

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS
(NIGERIA) LIMITED**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018.**

REVIEWED BY:
YINKA ADESANYA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)
NACCIMA HOUSE,
8A, OBA AKINJOBI ROAD,
GRA, IKEJA.
LAGOS.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 12 to 37.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, to the extent that they do not conflict with the requirements of IFRS. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control systems relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances

Auditor's Responsibility

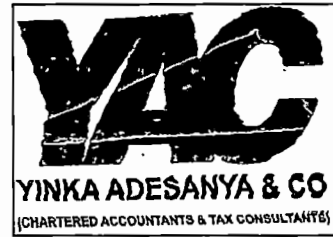
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal controls 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 Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has kept proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement with the records in all material respects and give in the prescribed manner, information required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited as at 31 March, 2018 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited cont'd

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the Requirements of Schedule 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books and the statement of financial position and the statements of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account

ADEYINKA ADESANYA FCA,
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001215
For: YINKA ADESANYA & CO
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)
Lagos, Nigeria

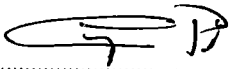
14/05/2018


Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2018

	Notes	31 March 2018 ₦	31 March 2017 ₦
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	-	22,979,623
Deferred tax assets	12(d)	264,474,956	315,105,270
Total non-current assets		264,474,956	338,084,893
Current assets			
Inventories	18	-	11,027,454
Trade and other receivables	16	566,542,541	787,592,486
Prepayments	17	1,907,142	26,281,205
Cash and cash equivalents	19	298,239,274	358,292,998
Current assets		866,688,957	1,183,194,143
Total current assets		866,688,957	1,183,194,143
Total assets		1,131,163,913	1,521,279,035
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	645,114,304	645,114,304
Retained earnings		(1,424,978,433)	(979,095,911)
Total equity		(779,864,129)	(333,981,607)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	21	231,420,150	200,970,249
Deferred tax liabilities	12(d)	0	5,719,444
Total non-current liabilities		231,420,150	206,689,693
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	21		
Trade and other payables	20	1,679,607,892	1,648,570,949
Total current liabilities		1,679,607,892	1,648,570,950
Total liabilities		1,911,028,042	1,855,260,643
Total equity and liabilities		1,131,163,913	1,521,279,035

Approved by the Board of Directors on 14th MAY, 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Director


.....
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements



Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2018

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Notes	₦	₦
Revenue	7	86,467,795	498,841,740
Cost of sales		(57,487,568)	(506,377,934)
Gross profit / (loss)		<u>28,980,227</u>	<u>(7,536,194)</u>
Other Income		-	1,194,283
Selling and distribution expenses	8	(20,277,249)	(67,320,596)
Administrative expenses	8	(100,590,829)	(216,634,352)
Other expenses	8	-	17,716,214
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>(91,887,851)</u>	<u>(272,580,644)</u>
Finance income		-	-
Finance costs		(308,718,183)	(590,362,875)
Net finance costs	9	<u>(308,718,183)</u>	<u>(590,362,875)</u>
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(400,606,034)	(862,943,519)
Tax (expense)/credit	12(a)	(45,276,488)	260,429,058
Profit/(loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company		<u>(445,882,522)</u>	<u>(602,514,461)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income		<u>(445,882,522)</u>	<u>(602,514,461)</u>
Profit/(Loss) per share		<u>(0.69)</u>	<u>(0.93)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Share capital ₦	Retained ₦	Total equity ₦
Balance at 31 March 2017	645,114,304	(979,095,911)	(333,981,608)
Balance at 1 April 2017	645,114,304	(979,095,911)	(333,981,608)
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the year		(445,882,522)	(445,882,522)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(445,882,522)	(445,882,522)
Transactions with owners of the company, recognised directly in equity			
New share issue			
Balance at 31 March 2018	645,114,304	(1,424,978,433)	(779,864,129)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital ₦	Retained earnings ₦	Total equity ₦
Balance at 31 March 2016	645,114,304	(376,581,451)	268,532,853
Balance at 1 April 2016	645,114,304	(376,581,451)	268,532,853
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	(602,514,461)	(602,514,461)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(602,514,461)	(602,514,461)
Transactions with owners of the company, recognised directly in equity			
New share issue	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	645,114,304	(979,095,911)	(333,981,608)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
		₦	₦
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss)		(400,606,034)	(862,943,519)
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	13	3,609,025	4,745,664
- Net finance costs	9	23,414,421	20,696,096
- Unrealised Loss on Foreign Exchange		163,483,044	569,666,779
- Loss/(Profit) on disposal of PPE		8,504,598	(1,194,283)
		(201,594,946)	(269,029,263)
Changes in:			
- Inventories		11,027,454	(11,027,454)
- Trade and other receivables		230,864,945	267,810,917
- Prepayments		24,374,063	(776,188)
- Trade and other payables		(125,410,622)	177,068,841
		(60,739,106)	164,046,852
Tax paid		(365,618)	(529,667)
Net cash used in operating activities		(61,104,724)	163,517,185
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment			(1,456,299)
Proceed from sale of PPE		1,051,000	2,122,200
Net cash used in investing activities		1,051,000	665,901
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares			
Loans and borrowings			73,214,700
Interest paid on loan			
Net cash generated from financing activities			73,214,700
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(60,053,724)	237,397,786
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		358,292,998	120,895,212
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		298,239,274	358,292,998

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

1 Reporting entity

Glenmark Pharmaceutical (Nigeria) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in 2004 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act as a limited liability company. The Company's principal activities are to carry on the business of marketing, sales and distribution of pharmaceutical products of its parent company.

The Company is domiciled in Nigeria and has its registered office address at:

1, Olabode Close
Ilupeju,
Lagos

2 Basis for accounting

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th MAY, 2018.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (₦), which is the Company's functional currency.

4 Use of judgments and estimates

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

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

(i) Judgments

Because of the simplicity of the Company's operation, there are no significant judgments that have been made in applying accounting policies of the Company.

(ii) Assumptions and estimated uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ending 31 March 2018 is included in the following notes:

Note 12 - Recognition of deferred taxes

Note 24 - Contingencies

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

5 Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts, value added tax and volume rebates.

The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on individual terms of the sales agreements. Under some arrangements, the Company is responsible for delivering the products and as such, transfer occurs when the products are delivered to the customers' warehouse.

(b) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and net gains on foreign exchange differences. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings except finance costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalised as part of the related assets, the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies during the year are translated and recorded at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(d) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Company is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(e) **Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current tax- Company income tax and tertiary education tax, and deferred tax. Tertiary education tax is assessed at 2% of assessable profit. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) **Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(ii) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(f) **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition and is based on:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (i) Purchases | This cost includes the purchase cost of pharmaceutical products, transportation costs and other directly attributable costs incurred. |
| (ii) Inventory in transit | Average cost of purchase of pharmaceutical products, freight expenses, custom duties and other associated costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. |

Net realisable value is based on estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Allowance is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(g) **Property, plant and equipment**

(i) **Recognition and Measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment comprise tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one accounting year.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

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

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised as profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Asset Category	Depreciation rate
Motor Vehicles	20%
Plant and Machinery	10%
Furniture and Fittings	10%
Office Equipment	20%
Leasehold Improvement	25%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

No depreciation is charged on capital work in progress. The attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant category at the point when the asset becomes ready for use and is depreciated accordingly.

(h) **Intangible assets**

(i) **Recognition and Measurement**

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(iii) *Amortisation*

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

(i) **Financial instruments**

(i) *Non-derivative financial assets*

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash balances with banks.

(ii) *Non-derivative financial liabilities*

All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest

(iii) *Share capital*

The Company has only one class of shares, ordinary shares. Ordinary shares are classified as equity when shares are issued, they are recorded at par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserves.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(j) Impairment

(i) *Non-derivative financial assets*

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

(ii) *Financial assets measured at amortised costs*

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recover and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of an impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(iii) *Non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognized 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 out flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(l) Leases

(i) *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

(ii) *Leased assets*

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(iii) **Lease payments**

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(m) **Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held (if any). Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held (if any), for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(o) **Cash flow statement**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in statement of financial position items that have not resulted in cash flows such as other non-cash items, have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing the statement. Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders are included in financing activities. Interest paid is also included in financing activities while finance income is included in operating activities.

6 Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) **Trade and other receivables**

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of the future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the measurement date. Fair value for short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and, for disclosure purposes, at each annual reporting date.

(b) **Other non-derivative financial liabilities**

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

7 Revenue

Revenue represents the invoice value of pharmaceutical products delivered by the Company to third parties net of value added taxes, discounts allowed and goods returned due to expiration and spoilage during the year. Revenue was earned through sales to local customers.

8 Operating and administrative expenses

Operating and administrative expenses comprise:

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Selling and distribution expenses	20,277,249	67,320,596
Rent expense	10,813,367	29,714,236
Staff costs (Note 11(i))	31,223,561	110,708,249
Travel and communication expenses	20,225,593	43,256,968
Depreciation	3,609,025	4,745,664
Professional fees	6,652,073	5,707,279
Directors fees	900,000	937,300
Insurance expenses	4,346,183	3,213,017
General office expenses	17,198,125	9,813,915
Repairs and maintenance	2,281,112	7,534,806
Bank Charges	3,341,790	1,002,918
Impairment allowance on trade receivables	-	(17,716,215)
	<u>120,868,078</u>	<u>266,238,733</u>

9 Finance Income and Costs

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
- Interest income on call deposits	-	-
Finance income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
- Interest expense	(23,414,421)	(20,696,096)
- Net foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	(285,303,762)	(569,666,779)
Finance costs	<u>(308,718,183)</u>	<u>(590,362,875)</u>
Net finance costs recognized in profit or loss	<u>(308,718,183)</u>	<u>(590,362,875)</u>

10 Profit/(Loss) before income tax

Loss before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Auditor's remuneration	1,260,000	1,260,000
Depreciation (Note 13)	3,609,025	4,745,664
Staff costs (Note 11(i))	31,223,561	110,708,249
Rent expenses	10,813,367	29,714,236
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign exchange transactions	<u>285,303,762</u>	<u>569,666,779</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

11 Directors and employees information

i. Employee costs during the year comprise:

	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
	₦	₦
Salaries and Wages	28,321,515	102,714,282
Pension	2,496,777	7,427,383
Medicals and other staff expenses	405,269	566,584
	<u>31,223,561</u>	<u>110,708,249</u>

ii. The average number of full time persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
		Number
Administration	4	4
Finance	3	3
Operations	1	1
Marketing	28	30
	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>

iii. Higher paid employees of the Company, other than directors, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria received remuneration (excluding pension costs and certain benefits) in the following ranges:

	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
		Number
Less than ₦ 500,000		-
₦ 500,001 - ₦ 1,000,000	18	20
₦ 1,000,001 - ₦ 2,000,000	9	9
₦ 2,000,001 - ₦ 3,000,000	5	5
₦ 3,000,001 - ₦ 5,000,000	1	1
₦ 5,000,001 - ₦ 7,000,000	-	-
₦ 7,000,001 - ₦ 9,000,000	1	1
₦ 9,000,001 - ₦ 11,000,000	-	-
₦ 11,000,000 - ₦ 15,000,000	2	2
	<u>36</u>	<u>38</u>

iv. Directors' emoluments during the year comprise:

Fees :		
Chairman	NIL	NIL
Other Directors	900,000	937,300
Emoluments:		
As Executive Directors	NIL	NIL
Other emoluments	7,771,629	30,648,226
	<u>8,671,629</u>	<u>31,585,526</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Directors' emoluments during the year comprise: cont'd

Number of directors, whose emoluments fell within the following ranges were:

	Number	Number
5,000,000 - 10,000,000	1	1
10,000,001 and above	1	1
Directors with no emoluments	-	-
Highest paid director received	<u>5,228,470</u>	<u>25,522,157</u>

No director waived his/her right to receive emolument during the year.

12 Taxation

(a) Income tax expense

The tax charge for the year has been computed after adjusting for certain items of expenditure and income, which are not deductible or chargeable for tax purposes, and comprise:

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
		₦
Current tax expense		
Company income tax	-	-
Tertiary education tax	-	-
Prior year charge	365,618	529,667
	<u>365,618</u>	<u>529,667</u>
Deferred tax (credit)/expense	44,910,870	(260,958,725)
	<u>45,276,488</u>	<u>(260,429,058)</u>

The charge for taxation in these financial statements were based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN 2004 as amended and the Education Tax Act, CAP E 4, LFN 2004.

(c) Movement in current tax liability

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
		₦
Balance at 1 April	-	-
Charge for the year	365,618	529,667
Payments during the year	(365,618)	(529,667)
Balance at year end	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(d) Movement in deferred tax 31 March 2018

	Balance at 31 March 2018				
	Net Balance at 1 April	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other Comprehensive income	Recognized directly in equity	Net
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Unused Capital Allowances	(14,432,283)	(6,893,870)	-	-	(21,326,153)
Unrelieved tax losses	(126,426,415)	(67,677,475)	-	-	(194,103,890)
Unrealised exchange loss	(168,527,127)	119,482,214	-	-	(49,044,913)
Impairment Allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	(309,385,826)	44,910,869	-	-	(264,474,956)
					0

Movement in deferred tax 31 March 2017

	Balance at 31 March 2017				
	Net Balance at 1 April	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other Comprehensive income	Recognized directly in equity	Net
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Unused Capital Allowances	(12,730,210)	(1,702,074)	-	-	(14,432,283)
Unrelieved tax losses	(31,821,036)	(94,605,379)	-	-	(126,426,415)
Unrealised exchange loss	1,484,443	(170,011,569)	-	-	(168,527,127)
Impairment Allowance	(5,360,298)	5,360,298	-	-	-
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	(48,427,101)	(260,958,724)	-	-	(309,385,826)
					5,719,444

(e) The Company has no unrecognized deferred tax assets or liabilities (2017: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2018

13 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Leasehold Improvement	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
Balance at 1 April 2017	9,792,330	5,821,612	12,269,786	11,588,520	27,926,630	67,398,878
Additions						
Disposal	(9,792,330)	(5,821,612)	(12,269,786)	(11,588,520)	(27,926,630)	(67,398,878)
Balance at 31 March 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 1 April 2017	5,542,553	3,451,085	7,460,171	10,494,444	17,471,003	44,419,255
Charge for the year	808,638	200,083	467,172	159,763	1,973,369	3,609,025
Disposal	(6,351,191)	(3,651,168)	(7,927,343)	(10,654,207)	(19,444,372)	(48,028,280)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	-
Carrying amounts						
At 31 March 2018	0	0	0	(0)	0	-
At 31 March 2017	4,249,777	2,370,527	4,809,615	1,094,076	10,455,627	22,979,623

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

14 Earnings per share

The (loss)/profit per share as at 31 March 2018 was based on the (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of (N445.883million) ,31 March 2017: (N602,514million), and on the N645,114,304 ordinary shares, being the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. (2017: N645,114,304)

15 Share Capital

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Authorised		
870,100,000 Equity shares of Naira 1 each	<u>870,100,000</u>	<u>870,100,000</u>
Issued and fully paid up:		
645,114,304 Equity shares of Naira 1 each	<u>645,114,304</u>	<u>645,114,304</u>

There was no additional issuance of shares during the year. (2017 NIL)

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company.

16 Trade and Other Receivables

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Trade receivables	558,070,587	772,830,688
Due from related party		-
Other receivables	<u>8,471,954</u>	<u>14,761,799</u>
	<u>566,542,541</u>	<u>787,592,486</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 90 to 180 days.

Information on the Company's exposure to credit and market risks is included in Note 22

17 Prepayments

Prepayments represent residential and office rental, insurance and other expenses prepaid by the Company.

18 Inventories

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Inventories	-	11,027,454
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,027,454</u>

19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Bank balances	298,195,718	358,186,725
Cash in hand	43,556	106,273
	<u>298,239,274</u>	<u>358,292,998</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

20 Trade and other payables

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Due to related party (Note 23(b))	(1,553,107,079)	(1,557,707,506)
Trade payables	(1,980,511)	(616,568)
Other payables	(13,873,522)	(13,111,017)
	<u>(1,568,961,112)</u>	<u>(1,571,435,091)</u>
Interest Payable	(110,646,780)	(77,135,858)
	<u>(110,646,780)</u>	<u>(77,135,858)</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u><u>(1,679,607,892)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,648,570,949)</u></u>

Information on the Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk is included in Note 22.

21 Loans and borrowings

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Unsecured intercompany loan:		
Current		
Non current	231,420,150	200,970,249
	<u>231,420,150</u>	<u>200,970,249</u>
Total loans and borrowings	<u><u>231,420,150</u></u>	<u><u>200,970,249</u></u>

The unsecured intercompany loan the company has with its parent company had since crystalized and fallen due and has been classified as current liability appropriately.

Unsecured intercompany loan movement

	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	₦	₦
Balance, beginning of year	200,970,249	127,755,549
Interest accrued during the year	(23,414,423)	(18,626,486)
Net foreign currency translation difference	53,864,324	91,841,186
Interest payments on loan during the year		
	<u>231,420,150</u>	<u>200,970,249</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(a) **Terms and repayment schedule**

The terms and conditions of outstanding loans are as follows.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Currency	Nominal Interest rate	Face Value	Carrying Amount
Unsecured Intercompany loan	USD	10.5%	231,420,150	200,970,249
Total interest-bearing liabilities			<u>231,420,150</u>	<u>200,970,249</u>

(b) **Unsecured intercompany loan agreement**

The Company has an unsecured intercompany loan agreement of \$650,000 (USD Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand only) with its parent Company, Glennmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, Mumbai, India. The Loan repayment period is within 3 (three) years from the date the agreement is signed between the parties. The loan carries a 10.5% interest rate per annum on the principal amount outstanding and the interest is payable at the end of every quarter i.e. 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December. In case of broken periods, interest for the broken period is paid along with the interest for the subsequent quarter.

In case of delay or default in payment of the loan, the Company will be charged with a penalty at 1% per annum, calculated on the sum due and unpaid, over and above the regular interest payable, from the date the payments are due till the actual realization of the same.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

22 Financial risk management and financial instruments

Overview

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- capital management

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The board of directors oversee how management compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other related parties.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

		<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	Note	₦	₦
Trade and other receivables	16	566,542,541	787,592,486
Cash and cash equivalents	19	298,239,274	358,292,998
		<u>864,781,815</u>	<u>1,145,885,484</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

At 31 March 2018, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by type of counterparty was as follows.

	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
	₦	₦
Trade receivables	558,070,587	772,830,688
Other receivables	8,471,954	14,761,799
Due from related parties	-	-
Impairment provision on Trade receivables	-	-
	<u>566,542,541</u>	<u>787,592,486</u>

At 31 March 2018, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

	Gross amount	Impairment	Gross amount	Impairment
	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017	31 Mar 2017
	₦	₦	₦	₦
Neither past due nor impaired	566,542,541	-	595,816,830	-
Past due not impaired 1–90 days	-	-	79,035,543	-
Past due not impaired 91–180 days	-	-	50,340,248	-
Past due not impaired 181–360 days	-	-	62,399,864	-
Past due impaired over 360 days	-	-	-	-
	<u>566,542,541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>787,592,485</u>	<u>-</u>

The directors believe that the unimpaired amounts are collectible in full, based on historic payment behaviour and a subsisting agreement with Healthline Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Due from related parties

The Company has transactions with its related parties who are related to the Company by virtue of being members of the Glenmark Group. Payment terms are usually not established for transactions within the Group companies and amounts receivable from members of the Group are not impaired except the member is facing bankruptcy. In the directors view, all amounts are collectible. No impairment was recorded with respect to amounts due to related parties in the current year (2017: Nil).

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of N298,239,274 as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017: N358,292,998), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents (with the exception of N43,556 held as cash by the Company) are held by banks and financial institutions in Nigeria with good credit ratings and a history of strong financial performance.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, and excluding the impact of netting agreement:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

31 March 2018

	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Due within 60 days	Due in 61 days to 365 days	Due in more than 365 days
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>					
Unsecured intercompany loan	231,420,150	231,420,150	-	-	231,420,150
Trade and other payables	1,679,607,892	1,679,607,892	1,679,607,892		
	<u>1,911,028,042</u>	<u>1,911,028,042</u>	<u>1,679,607,892</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>231,420,150</u>

31 March 2017

	Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Due within 60 days	Due in 61 days to 365 days	Due in more than 365 days
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>					
Unsecured intercompany loan	200,970,249	200,970,249	-	-	200,970,249
Trade and other payables	1,648,570,949	1,648,570,949	222,932,680	153,542,047	1,272,096,222
	<u>1,849,541,197</u>	<u>1,849,541,197</u>	<u>222,932,680</u>	<u>153,542,047</u>	<u>1,473,066,471</u>

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts. The Company has not provided any guarantee as at year end.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Financial instruments affected by market risk include: loans and borrowings.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than its functional currency, the Naira. The currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates.

In managing currency risk, the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on earnings. The exposure to currency risk exists as the Company make export sales. The Company's significant exposure to currency risk relates to its importation of various materials and other property, plant and equipment. Although the Company has various measures to mitigate exposure to foreign exchange rate movement, over the longer term, however, permanent changes in exchange rates would have an impact on profit. The Company monitors the movement in the currency rates on an ongoing basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's transactional exposure to US Dollars (USD) was based on notional amounts as follows:

<i>in thousands</i>	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	USD	USD
Financial asset		
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2
Financial liability		
Loans and borrowing	(650)	(650)
Trade payables	(4,673)	(5,303)
Net statement of financial position exposure	<u>(5,321)</u>	<u>(5,951)</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the Dollar, as indicated below against the Naira at the period/year end would have increased/decreased profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting year and has no impact on equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2018, albeit that the reasonably possible foreign exchange rate variances were different, as indicated below

	Profit or loss
	N'000
31 March 2018	
USD (5 percent strengthening)	266
31 March 2017	
USD (5 percent strengthening)	298

A weakening of the Naira against the above currencies as at the period/year end would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above dollar to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>	<u>31 Mar 2018</u>	<u>31 Mar 2017</u>
	N	N	N	N
USD	356.00	286.98	355.00	309.19

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Interest rate risk

In managing interest rate risk, the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations in earnings. Dividend pay-out practices seek a balance between giving good returns to shareholders on one hand and maintaining a solid debt/equity ratio on the other hand.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amount	
	31 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2017
	₦	₦
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	231,420,150	200,970,249

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting year would not affect profit or loss.

(d) Capital risk management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity. Management also monitors the level of dividends to all shareholders.

The Company's debt to adjusted capital ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	31 Mar 2017	31 Mar 2017
	₦	₦
Total liabilities	(1,911,028,042)	(1,855,260,643)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	298,239,274	358,292,998
Net debt	(1,612,788,768)	(1,496,967,645)
Total equity	(842,942,815)	(333,981,607)
Debt to adjusted capital ratio	1.91	4.48

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(f) Fair values

Fair values vs carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

31 March 2018	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
	₦	₦
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	566,542,541	566,542,541
Cash and cash equivalents	298,239,274	298,239,274
	<u>864,781,815</u>	<u>864,781,815</u>
Financial liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	(231,420,150)	(231,420,150)
Trade and other payables	(1,679,607,892)	(1,679,607,892)
	<u>(1,911,028,042)</u>	<u>(1,911,028,042)</u>
31 March 2017	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
	₦	₦
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	787,592,486	787,592,486
Cash and cash equivalents	358,292,998	358,292,998
	<u>1,145,885,484</u>	<u>1,145,885,484</u>
Financial liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	(200,970,249)	(200,970,249)
Trade and other payables	(1,648,570,949)	(1,648,570,949)
	<u>(1,849,541,197)</u>	<u>(1,849,541,197)</u>

Trade and other receivables are the Company's short term financial instruments. Accordingly, management believes that the fair values are not expected to be materially different from their carrying values.

23 Related party transactions

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The parent company of Glenmark Pharmaceutical (Nigeria) Limited is Glenmark Pharmaceutical Limited, Mumbai, India. It owns 100% of the issued share capital of Glenmark Pharmaceutical (Nigeria) Limited as at the end of the reporting year.

The Company has transactions with only its parent company. The total amounts payable to its parent company and the nature of the transactions are shown below:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

(b) Other related party transactions

Transaction values for the year ended

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	₦	₦
Purchase of goods	32,283,524	304,458,109
Interest payment on loan during the year		
Investments by the parent Company		
Expense reimbursement		
Trade Payable	1,553,107,079	1,557,707,506
Loan Payable	231,420,150	200,970,249
Loan Interest Payable	110,646,780	77,135,858

(c) Transaction with key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director of the Company.

There were no transactions with key management personnel as at period end. (2017: Nil)

24 Contingencies

(a) *Contingent liabilities*

The Company had no guarantees or contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees as at year end (2017: Nil)

(b) *Financial commitments*

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments, which are relevant in assessing the state of affairs of the Company, have been taken into consideration in the preparation of these financial statements.

25 Subsequent events

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting date which could have had a material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2018 and the profit for the year ended on that date which have not been adequately accounted for or disclosed where necessary.