316	357
EUR	(1)	(1)

A 10% (2019: 10%) weakening of RM against the above currency at the end of the reporting period would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remained constant.

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short term receivables and payables reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using			
	2020	2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Category	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Financial liability					
Lease liability	1,709	1,709	-	-	1,709

Policy of transfer between levels

The fair value of an asset to be transferred between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 1 fair value

Level 1 fair value is derived from quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 fair value

Level 2 fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the financial assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the end of the reporting period. For other borrowings, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar borrowing arrangements.

Level 3 fair value

Level 3 fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs for the financial assets and liabilities.

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values within Level 3, as well as the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation models.

Financial instruments not carried at fair value

Type	Description of valuation technique and inputs used
Lease liability	Discounted cash flows using a rate based on the current market rate of borrowing of the Company at the reporting date.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal goal is to maintain healthy balance ratios for the support and continuity of the operational activities and maximising shareholders value. The Company monitors the capital structure and balance ratios so as to optimise their goals, taking into account the economic circumstances. To achieve those goals, the Company's management is able to determine the dividend policy, share issues or other financial instruments. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the financial year.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES – SECURED

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Banker's guarantees in favour of third parties	792	925

26. SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 16 March 2020, the Malaysian Government issued a Movement Control Order ("MCO" or "Order") pursuant to the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Act 1988 and the Police Act 1967, in response to the coronavirus COVID-19 (the "virus" or COVID-19") pandemic, restricting movements of Malaysians and foreigners and prohibits a wide range of public activities. The Order takes effect 18 March 2020 and continues to apply for 14 days until 31 March 2020. The Order is intended to curb the spread of COVID-19 infections in Malaysia and applies throughout the country. Pursuant to the Order, public and private offices are required to close and all public gatherings have been banned, with very few exceptions.

On 25 March 2020, the Malaysian Government has announced the extension of MCO which was originally scheduled to end on 31 March 2020 has been extended to 14 April 2020. Throughout this period, all government and private offices as well as businesses shall remain closed except for essential services.

27. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 10 April 2020, the Prime Minister has announced a further extension of MCO which was initially scheduled to end on 14 April 2020. Subsequently, on 23 April 2020, the Prime Minster has announced a further extension of MCO which was initially scheduled to end on 28 April 2020. The government has also agreed that selected sectors will be opened in stages and will operate following health guidelines and stringent movement control.

On 1 May 2020, the Prime Minster announced that the government would implement a Conditional Movement Control Order ("CMCO") effective from 4 May 2020 to 12 May 2020, which was subsequently announced to be extended to 9 June 2020 via an announcement made on 10 May 2020. The government has agreed that a large portion of economic and social activities are allowed to resume subject to strict compliance of standard operating procedures in controlling and containing the spread of COVID-19.

The emergence of COVID-19 outbreak has evolved rapidly and brought significant economic uncertainties in Malaysia markets and in which the Company operates. For the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events in accordance with MFRS 110 Events after the Reporting Period. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020.

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 have been prepared with the application of going concern principle. The directors of the Company are not aware of any significant uncertainties arising after the end of the financial year that would have a significant financial impact, including its ability to continue as going concern over the next twelve months.

28. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) The Company is a private limited company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

(b) The registered office is situated at:

12th Floor, Menara Symphony,
No. 5, Jalan Professor Khoo Kay Kim,
Seksyen 13, Petaling Jaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan

(c) The principal place of business is situated at:

Unit 21-13, Level 21, Q Sentral
2A, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2
Kuala Lumpur Sentral
50470 Kuala Lumpur

(d) The financial statements are expressed in Ringgit Malaysia, which is also the Company's functional currency.

29. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors on 18 May 2020.

Registration No.	198201009462 (89186-K)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

We, the undersigned, being two of the directors of **RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Registration no. 198201009462 (89186-K))** do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 46 are drawn up in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and of the financial results and the cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

INDRANIL SEN

VISWANATHAN SETHURAMAN

Kuala Lumpur

STATUTORY DECLARATION
Pursuant to Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016

I, **INDRANIL SEN**, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of **RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Registration no. 198201009462 (89186-K))** do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 46 are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

INDRANIL SEN

Subscribed and solemnly declared
by the abovenamed at Kuala Lumpur
in the Federal Territory on

Before me

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ranbaxy (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2020 of the Company, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 5 to 46.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By- Laws") and 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 By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (continued)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements the Company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, 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 of the Company, 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Company. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF RANBAXY (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

RSM Malaysia
AF: 0768
Chartered Accountants

Yong Kam Fei
02562/07/2020 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur

18 May 2020