

RANBAXY (THAILAND) CO., LTD.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of income, and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2021, were audited by another auditor of the same firm as myself, who expressed an unmodified opinion on the audit report date 26 April 2021

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

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

Panida Chookul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7176

Mazars Limited

Bangkok

27 April 2022

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

Assets

	Notes	In Baht	
		2022	2021
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	75,306,488	87,788,132
Trade and other accounts receivable	5	178,865,716	131,747,507
Inventories	6	161,817,804	193,574,141
Total current assets		415,990,008	413,109,780
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Leasehold improvements and equipment	7	1,211,345	2,017,227
Intangible assets	8	62,294,514	77,457,373
Refundable deposits		741,690	741,690
Total non-current assets		64,247,549	80,216,290
Total assets		480,237,557	493,326,070

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

Liabilities and equity

	Notes	In Baht	
		2022	2021
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Trade and other accounts payable	9	240,714,559	268,874,936
Total current liabilities		240,714,559	268,874,936
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Provision for decommissioning costs		250,000	250,000
Employee benefit obligations	10	12,509,384	11,495,119
Long term loans	11	117,163,609	110,297,417
Total non-current liabilities		129,922,993	122,042,536
Total liabilities		370,637,552	390,917,472
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital			
- Authorised share capital			
1,150,158 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each		115,015,800	115,015,800
- Issued and paid-up share capital			
1,150,158 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each		115,015,800	115,015,800
Deficit		(5,415,795)	(12,607,202)
Total equity		109,600,005	102,408,598
Total liabilities and equity		480,237,557	493,326,070

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Statement of income

For the year ended 31 March 2022

		In Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
Revenues			
Revenues from sale of goods		652,200,148	646,674,013
Other income		772,834	76,724
Gain on exchange rate		-	11,651,613
Total revenues		652,972,982	658,402,350
Expenses			
Cost of sale of goods	6	431,012,001	440,539,701
Selling expenses		133,934,020	149,199,204
Administrative expenses		57,889,635	59,070,202
Loss on exchange rate		15,830,075	-
Total expenses		638,665,731	648,809,107
Profit before finance cost and income tax expenses		14,307,251	9,593,243
Finance cost		1,394,459	29,217
Profit before income tax expenses		12,912,792	9,564,026
Income tax expenses		5,721,385	-
Profit for the year		7,191,407	9,564,026

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	In Baht		
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Deficit	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2020	115,015,800	(22,171,228)	92,844,572
Profit for the year	-	9,564,026	9,564,026
Balance at 31 March 2021			
and 1 April 2021	115,015,800	(12,607,202)	102,408,598
Profit for the year	-	7,191,407	7,191,407
Balance at 31 March 2022	115,015,800	(5,415,795)	109,600,005

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 April 2022.

1. General information

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

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

The Company is engaged in marketing and selling pharmaceutical products.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(a) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

(c) Trade and other accounts receivable

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

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

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

(d) Inventories

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

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

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

(e) Leasehold improvements and equipment

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

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

(f) Intangible assets

Goodwill

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

Other intangible assets

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

Amortisation

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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

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

(g) Loss on decline in value

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

(h) Trade and other accounts payable

Trade and other accounts payable are stated at cost.

(i) Provisions

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

Employee benefits

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

(j) Revenues

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

Sale of goods

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(k) Expenses

Operating lease

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

Finance costs

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

(l) Income tax

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

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

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	In thousand Baht	
	2022	2021
Cash at banks – current accounts	205	13,493
Cash at banks – savings accounts	75,101	74,295
Total	75,306	87,788

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Trade and other accounts receivable

	In thousand Baht	
	2022	2021
Trade accounts receivable	177,515	130,796
Employee advances	195	195
Others	1,156	757
Total	178,866	131,748

6. Inventories

	In thousand Baht	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	8,764	11,098
Packing materials	2,616	4,908
Work in process	3,006	3,997
Finished goods	116,361	165,488
Goods in transit	46,266	17,427
<i>Less</i> allowance for decline in value	(15,195)	(9,344)
Net	161,818	193,574
Inventories recognised as an expense in 'cost of goods':		
- Cost	425,161	443,528
- Write-down to net realisable value (Reversal)	5,851	(2,988)
Total	431,012	440,540

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

7. Leasehold improvements and equipment

	In thousand Baht					Total
	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements		
<i>Cost</i>						
At 1 April 2020	2,830	306	1,281	3,154	7,571	
Addition	119	-	-	-	119	
Disposals	(235)	-	-	-	(235)	
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	2,714	306	1,281	3,154	7,455	
Addition	356	29	-	-	385	
At 31 March 2022	3,070	335	1,281	3,154	7,840	

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	In thousand Baht				
	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
At 1 April 2020	2,723	205	797	572	4,297
Depreciation charge for the year	120	32	256	968	1,376
Disposals	(235)	-	-	-	(235)
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	2,608	237	1,053	1,540	5,438
Depreciation charge for the year	83	25	115	968	1,191
At 31 March 2022	2,691	262	1,168	2,508	6,629
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 March 2021	106	69	228	1,614	2,017
At 31 March 2022	379	73	113	646	1,211

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Intangible assets

	In thousand Baht				
	Distributor license	Software license	Trademark	Goodwill	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
At 1 April 2020	17,971	465	48,680	99,280	166,396
Additions	212	-	-	-	212
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	18,183	465	48,680	99,280	166,608
Additions	-	68	-	-	68
At 31 March 2022	18,183	533	48,680	99,280	166,676
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>					
At 1 April 2020	14,057	412	19,437	36,813	70,719
Amortisation charge for the year	3,610	26	4,868	9,928	18,432
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	17,667	438	24,305	46,741	89,151
Amortisation charge for the year	398	37	4,868	9,928	15,231
At 31 March 2022	18,065	475	29,173	56,669	104,382
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 31 March 2021	516	27	24,375	52,539	77,457
At 31 March 2022	118	58	19,507	42,611	62,294

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

9. Trade and other accounts payable

	In thousand Baht	
	2022	2021
Trade accounts payable	204,394	250,168
Other payables	1,677	2,719
Provision for inventories return	5,131	4,689
Accrued expenses	29,512	11,299
Total	240,714	268,875

10. Employee benefit obligations

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

	In thousand Baht
At 1 April 2020	11,160
Provision made	335
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	11,495
Provision made	1,780
Paid	(766)
At 31 March 2022	12,509

11. Long-term loans

As at 31 March 2022, the Company has loan from a related company of Baht 117.16 million (USD 3.50 million) which interest of USD 3 Months LIBOR+1% p.a. on the principal amount outstanding calculated on Actual/360 days basis. (2021: Baht 110.30 million equals USD 3.50 million). Such loan is unsecured.

12. Business Purchase

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

Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

13. Commitments

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Company has entered into operating lease agreements for office building space, warehouse and motor vehicle. The minimum lease payments under these lease agreements are as follows:

	In thousand Baht	
	2022	2021
Within one year	2,175	3,574
After one year but within five years	96	2,271
Total	2,271	5,845