HALL CHADWICK
MELBOURNE AUDIT

SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD

ABN 17 110 871 826

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

PrimeGlobal

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Hall Chadwick Association – a national group of independent Chartered Accountants and Business Advisory firms.
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Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Directors' report
31 March 2017

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:
- The supply of pharmaceutical products.

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations
The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $688,711 (31 March 2016: $696,665).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation
The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Shares under option
There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers
The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

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Alexander Evans
Director

Dated

HALL CHADWICK
MELBOURNE AUDIT

SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD
ABN 17 110 871 826

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2017 there have been:

(i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hall Chadwick Melbourne Audit
Chartered Accountants
Level 14 440 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, VIC, 3000

____
Partner: David Lissauer

Dated this **day of** **2017**

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General information

The financial statements cover Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares. During 2017 financial year, the company had changed the trading name from Ranbaxy Australia Pty Ltd to Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 24 March 2018. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	3	33,849,813	39,438,602
Other income	4	73,071	36,634
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold		(23,431,806)	(27,684,602)
Distribution		(2,946,187)	(3,610,695)
Employee benefits expenses		(4,195,629)	(4,003,977)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(39,191)	(84,287)
Other expenses		(311,161)	(342,031)
Finance costs		(692,305)	(699,839)
Marketing expenses		(493,367)	(441,081)
Occupancy expenses		(197,996)	(161,701)
Pharmaceutical license fees		(3,585)	(332,472)
Administration expenses		(922,943)	(1,417,886)
Profit before income tax expense		688,713	696,665
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd		688,713	696,665
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd		688,713	696,665

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,034,380	1,057,520
Trade and other receivables	7	7,642,797	4,137,121
Inventories	8	12,289,699	15,429,156
Other	9	26,889	12,902
Total current assets		20,993,765	20,636,699
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	20,038	46,023
Total non-current assets		20,038	46,023
Total assets		21,013,803	20,682,722
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	13,160,864	13,556,737
Borrowings	12	14,645,538	22,845,538
Employee benefits	13	413,800	302,267
Provisions	14	125,000	148,447
Other	15	1,193,708	1,301,650
Total current liabilities		29,538,910	38,154,639
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	17	145,796	87,699
Total non-current liabilities		145,796	87,699
Total liabilities		29,684,706	38,242,338
Net liabilities		(8,670,903)	(17,559,616)
Equity			
Issued capital	18	17,400,000	9,200,000
Accumulated losses		(26,070,903)	(26,759,616)
Total deficiency in equity		(8,670,903)	(17,559,616)

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Issued capital $	Retained profits $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 April 2015	9,200,000	(27,456,281)	(18,256,281)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	696,665	696,665
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	696,665	696,665
Balance at 31 March 2016	9,200,000	(26,759,616)	(17,559,616)

	Issued capital $	Retained profits $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 April 2016	9,200,000	(26,759,616)	(17,559,616)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	688,713	688,713
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	688,713	688,713
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Preference Shares	8,200,000	-	8,200,000
Balance at 31 March 2017	17,400,000	(26,070,903)	(8,670,903)

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		37,096,582	40,612,292
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(36,414,236)	(40,576,305)
		682,346	35,987
Interest received		26	38,577
Interest and other finance costs paid		(692,305)	(699,839)
Net cash used in operating activities		(9,933)	(625,275)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	(13,206)	(2,354)
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,206)	(2,354)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(23,139)	(627,629)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,057,520	1,685,149
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	1,034,380	1,057,520

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding as at 31 March 2017 the Company had a deficiency of net assets of $8,670,903. (2016:$17,559,614).

The ability of the Company to continue as going concern is dependent upon the ongoing financial support from its parent entity to the level required by the company to allow it to fulfil all obligations as and when they fall due for a period of no less than twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements. the reliance on the parent entity support gives rise to a material uncertainty which may affect the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The parent entity has confirmed in writing that it will provide ongoing financial support, including that it will not call for repayment outstanding balances at 31 March 2017,unless the Company is able to financially make such repayments without impairing its ability to conduct its normal business operations and pay other liabilities.

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd (the company) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The parent company is Ranbaxy Netherlands (RNBV), a compnay incorporated in Netherlands. During 2016 financial year, Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd has taken over Ranbaxy globally and owned 100% Ranbaxy Netherlands.

The company is primarily involved in the supply of pharmaceutical products.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Sale of goods
Sale of goods revenue is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 60 days.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Inventories
Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a 'first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

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

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	33%
Furniture and Fittings	33%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on 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; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of receivables
The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtor's financial position.

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision is determined with regard to the expiry date of each stock item on hand at balance date. The provision was made for items that fall within the following expiry categories: shelf life less than six months from balance date, shelf life between six months and 12 months from balance date, discontinued, obsolete and shelf life less than 50% where life of product exceeds two years.

Commencing from 1 April 2015, the company has changed its accounting policy for the provision for obsolescence. The provision is only provided for items that have shelf life less than six months from the balance date and is calculated at 100% of the item's cost.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Income tax
The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2017 $	2016 $
Sales revenue		
Sales	33,849,787	39,400,025
Other revenue		
Interest	26	38,577
Revenue	33,849,813	39,438,602

Note 4. Other income

	2017 $	2016 $
Net foreign exchange gain	73,071	36,634

Note 5. Income tax expense

	2017 $	2016 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax expense	688,711	696,665
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	206,613	209,000
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Permanent difference	-	6,611
	206,613	215,611
Prior year tax losses not recognised now recouped	(206,613)	(215,611)
Income tax expense	-	-

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank	1,034,380	1,057,520

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2017 $	2016 $
Trade receivables	8,477,922	6,082,615
Less: Provision for customer rebates & sale returns	(4,394,644)	(2,583,704)
	4,083,278	3,498,911
Other receivables	72,600	15,167
Other receivables - related parties	3,486,919	623,043
	3,559,519	638,210
	7,642,797	4,137,121

Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2017 $	2016 $
Finished goods - at cost	8,682,649	12,286,028
Less: Provision for impairment	(329,357)	(614,888)
	8,353,292	11,671,140
Stock in transit - at cost	3,936,407	3,758,016
	12,289,699	15,429,156

Provision for finished goods obsolescence

The provision is determined with regard to the expiry date of each stock item on hand at balance date. The provision was made for items that fall within the following expiry categories: shelf life less than six months from balance date, shelf life between six months and 12 months from balance date, discontinued, obsolete and shelf life less than 50% where life of product exceeds two years.

Commencing from 1 April 2015, the company has changed its accounting policy for the provision for obsolescence. The provision is only provided for items that have shelf life less than six months from the balance date and is calculated at 100% of the item's cost.

Note 9. Current assets - other

	2017 $	2016 $
Prepayments	26,889	12,902

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2017 $	2016 $
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	242,812	242,812
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(242,812)	(233,047)
	-	9,765
Office equipment - at cost	351,793	338,587
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(331,755)	(302,329)
	20,038	36,258
	20,038	46,023

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Fixtures and fittings $	Office equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2016	9,765	36,258	46,023
Additions	-	13,206	13,206
Depreciation expense	(9,765)	(29,426)	(39,191)
Balance at 31 March 2017	-	20,038	20,038

Note 11. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2017 $	2016 $
Trade payables	524,639	80,613
Payables to related parties	12,636,225	13,476,124
	13,160,864	13,556,737

Note 12. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2017 $	2016 $
Inter-company loans	14,645,538	22,845,538

Note 13. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2017 $	2016 $
Employee benefits	413,800	302,267

Note 14. Current liabilities - provisions

	2017 $	2016 $
Sales returns	125,000	148,447

Note 15. Current liabilities - other

	2017 $	2016 $
Accrued expenses	1,193,708	1,301,650

Note 16. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

Total secured liabilities
The total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

Loan – related company	14,645,538	22,845,538

Note 17. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

Employee benefits	145,796	87,699

Note 18. Equity - issued capital

	2017 Shares	2016 Shares	2017 $	2016 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000
Preference shares - fully paid	8,200,000	-	8,200,000	-
	17,400,000	9,200,000	17,400,000	9,200,000

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

Note 19. Equity - dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 20. Commitments

Lease commitments - operating
Non-cancelled operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

Within one year	-	40,800

Note 21. Economic dependency

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd is economically dependent on the related party, Sun Pharma Industries Ltd., to provide inventory and is also dependent on Ranbaxy (Netherlands) B.V for financial support to continue its operation.

Note 22. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd
Directors' declaration
31 March 2017

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

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Alexander Evans
Director

Dated

SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD
ABN 17 110 871 826

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF
SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd (the company) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2017, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the director's declaration.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The director of the company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1, the director also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: 'Presentation of Financial Statements', that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that the financial statements, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with IFRS.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD
ABN 17 110 871 826

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SUN PHARMA ANZ PTY LTD

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, provided to the director of Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd would be in the same terms if provided to the director as at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. The financial statements of Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

b. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Hall Chadwick Melbourne Audit
Chartered Accountants

Level 14 440 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, VIC, 3000

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Partner: David Lissauer

MELBOURNE

Dated this day of 2017