

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.

Hoofddorp

Annual accounts for publication purposes
1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016

Registered at Chamber of Commerce
34277465

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS (GSM) OF
SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES EUROPE B.V.
ON 2 JUNE 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT	2
2. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
2.1 Balance sheet as at 31 March 2016	4
2.2 Profit and loss account for the period 01-04-2015 until 31-03-2016	6
2.3 Cash flow statement for the period 01-04-2015 until 31-03-2016	7
2.4 Notes to the financial statements	8
2.5 Notes to the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016	13
2.6 Notes to the profit and loss account for the period 01-04-2015 until 31-03-2016	15
3. OTHER INFORMATION	
3.1 Statutory provision regarding appropriation of result	16
3.2 Proposal appropriation of result	16
3.3 Subsequent events	16
3.4 Independent auditor's report	17

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Director presents the Annual Report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report for the period ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities and structure of shares

The activities of the company Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Europe) B.V. consists of wholesaling, manufacturing, importing, exporting, marketing, distribution and sales of medicines, lease of and trade in medical devices and conducting market research regarding medicines and medical products.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. is wholly owned by Alkaloida Chemical Company exclusive group Limited, Hungary.

Review of business

Fiscal year 2015-2016 was successful for Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. Despite the difficult economic situation at foreign and domestic, we concluded the year with stable and profitable business. This confirms the correctness of our business strategy and we will continue with high investments in all fields and sales permits.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has made a lot of changes and steps, important for development of its business in FY2015-2016. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has achieved total revenues of € 7,097,322 in FY2015-2016, compared to € 10,591,389 due to supply issue from its major supplier but still earned € 202,724 profit after taxes in FY2015-2016 which demonstrates sustainability of this business.

Employee Involvement

It is the policy of the Company to encourage and develop all members of staff to realize their maximum potential. The Board is committed to a systematic training policy and the Company has a comprehensive training and development program creating the opportunity for employees to maintain and improve their performance and to develop their potential to a maximum level of attainment. In this way, staff will make their best possible contribution to the organization's success. The Company supports the principle of equal opportunities in employment and opposes all forms of unlawful or unfair discrimination on the grounds of race, age, nationality, religion, ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation, gender or gender reassignment, marital status or disability. It is also the policy of the Company, where possible, to give sympathetic consideration to disabled persons in their application for employment with the Company and to protect the interests of existing members of the staff who are disabled.

All this is emphasized by the fact that the group was a net employer in 2015, when we increased the average number of employees, converted to fulltime equivalents, from 13 in 2014 to 29 in 2015.

Dividends

No interim dividend was paid and the Director recommends no final dividend for the period.

Potential risks of the Company

The Company is confident that it is organized in a way to minimize all potential risks.

Liquidity risks

Notwithstanding, the liquidity remains a significant focus, especially in ensuring the continued ability to finance working capital. The company is showing normal inventories.

The Company receives financial support from parent company, Alkaloida Chemical Company exclusive group Limited. The current account with the parent company increased with € 2,537,598 to a total of € 4,122,964.

Foreign exchange risks

No foreign exchange risks exist due to the activities in Europe, invoicing in Euro and reporting in Euro.

Credit risk

Credit risk is risk that party in the agreement will not be able to fulfill obligations as set in the agreement and would cause financial damage to the company. The Company manages risk of non-payment from the customers by reviewing and setting the limits for each individual customer.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

The Company has no risk related to fulfilling its financial or business liabilities. The Company has paid all liabilities in agreed timeline in FY2015-2016 and was not in default at any time.

The Company regularly monitors all applicable legislation, especially tax legislation; therefore management is confident that the Company has no tax risk. The Company also monitors all legislation related to their operations.

The Company manages all risk that might affect operations. Before sending a quote to the customer, detailed check of the customer as well as the market is performed in order to minimize all possible risks. On the other hand, the Company minimizes risk on purchase side of the business.

Legal proceedings

Although Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. is currently involved in a lawsuit regarding a patent infringement with Novartis the Company is confident that this will not have any material impact on neither Company's financial position nor profitability since the group company will support and bear all legal and financial consequences.

Outlook for 2016/2017

The Company expects the general level of activity to continue and develop in 2016/2017. Focus will remain on stimulating sales and supporting cost reductions. Goods supply is expected to be continuous and sales to grow by about 8-12%.

Investments

There are no immediate plans to invest in near future.

Potential risks of the Company

For 2016/2017 the Company continues to be confident that it is organized in a way to minimize all potential risks.

Going concern

The director, having made appropriate enquiries, has assured herself that no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified, and she has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Managing Director

Ms. H. de Kloet

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

2.1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

After resultappropriation

	31-03-2016		31-03-2015	
	€	€	€	€
ASSETS				
Fixed assets				
Intangible fixed assets				
Other intangible fixed assets		54,000		-
Tangible fixed assets				
Other fixed assets		151,862		30,194
		205,862		30,194
Current assets				
Inventories		1,171,129		2,676,231
Receivables				
Receivables from group companies	<i>1</i>	1,198,619		268,546
Other accounts receivable		1,043,328		1,829,742
Accruals and prepaid expenses		140,982		313,862
		2,382,929		2,412,150
Cash		695,273		770,870
		4,249,331		5,859,251
		4,455,193		5,889,445

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

	31-03-2016		31-03-2015	
	€	€	€	€
LIABILITIES				
Shareholders' equity				
Issued share capital	2	18,000	18,000	
Other reserve	3	(1,994,224)	(2,196,948)	
		(1,976,224)	(2,178,948)	
Long-term liabilities				
Liabilities to shareholder		4,122,964	1,585,366	
Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income				
Liabilities to group companies		1,557,692	4,918,451	
Other payables		384,686	1,064,367	
Accruals and deferred income		366,075	500,209	
		2,308,453	6,483,027	
		4,455,193	5,889,445	

2.2 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-2015 UNTIL 31-03-2016

		2015 / 2016		2014 / 2015	
		€	€	€	€
Net Turnover	4	7,097,322		10,591,389	
Cost of sales		(5,372,058)		(8,299,714)	
Gross margin		1,725,264		2,291,675	
Other operating income		1,245,737		472,013	
Gross margin			2,971,001		2,763,688
Personnel expenses	5	1,682,765		1,038,952	
Depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets		23,984		19,127	
Other operating expenses		991,971		1,266,028	
Total operating expenses			2,698,720		2,324,107
Operating result			272,281		439,581
Other interest and similar income		1,334		397	
Interest and similar expenses		(70,891)		(109,576)	
Financial income and expense			(69,557)		(109,179)
Result of ordinary activities before taxation			202,724		330,402
Taxation			-		-
Net result after taxation			202,724		330,402

2.3 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-2015 UNTIL 31-03-2016

Cash flow from operating activities

Operating result 272,281

Adjustments for

Depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets 23,984

Changes in working capital

Movements inventories 1,505,102

Trade receivables 762,151

Receivables from group companies (930,073)

Other accounts receivable 24,263

Accruals and prepaid expenses 172,880

Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income (excluding banks) (4,174,574)

(2,640,251)

Cash flow from business activities

(2,343,986)

Interest received

1,334

Interest paid

(70,891)

(69,557)

Cash flow from operating activities

(2,413,543)

Cash flow from investment activities

Investments in intangible assets

(54,000)

Investments in tangible assets

(145,652)

Cash flow from investment activities

(199,652)

Cash flow from financing activities

Receipts from long-term liabilities

2,537,598

Movements cash

(75,597)

Turnover movement cash and cash equivalents

Balance as at beginning of financial year

770,870

Movements during financial year

(75,597)

Balance as at financial year end

695,273

2.4 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Chapter 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. The financial statements are presented in €.

Comparative figures

The accounting policies have not been changed during the year. When necessary the comparison period has been reclassified in accordance with the presentation of 2015/2016 in order to sustain the comparability.

Reporting period

The financial year is from 1 April to 31 March.

Activities

The activities of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V., having its legal seat at Hoofddorp, primarily consist of manufacturing, getting manufactured, import, export, marketing, storage, distribution and selling of pharmaceuticals.

Continuity

The management of shareholder Alkaloida Chemical Company exclusive group Limited declared that it shall assume liability for all the debts arising from legal transactions and the equity deficit of € 1,976,224 of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.

This liability undertaking guarantees compliance by Alkaloida Chemical Company exclusive group Limited with all the liabilities, obligations and commitments of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. in the event of any shortage of funds. This undertaking shall be valid for a period of one year following the of the financial statements 2015/2016.

Based on the results of the current year and the future outlook management is confident that the continuity of the company is secured for at least one year. Because of that the valuation and results are based on the principle of continuity.

Group structure

The company is part of a group, headed by Alkaloida Chemical Company exclusive group Limited, seated in Hungary.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include both primary financial instruments, such as receivables and liabilities, and financial derivatives.

Securities included in financial and current assets are stated at fair value, if these are related to securities held for trading or if they relate to equity instruments not held for trading, as well as derivatives of which the underlying object is listed on a stock exchange. All other on-balance financial instruments are carried at (amortised) cost.

Estimate changes

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under Book 2, article 362, paragraph 1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Translation of foreign currency

Receivables, liabilities and obligations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at balance sheet date.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. Hoofddorp

Transactions in foreign currency during the financial year are recognized in the financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction date. The exchange differences resulting from the translation as at balance sheet date, taking into account possible hedge transactions, are recorded in the profit and loss account.

Foreign group companies and associated companies outside the Netherlands qualify as carrying on of business operations in a foreign country, with a functional currency different from that of the company. For the translation of the financial statements of these foreign entities the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rate as at balance sheet date and the profit and loss account items at the exchange rate rate at transaction date. The exchange rate differences that arise are directly deducted from or added to shareholders' equity.

Related parties

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also entities which can control the Company are considered to be a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. or the ultimate parent company and close relatives are regarded as related parties. Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is necessary in order to provide the required insight.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES IN RESPECT OF THE VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

General

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Chapter 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. These financial statements are presented in €, the company's functional currency. Unless presented otherwise, assets and liabilities are presented at face value.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less amortisation. Impairments are taken into consideration; this is relevant in the event that the carrying amount of the asset (or of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs) is higher than its realisable value.

With regard to the determination as to whether an intangible fixed asset is subject to an impairment, please refer to the relevant section.

Concessions and licenses

Costs of intangible assets other than those internally generated, including patents and licences, are valued at acquisition cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated future useful lives, with a maximum of 20 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, less impairments in value. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Depreciation is provided from the date an asset comes into use. Land is not depreciated.

Tangible fixed assets are capitalized if the economic ownership held by the company, and its group companies, is governed by a financial lease agreement. The commitment arising from the financial lease agreement is accounted for as a liability. The interest included in the future lease instalments is charged to the result over the term of the financial lease agreement.

Inventories

Inventories (stocks) are valued at cost price based on the FIFO method (first in, first out) or lower realisable value.

The cost price consists of the historical cost or production cost (all costs relating to the acquisition or production) and costs incurred in order to bring the inventories to their current location and current condition. The production cost includes direct labour and fixed and variable production overheads, taking into account the costs of the operations office, the maintenance department and internal logistics.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

The realisable value is the estimated sales price less directly attributable sales costs. In determining the realisable value the obsolescence of the inventories is taken into account.

Accounts receivable

Upon initial recognition the receivables are valued at fair value and then valued at amortized cost. The fair value and amortized cost equal the face value. Provisions deemed necessary for possible bad debt losses are deducted. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

Unless otherwise stated all accounts receivable have a duration of one year maximum.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognised using the effective interest method. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

Other accounts receivable

Upon initial recognition the receivables from and loans to associated companies and other receivables are valued at fair value and then valued at amortized cost, which equals the face value, after deduction of any provisions.

Accruals and prepaid expenses

Accrued income and prepaid expenses are recognized at face value.

Cash at bank

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is carried at nominal value.

Equity

Issued share capital

The issued share capital is completely paid up.

Other reserve

Other reserves are all reserves, except the legal and statutory reserves. Other reserves can freely be distributed to the shareholders.

Long-term liabilities

On initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs which can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the long-term debts are included in the initial recognition. After initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs.

The difference between stated book value and the mature redemption value is accounted for as interest cost in the income statement on the basis of the effective interest rate during the estimated term of the long-term debts.

Liabilities to shareholder

Upon initial recognition, Amounts due to participants and subsidiaries are stated at fair value and then valued at amortized cost.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received, taking into account premiums or discounts, less transaction costs. This usually is the nominal value.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES IN RESPECT OF RESULT DETERMINATION

General

Revenues ensuing from the sale of goods are accounted for when all major entitlements to economic benefits as well as all major risks have transferred to the buyer. The cost price of these goods is allocated to the same period.

Revenues from services are recognized in proportion to the services rendered, based on the cost incurred in respect of the services performed up to balance sheet date, in proportion to the estimated costs of the aggregate services to be performed. The cost price of these services is allocated to the same period.

Net turnover

Net turnover represents amounts invoiced for goods and services supplied during the financial year reported on, net of discounts and value added taxes.

Revenues ensuing from the sale of goods are accounted for when all major entitlements to economic benefits as well as all major risks have transferred to the buyer. The cost price of these goods is allocated to the same period.

Revenues from services are recognized in proportion to the services rendered. The cost price of these services is allocated to the same period.

Sales of goods

Revenues ensuing from the sale of goods are accounted for when all major entitlements to economic benefits as well as all major risks have transferred to the buyer. The cost price of these goods is allocated to the same period.

Net turnover comprises the income from the supply of goods and services after deduction of discounts and such like and of taxes levied on the turnover.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises services delivered. Revenues from the services delivered are recognised when all significant risks and rewards in respect of the services have been transferred to the buyer.

Cost of sales

The cost of sales consists of the cost of goods sold and delivered, consisting of direct use of materials, direct wages and machine costs and other direct and indirect production costs that can be attributed to the cost of sales.

Gross margin

The gross margin consists of the net turnover, the changes in inventory of finished goods and other operating income.

Net turnover represents amounts invoiced for goods and services supplied during the financial year reported on, net of discounts and value added taxes.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation of other fixed assets is based on the estimated useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Depreciation is provided from the date an asset comes into use. Book profits and losses upon disposal of a business asset are included in depreciation.

Other operating expenses

Costs are taken into account under the historical cost convention and allocated to the period concerned.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

Taxation

Corporate income tax is calculated at the applicable rate on the result for the financial year, taking into account permanent differences between profit calculated according to the financial statements and profit calculated for taxation purposes, and with which deferred tax assets (if applicable) are only valued insofar as their realization is likely.

PRINCIPLES OF THE CASH FLOW SUMMARY

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

The funds in the cash flow statement consist of cash and cash equivalents.
Cash equivalents can be considered to be highly liquid investments.

Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated at an estimated average rate. Exchange rate differences concerning finances are shown separately in the cash flow statement under cash flow from operating activities.

Corporate income taxes, interest paid, interest received and dividends received are presented under the cash flow from operating activities. Issuance of share capital and dividends paid are presented under the cash flow from financing activities.

The cost of group companies acquired is presented under the cash flow from investment activities, as far as payment has been made with cash and cash equivalents. The cash and cash equivalents of the group companies acquired are deducted from the purchase cost.

Transactions that do not result in exchange of cash and cash equivalents, such as financial lease, are not presented in the cash flow statement. The payment of lease terms on account of the financial lease contract is considered as an expenditure of financing activities as far as it concerns redemptions and as an expenditure of operational activities as far as it concerns interest.

2.5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

FIXED ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

1 Receivables > 1 year

Of the total amount of receivables no amounts are included with a remaining term over 1 year.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

2 Issued share capital

	Shares €
Balance as at 1 April 2015	18,000
Movements	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	<u>18,000</u>

Issued and fully paid are 180 ordinary shares of € 10,000.

	<u>2015 / 2016</u> €	<u>2014 / 2015</u> €
3 Other reserve		
Balance as at 1 April	(2,196,948)	(2,527,350)
Appropriated of result	202,724	330,402
Balance as at 31 March	<u>(1,994,224)</u>	<u>(2,196,948)</u>

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities

At year end the balance of the long-term liability amounts to € 4,122,964. The full amount of this liability shall become due and payable after the end of five years on 25 June 2017 unless agreed otherwise mutually by both parties. The interest rate is 2.2% and is based on 12 month Libor rates on value date of two business day prior to first of April.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Bank guarantee

A bank guarantee has been issued for a total amount of € 53,411 for the rent of an office building.

Rental obligations

The company entered into a rental agreement for the rent of an office building for the period of 5 years till 31 December 2019. The rent obligations are annually € 144,000.

Lease obligations

The company entered into a lease for a car in 2013. The lease obligations are annually € 15,000.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Hoofddorp

2.6

NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-2015 UNTIL 31-03-2016
NET TURNOVER

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has achieved total revenues of € 7,097,322 in FY2015-2016, compared to € 10,591,389.

	<u>2015 / 2016</u>	<u>2014 / 2015</u>
	€	€
5 PERSONNEL EXPENSES		
Wages and salaries	1,463,091	901,310
Social security charges and pensions cost	219,674	137,642
	<u>1,682,765</u>	<u>1,038,952</u>

In accordance with Article 2:381.1 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the remuneration of the managing director has not been disclosed.

	<u>2015 / 2016</u>	<u>2014 / 2015</u>
Average number of employees		
Management	1	1
Other	28	12
	<u>29</u>	<u>13</u>

Hoofddorp,

H. de Kloet
Director

3. OTHER INFORMATION

3.1 Statutory provision regarding appropriation of result

In the company statutory regulations the following has been presented concerning the appropriation of result:

In Article 20 of the articles of association the following is stated concerning the appropriation of result:

- The result of the period is to the free disposal of the Annual General Meeting;
- The company shall make dividend distributions to shareholders and other parties entitled to the distributable profit only to the extent that the capital reserves exceed the paid-up and called-up share capital plus the statutory reserves;
- Any dividend distribution will be made after the adoption of the annual report showing that it is permitted.

3.2 Proposal appropriation of result

The management of the company proposes to appropriate the result as follows:

The appropriation of profit for the period 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016 in the amount of € 202,724 will be added in full to the other reserves.

This proposal needs to be determined by the General Meeting, but has already been processed in anticipation in the annual accounts 1 April 2015 until 31 March 2016 for the company.

3.3 Subsequent events

At this moment the Company is involved in a lawsuit due to a dispute regarding a patent infringement with Novartis. The outcome is not yet known and it is expected that the court makes a ruling on June 1st. If the ruling of this lawsuit is in favour of Novartis the estimated compensation in favour of Novartis amounts to € 871,000.

3.4 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements included in this report for the year ended 31 March 2016 of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V., Hoofddorp, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016, the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial statements and for the preparation of the director's report, both in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 management, 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.

Opinion with respect to the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. as at 31 March 2016 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the legal requirement under Section 2:393 sub 5 at e and f of the Dutch Civil Code, we have no deficiencies to report as a result of our examination whether the director's report, to the extent we can assess, has been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of this Code, and whether the information as required under Section 2:392 sub 1 at b-h has been annexed. Further we report that the director's report, to the extent we can assess, is consistent with the financial statements as required by Section 2:391 sub 4 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Amsterdam, 19 May 2016

C.J.H. Bijvoet RA
Was signed