### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### regarding audit of financial statements

### LLC GLENMARK UKRAINE

for the year ended 31.03. 2018 and 2017 year.

Addressee:

Those who have the highest authority

and participants of LLC GLENMARK UKRAINE

### **Financial Statement Report**

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Limited Liability Company GLENMARK Ukraine (Code of the Registration No 41222160, registration address 04070, Ukraine, Kyiv, Illinskaya St., Building 8, building 2, floor 4), which includes a statement of financial position for the fiscal year, ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, as well as related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, as well as a summary of the main accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements of LLC GLENMARK Ukraine (hereinafter - the Commodity Price) reflect credibly, in all material aspects, for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, are prepared in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" "And the International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### The basis for the thought

We conducted an audit in accordance with the "International Standards on Quality Control, Audit, Inspection, Other Assurance and Related Services", the 2015 edition (ISA), adopted as National Auditing Standards, by the Audit Chamber of Ukraine No. 344 dated 04/05/2017, for application to tasks to be completed after June 1, 2017.

Our responsibility for these standards is set out in the section "Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements" in our report.

We are independent in relation to the Society in accordance with the Code of Ethics of Professional Accountants of the International Standards of Ethics for Accountants (IFAC Code). The ethical requirements applied in Ukraine to our audit of financial statements, as well as other ethics responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IFAC Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we receive is sufficient and acceptable to use as the basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of senior management and those with the highest authority for financial reporting.

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such an internal control system that management determines as necessary to ensure the preparation of financial statements that does not contain material damage due to fraud or error. When compiling financial statements, management personnel are responsible for assessing the ability of an entity to continue to operate on an ongoing basis, disclosing, where applicable, the nutrition that is related to the continuity of the ACTIVITY, and making use of the assumptions about the continuity of the ACTIVITY as the basis for accounting, except for cases where management the personnel or plans to liquidate the company or the affiliated company, or if there are no other real alternatives to it.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's responsibility for audit of financial statements.

Our goals are to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole do not contain material damage as a result of fraud or error, as well as the issuance of an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable confidence is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISA always reveals a significant distortion if it exists. Distortion may be the result of fraud or error; they are considered material if, individually or collectively, they are reasonably expected to affect the economic decisions of users that are taken on the basis of these financial statements. By performing an audit in accordance with the requirements of ISA, we use professional judgment and adhere to professional skepticism throughout the audit task.

### In addition, we:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of financial statements as a result of fraud or error, develop and
  perform audit procedures in response to these risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and acceptable to use as
  a basis for our opinion. The risk of non-disclosure of material misstatement due to fraud is higher than for distortion as a
  result of a mistake, as fraud may include conspiracy, forgery, deliberate omission, incorrect statements or neglect of
  internal control measures;
- We understand the internal audit controls that are relevant to the audit, to develop audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, and not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control system;
- assess the appropriateness of the applied accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures of information made by management personnel;
- We reach the conclusion as to the appropriateness of using the assumption of continuity of activities as a basis for accounting by management personnel and, on the basis of audit evidence obtained, we conclude that there is a significant uncertainty about events or conditions that would put into question the possibility of the Company to continue its uninterrupted activity. If we arrive at a conclusion about the existence of such significant uncertainty, we should draw attention in our auditor's report to relevant disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures

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are inappropriate, to modify their views. Our findings are based on audit evidence received prior to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may force the company to terminate its activities on an ongoing basis.

- Assess the overall presentation, structure and content of financial statements, including disclosures, as well as whether the financial statements of operations and events underlying its compilation are presented in such a way as to achieve a credible presentation.
- We notify those with the highest authority, information about the planned amount and timing of the audit and significant audit results, including any significant weaknesses in the internal control measures that we identified during the audit.
  - We also provide those with the highest authority the statement that we have met the relevant ethical requirements for independence, and we notify them of all relations and other issues that might reasonably be considered to affect our independence, as well as where applicable., regarding appropriate precautionary measures.



Director (certificate of auditor of series A No. 001147 dated April 28, 1994)

**AUDIT FIRM AUDIT OPTIM** 

Registration Code: 21613474

Ukraine, Kiev, ul. Chervonopraparnaya, b.34, korp. 4

Actual location: Kiev, street. Horyva, 23, of.1

phone: +38 (044) 425-74-99

### GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC

Statement of Financial Position	Sch	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
		UAH	UAH
ASSETS	1	IFRS	IFRS
Current assets	\		
Cash and cash equivalents	A	17 505 839	-
Restricted cash	В	- [	-
Trade receivables	) c	51 755 366	-
Inventories	D	25 711 039	-
Other short-term financial assets	E	-	-
Other current assets	F	3 648 364	-
Total current assets		98 620 607	-
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	G	1 684 949	-
Other Intangible Assets	H	466 252	-
Goodwill	I	-	-
Non-current tax assets	J	-	-
Deferred tax assets	K	-	-
Long term financial assets	L	- ]	-
Total non - current assets		2 151 201	-
Total assets		100 771 808	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		42 777 308	_
Trade payables	M		
Current tax liabilities	N O	2 357 683	•
Short-term borrowings	0	700.000	-
Current portion of long term borrowings	P	708 833	•
Other liabilities	Q	5 079 514	•
Short-term financial liabilities	R	-	•
Provisions	S		-
Total current liabilities		50 923 338	•
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	T	24 297 354	
Other liabilities	ט		
Long-term financial liablities	v	-	
Deferred tax liabilities	К	-	
Total non-current liabilities		24 297 354	
Total liabilities		75 220 692	
Stockholders' equity			
Share capital	w	13 242 889	
Currency translation reserve		-	-
Retained earnings		12 308 227	-
Non Controlling Interest		-	
Total stockholders' equity		25 551 116	
Total equity and liabilities		100 771 808	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Schedules referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

For and behalf of

Partner

Place: Kiev - Ukraine Date: April 10, 2018

### **GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC**

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Sch	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
•		UAH	UAH
INCOME		IFRS	IFRS
Operating Revenue	x	128 893 426	
Other income	Y	602 817	
Total		129 496 243	
Materials consumed	z	_	
Changes in Inventories of FG and WIP		(25 711 039)	
Purchase of Traded Goods		74 013 179	
Employee benefit expenses	AA	26 752 931	
Other expenses	AB	37 066 464	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	AC	366 115	
Total		112 487 651	
Operating profit		17 008 593	
Finance costs	AE	(1 667 002)	
Finance income	AD	· - ]	
Profit/(Loss) before tax		15 341 590.22	
Current tax expenses	AF	(3 033 363)	
Deferred tax expenses	AF	-	
Total Tax expenses		(3 033 363)	
Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations		12 308 227	

Schedules referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

12 308 227 (0.00)

Partner

Place: Kiev - Ukraine

Date : April 10, 2018

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### Glenmark UKRAINE LLC

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT	Mar 31 2018
(A) Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit before tax	15 341 590
Adjustments for non cash items:	- 1
Profit on sales of property, plant and equipment	1
Depreciation	366 115
Unrealised gain on exchange fluctuation	1 085 429
Provision for Tax & Deferred Tax	1
Interest expenses	1 667 002
Loss from the sale/write off of property, plant and equipment	1
Provision for doubtful debts	
Cash flows from operations before changes in working capital	18 460 136
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Non current liabilities, trade payables and other current liabilities	5 079 514
Non current liabilities, trade payables and other current liabilities - Inter Co	44 310 115
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(51 755 366)
Changes in Inventories-InterCo	(25 711 039)
Changes in Inventories	
Other current assets	(3 648 364)
Taxes paid	(675 680)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(13 940 683)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities	1 1
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1 937 251)
Purchase of other intangible assets	(580 065)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1 1
Interest received	1 1
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities	(2 517 316)
, , ,	
(C) Cash flows from financing activities	1 1
Proceeds from issue of shares-InterCo	13 242 889
Borrowings	29 606 141
Interest paid on borrowings	(962 607)
Interest on borrowings	1 1
Re-payment of Loan	(7 922 585)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities	33 963 838
- vot ontil (door 11), gomenter room managing doubles	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	17 505 839
FCTR Adjustments	1, 303 037
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	17 505 839
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17 505 557
Effect of change in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	
Estication change in exchange rate on easif and easif equivalents	
Cook and cook agriculants at the and of the	17 505 020
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17 505 839

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to our report of even date

Partner

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### GLENMARK IMPEX LLC

Schedule W: Statement of Changes in Equity

		4		
Particulars	Share Capital	Retain earnings	Currency translation reserve	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2016				
Dividends			}	
Issue of share capital	l l			•
Transactions with owners				
Profit for the year				
Other comprehensive income:				
Cash flow hedging				1
- current year gains (losses)				
- reclassification to profit or loss				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- current year gains (losses)		]		
- reclassification to profit or loss				
Difference from method change 2012				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				•
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted				
investments				
- reclassification to profit or loss				
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive		,	•	
income	-			
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Balance at March 31, 2017	_			
Dividends				
Issue of share capital			,	
Transactions with owners	13 242 889			13 242 88
Profit for the year				
Other comprehensive income:			1	
Cash flow hedging				
- current year gains (losses)	1	12 308 227	1	12 308 22
- reclassification to profit or loss	Į.			
Available-for-sale financial assets	i			
- current year gains (losses)				
- reclassification to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations				
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive			1	
income				
Balance at Mar 31 2018	13 242 889	12 308 227		25 551 11



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### **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended March 31, 2018

- 1. INTRODUCTION. GENERAL INFORMATION.
- 1. Main activity

### MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

The full and abbreviated name of the Company	Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю «ГЛЕНМАРК УКРАЇНА» (ТОВ «ГЛЕНМАРК УКРАЇНА»)
Full and abbreviated name of the Company in English	"ĞLENMARK UKRAINE" LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ("GLENMARK UKRAINE" LLC)
Registration No	41222160
The legal and actual address of the Company	<b>04070, Ukraine, K</b> yiv, Ukraine
	Illinskaya street, building 8, building 2, floor 4
Date and number of the entry in the Unified	20.03.2017
State Register of Legal Entities, Individual	<b>1 071 102 0000</b> 037 812
Entrepreneurs and Public Associations	
Surname, name and patronymic of persons	SHARMA DEEPAK (according to the Statute) - the
having the right to perform legal actions on	Director
behalf of the legal entity (without power of	
attorney)	
Data on the main type of economic activity	wholesale of pharmaceuticals and medical
	products
Information on the availability of licenses	
Authority issuing the license	Назва та термін дії ліцензії
State Service of Ukraine for Drugs and Drug Control	Wholesale of pharmaceuticals
	valid from 06.04.2017, expires: Indefinitely / Valid
	Import of medicines
	from 23.05.2017 Validity: Indefinitely Valid

GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC is registered in accordance with the decision of the founder in the form of the Limited Liability Company (hereinafter referred to as the Company). The only member of the Company is GLENMARK HOLDING SA, which owns 100% of the Company's Charter Capital

Address of the founder: 2300, city of La Chaux-de-Von, Shemin de la Combete 5, SWITZERLAND

The amount of the contribution to the authorized capital is announced in the amount of UAH 18 538 305.00, which is equivalent to USD 700 thousand, of which, as of 31.03.2018. USD 500 thousand was paid, which is 71% of the planned amount. The unpaid amount of share capital as at 31.03.2018 is USD 20.3 thousand.

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The organizational structure of the Company is determined by the Statute.

The purpose of the activity is to carry out entrepreneurial activity, through the exercise of the main statutory activities, for profit in the interests of the participants and employees of the Company, as well as the receipt of dividends by the members of the Association.

### 1.1. Responsibility of the management for the preparation of financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, the choice of appropriate accounting principles and the consistent application of these principles, for the adoption of reasonable and judgmental judgments and estimates, for complying with the requirements of IFRS, as well as the disclosure and explanation of any significant deviations from them in the reporting, preparation of the reporting of the Society as an organization capable of continuing its activities on an ongoing basis, if there are no preconditions that would indicate the opposite in the foreseeable future.

The management is also responsible for the establishment, implementation and maintenance of an effective and reliable internal control system in the Company, and the maintenance of reliable accounting documentation in accordance with the legislation and standards of Ukraine, which would reveal with reasonable assurance at any time the financial status of the Company and testified that, that the financial statements meet the requirements of IFRS. The management applies the necessary measures to preserve the Company's assets, detect and prevent fraud and other violations.

### 1.2. Operating environment, continuity of operation and continued operation.

The Company has no intentions to liquidate or discontinue activities, uncertainties regarding events or conditions that may give rise to significant doubts as to the Company's ability to continue to operate on an ongoing basis.

The assumption of continuity of activities: Based on the foregoing, the management considers it reasonable to compile these financial statements based on the assumption that the Company is an organization capable of continuing its activities on an ongoing basis.

These financial statements reflect the current management's assessment of the possible impact of the economic conditions on the operations and financial position of the Company, and does not include any adjustments to the amounts disclosed that would have been necessary if the Company was unable to continue its business and sold its assets outside of its ordinary activities. Future conditions may differ from management's estimates. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that could occur as a result of such uncertainty. Such adjustments will be reported if they become known and can be evaluated.

### 2. OBSERVATION FOR THE PREPARATION, APPROVAL AND SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The company was registered on March 20, 2017.

These financial statements are preliminary financial statements due to the lack of comparative information for the previous reporting period. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 1, "First use of International Financial Reporting Standards", a complete set of financial statements should contain comparative information.

Following IFRS 1, the Company has chosen the first reporting period for the year ending March 31, 2018. From this date, the financial statements of the Company will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS as developed by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Interpretations Committee of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, as well as the explanations of the Standing Committee on Interpretations, which have been approved Committee on International Accounting and acted on the date of preparation of financial statements.

The Company uses the same accounting policies when drawing up its previous financial statements in accordance with IFRS and will continue to use this accounting policy for all periods presented in its first comprehensive financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Such accounting policies should comply with all IFRS standards effective at the date of the first full IFRS financial statements (i.e., as at 31 December 2018).

Reporting period of the financial statements: The reporting period for the Company is a calendar year. The presented financial statements are prepared as at March 31, 2018, covering the period from Apr 01, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

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The financial statements of the Company are general purpose financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management of the Company to provide estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date, and the reporting amounts of income and expense for the reporting period. Actual results may differ slightly from such estimates. When applying accounting policies, the management of the Society used its own discretion.

These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis. The basic assumptions for the preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IAS 1 are the principle of accrual and continuity of activities.

2.1. Application of new, revised and amended International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations.

In preparing the financial statements for the period 2017, the Company has applied all new and revised standards and interpretations that are relevant to its operations and are mandatory for use in the compilation of annual accounts.

#### 3. MAIN REGULATIONS OF ACCOUNTING POLICY.

### The basis of the formation of accounting policies, changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies described below are applied consistently by the Company in the reporting periods presented in these financial statements for similar transactions, other events or conditions unless the IFRS expressly requires or prevents the definition of the category of items for which other policies may be appropriate. The accounting policy of the reporting period corresponds to the accounting policy applied in the previous reporting year. The financial statements were prepared on the basis of accounting policies and accounting estimates, effective as at 31 December 2017.

The accounting policy of the Company is developed and approved by the Director of the Company, taking into account the requirements of IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and other applicable IFRSs, in accordance with Order 1/1 of 03.04.2017 "On Accounting Policy of LLC GLENMARK UKRAINE".

### 3.1 Basis of measurement, IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

Historical cost is usually determined on the basis of the fair value of the compensation paid in exchange for goods and services.

The fair value of receivables and payables can not be measured reliably, since there is no market quotation for these assets.

The company maintains accounting in accordance with Ukrainian legislation. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records that the Company conducts in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and has been transformed to be presented in accordance with IFRS. These adjustments include certain changes to the classification in order to reflect the economic substance of the operations in question, including a change in the classification of individual assets and liabilities, income and expenses in the relevant articles of the financial statements.

### 3.2 Form and names of the financial statements.

The format of financial statements of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements does not establish a single format of financial statements, provides a list of indicators that need to be reported in each reporting format and in the notes.

The list and names of the forms of the Company's financial statements conform to the requirements established by the NP (C) BO 1 "General Requirements for Financial Statements". Articles of financial statements under IFRS are included in the most appropriate lines of the forms of financial statements approved by the Ministry of Finance of

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Ukraine. Disclosure of additional information, as provided by the IFRS / IAS, is provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

### 3.3 Methods of reporting information in financial statements.

The Statement of Financial Position reflects the assets, liabilities and equity of the Company. Collapse of articles of financial assets and liabilities: is unacceptable, except for the cases provided for in IFRS. An asset is shown on the balance sheet, provided that its valuation can be reliably determined and it is expected that future economic benefits associated with its use will be expected. The liability is shown in the balance sheet if its valuation can be reliably determined and there is a likelihood of future economic benefits reduced due to its repayment. Equity is reflected in the balance sheet at the same time as reflecting the assets or liabilities that lead to its change. The measurement and subsequent disclosure of certain balance sheet items in the notes to the financial statements are carried out in accordance with the relevant IFRSs.

The statement of comprehensive income includes the presentation of expenses recognized in profit or loss on a classification based on the method of "cost function" or "cost of sales", according to which, costs are classified according to their functions as part of the cost or, for example, costs of sales or administrative activities.

Presentation of cash flows from operating activities in the Cash Flow Statement is carried out using the straight-line method, which discloses information on the main classes of cash inflows or cash outflows. Information on the main types of cash receipts or payments is formed on the basis of the accounts of the Company.

### 3.4 Functional currency and foreign currency.

The financial statements of the Company are in the national currency of Ukraine (hryvnia), which is a functional currency and best suits the economic essence of the events and conditions that relate to the Company. At initial recognition, operations in foreign currency are recorded in functional currency at the rate of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), effective on the date of transaction or valuation, if articles are subject to revaluation.

At the date of preparation of financial statements in accordance with IAS 21, all monetary items accounted for in foreign currency are translated and reflected in the Statement of financial position at the NBU rate at the reporting date. The exchange rate differences (revenues or losses) arising from repurchase transactions or revaluations of monetary assets or liabilities are shown in the aggregate in the Profit and Loss Statement of the period in which they arose as a net result of operations in foreign currency.

### 3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash includes cash in banks (current accounts), cash at the cashier's office. In accordance with IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, cash and cash equivalents are valued at market value, namely fair value equal to their nominal value. Initial and subsequent valuation of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency is carried out in the functional currency at the official rate of the National Bank of Ukraine.

### 3.6 Initial recognition

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, at initial recognition, financial assets are measured and carried at their actual cost, which consists of the fair value of the assets, liabilities or equity instruments issued or received in exchange for the relevant financial instrument , and expenses that are directly related to the acquisition or disposal of a financial instrument.

### 3.7 Date of recognition

All standard operations for the sale and purchase of financial assets are recorded at the date of the transaction, that is, on the date when the Company becomes a party to the contract regarding the relevant financial instrument. The standard sale-purchase operations include transactions for the purchase or sale of financial assets, which provide for the transfer of assets within the terms set by law or adopted on the market.

#### 3.8 Property

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price and any direct costs associated with the delivery of property and equipment to the working condition and the place of its intended use. Costs incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are usually levied on income in the period in which they are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that costs have led to an increase in future economic benefits that are expected to be derived from the use of an item of property, plant

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and equipment beyond its original estimated performance standard, costs are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are generally presented at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Property, plant and equipment are accounted for and recognized in the Company's financial statements in accordance with IAS 16. The Company's tangible assets are tangible assets with an expected life of over one year. The initial value of fixed assets includes the purchase price, indirect taxes, import duties related to the acquisition of fixed assets and are not subject to reimbursement, costs for the installation and adjustment of fixed assets, delivery, as well as other costs directly associated with the bringing of fixed assets to a state in which they are suitable for use with the intended purpose.

### 3.9 The structure of fixed assets

The Company's main assets are classified according to the following groups:

group 3 - buildings, constructions, transmission devices;

group 4 - machines and equipment, including: electronic computers, other machines for the automatic processing of information, associated with them for reading or printing information related to them computer programs (except programs whose acquisition costs copyrights, other information systems, switches, modules, uninterruptible power supplies and their means of connecting to telecommunication networks, telephones (including cellular phones), microphones and radios, copyrights, and other programs, which are recognized as intangible assets) Aqsa, radios, communications equipment whose value exceeds USD 6,000.00;

group 5 - vehicles (including: motor vehicles, trailers, tractors, etc.);

group 6 - tools, devices, inventory (furniture);

group 11 - low value non-negotiable tangible assets.

### 3.10 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Number of years

Furniture and appliances 5

Vehicles 3

Computer and accessories 3

Office equipment 3

### 3.11 Intangible assets

The cost incurred for the exclusive right to sell and distribute certain products, and the license obtained from the Food and Drug Administration is recognized as intangible assets when there is a likelihood that the Company will be able to successfully sell the product. These costs are amortized using the straight-line method over a 10-year period, which is the foreseeable period of its expected benefit.

#### 3.12 Inventories

Reserves are valued at the lowest cost and net realizable value.

The cost is determined using the first in-first-out method. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, minus the expected costs of marketing and research.

#### 3.13 Recognition of revenue

Revenue should be recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed on to the buyer. Revenues and related expenses should be compared. Revenue should be recorded gross in all transactions in which the company participates in all processes and is prone to the risks associated with the provision of goods.

### 3.14 Interest-bearing loans and loans

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received, net of expenses directly related to the issue.

After initial recognition, interest and borrowing costs and related expenses for the issue are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the net profit and loss when the liability is terminated, as well as through the depreciation process.

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### 3.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly related to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when asset preparation work is under way, and costs and expenses incurred on loans are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized as long as assets are practically not ready for their intended use. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its expected recoverable amount, the impairment of assets is recorded.

### 3.16 Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount cannot be recovered. If such an indication exists and when the carrying amount exceeds the estimated amount of the expected reimbursement, the property and equipment or cash generating units are recorded to the amount of its expected reimbursement. Amount of expected return of property and equipment above its net selling price and cost of use. Net selling price is the amount that can be obtained from the sale of property and equipment in an agreement entered into between the parties between well-informed stakeholders, after deducting any direct additional costs for removal. In assessing the value in use, future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the tax discount rate, which reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money and the risks specific to property and equipment. For property and equipment that does not generate a significant degree of independent cash inflows, the amount reimbursed is determined for the unit generating the cash flows to which the property and equipment belongs. Any impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

### 3.17 Operating lease obligations - the company as a lessee

The lease, concluded by the company, is an operating lease. Total payments made under the operating lease are for current transactions. When an operating lease is terminated before the expiry of the lease term, any payment that must be presented to the lessor in the form of a fine is recognized as an expense in the period in which the termination takes place.

### 3.18 Foreign exchange agreements

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the UAH, applying to the foreign currency exchange rate the exchange rate between the UAH and foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the reporting date. The exchange rate differences arising from the conversion and settlement of funds at rates other than those for which they were initially recognized are recorded in the income statement in the year in which the differences arise.

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Свідоцтво про відповідність системи контролю якості видане згідно Рішення Аудиторської палати України від 24.12.2014р.

### 4. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDICATORS FOR GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC

### 4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the components as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Cash in current accounts	17 505 839	-
Total	17 505 839	-

### 4.2 Trade receivables [other receivables can be merged here, if material]

The carrying amount of trade receivables are analysed as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Accounts receivables	51 755 366	-
Net trade receivables	51 755 366	-

#### 4.3 Inventories

Inventories recognised in the statement of financial position can be analysed as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Finished Goods	25 711 039	-
Total	25 711 039	-

### 4.4. Other current assets

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Prepayment and other advances	3 648 364	-
Total	3 648 364	-

### 4.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Gross Block	1 937 251	-
less: Accumulated depreciation	252 302	-
Net Block	1 684 949	•
Total	1 684 949	-

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### 4.6 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Gross Block	580 065	- \
less: Accumulated depreciation	113 813	
Net Block	466 252	
Total	466 252	

### 4.7 Trade payables

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Sundry creditors	42 777 308	_
Total	42 777 308	

### 4.8 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Provision for Tax	2 357 683	-
Total	2 357 683	-

### 4.9 Current portion of borrowings

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017	
	UAH	UAH	
Inter Company loan	708 833	_	
Total	708 833	-	

### 4.10 Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities are summarized as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Accrued Expenses	(5 079 514)	-
Total	(5 079 514)	-

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### 4.11 Long Term Borrowing

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017	
	UAH	UAH	
Inter company loan	24 297 354		
Total	24 297 354	<u> </u>	

### 4.12 Equity

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017 UAH	
	UAH		
Equity attributable to owners of the parent:			
Share capital	1		
Add- Share issued during the year	13 242 889		
	13 242 889	-	
Statutory Reserve	•		
Currency translation reserve	-	-	
Reserve & Surplus	-	-	
Retained earnings			
Profit & Loss balance	12 308 227	-	
Addition during the period	-	-	
Current period profit			
Components of Defined Employee benefit cost			
Transfer to General reserve			
General reserve			
	12 308 227	•	
Non Controlling Interest			
Total Equity	25 551 116	-	

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### 4.13 Related party transactions

The Group's related parties include its associates and joint venture, key management personnel and others as described below. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

### 1.1 Names of related parties

All related parties and nature of relationship between various related parties are summarized as below

S No.	Nature of the relationship	Related Party's Name
I.	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	· <del></del>
II.	Close family member of KMP with whom the Group has transactions	-
III.	Other Enterprises over which KMP are able to exercise significant influence	-
IV.	Associates	
<b>V</b> .	Joint Ventures	-
	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited India	

1.2 Transactions with KMP, their close family members and enterprises over which they exercise significant influence are as under:

### 1.3 Transactions with associates

(a) the amount of the transactions;	UAH
Goods Purchase from Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, India	<b>-</b>
Receipt of Inter-Company Loan - UK	74 642 759
Interest on Loan - UK	29 606 141
Assets Transer from RO to LLC	1 667 002
	2 000 442
Reimbursements of Regulatory & Clinical Trials (Service fees)	602 817
Reimbursements of Regulatory & Clinical Trials (Third Party expenses)	450 544
Receipt of Fresh Capital - Swiss	13 242 889
(b) the amount of outstanding balances and:	10 212 007
Payable to-	
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, India	4.4.4
Re-payment of Inter-Company Loan - UK	44 651 680
Payable for Purchase of Asset	25 006 187
	1 874 371
Receivable from Regulatory Service agreement  Receivable from	968 142
Glenmark Pharmacouring L. T. 1. 1. 1. 1.	

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, India

1.4 Transactions with joint ventures

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The company of GLENMARK HOLDING SA (SWITZERLAND) is subsidiary of GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (INDIA), in the course of his usual activities, engages in transactions with the company GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC. The deal with the company GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (INDIA) consists in the import of all major inventory, and Reimbursements of Regulatory & Clinical Trials (Service Fees and Third Party expenses)

The company GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS EUROPE LIMITED, UK, is subsidiary of GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (INDIA), in the course of his usual activities, engages in transactions with the company GLENMARK UKRAINE LLC. The deal with the company GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS EUROPE LIMITED, UK consists in payments on interest-bearing loans.

The deal with REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (INDIA) consists in purchase of Assets.

### 4.14 Income from operations

Income from operations

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
	IFRS	IFRS
Sale of goods	128 893 426	
Total	128 893 426	-

### 4.15 Other income

Other income is summarised as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Income from services	602 817	
Total	602 817	-

### 4.16 Purchase of Traded Goods

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Purchase of Traded Goods	74 013 179	-
Total	74 013 179	-

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### 4.17 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	 Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
Salaries and bonus	26 752 931	-
Total	26 752 931	

### 4.18 Other Expenses

Other Expenses

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
	UAH	UAH
	IFRS	IFRS
Sales Promotion Expenses	11 711 454	_
Travelling expenses	10 780 514	-
Legal & Professional fees	35 217	-
Other operating expenses	10 225 996	-
Foreign Exchange loss	4 313 282	_

Total 37 066 464

### 4. 19 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	UAH	UAH
	366 115	
Total	366 115	

### 4.20 Finance costs

### Finance costs

Finance costs is analysed as follows:

Particulars	Mar 31 2018	Mar 31 2017
Interest Expense - Inter company  Total	UAH	UAH
	1 667 002	
	1 667 002	<del> </del>

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Свідоцтво про відповідність систеля видане згідно Рішення Аудиторська фільма разідно рішення разідно рішення разідно рішення разідно рішення разідно рішення разідно рішення рішення разідно рішення рішення рішення рішення рішення разідно рішення рішення разідно рішення разідно рішення рі

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