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**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

(Registration Number: 201809487R)

*(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)*

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2023**

# **GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

## **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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### **DIRECTORS**

CSABA KANTOR  
RINAT LIVNE (RESIGNED ON 15 DECEMBER 2022)  
KWAN HON KAY @LAWRENCE KWAN  
SUPRIO DASGUPTA (RESIGNED ON 1 JUNE 2022)  
KAIZAD ADI HAZARI (APPOINTED ON 1 JUNE 2022)

### **SECRETARY**

JULIA KWOK YUNG CHU

### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

6 SHENTON WAY  
#38-01 OUE DOWNTOWN 1  
SINGAPORE 068809

### **AUDITORS**

PKF-CAP LLP

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## **GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

### **DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

#### **1. Opinion of the Directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

#### **2. Directors**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:-

Csaba Kantor  
Kwan Hon Kay@Lawrence Kwan  
Kaizad Adi Hazari (Appointed On 1 June 2022)

#### **3. Arrangements to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares and Debentures**

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

#### **4. Directors' Interests in Shares and Debentures**

No director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of the appointment if later, or at the end of the financial year.

#### **5. Options**

No options to take up unissued shares of the Company were granted during the financial year.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company, whether granted before or during the financial year.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**6. Independent Auditor**

The auditor, PKF-CAP LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

*Csaba Kantor*

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Csaba Kantor  
Director

*K. A. Hazari*

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Kaizad Adi Hazari  
Director

25 April 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF  
GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

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**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

*Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

*Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on page 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF  
GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

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**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

*Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF  
GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

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**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)*

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'PKF-CAP LLP' with a stylized flourish at the end.

**PKF-CAP LLP**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

25 April 2023

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023 S\$</b>	<b>2022 S\$</b>
Revenue	5	896,515	666,503
Other income	6	-	86
<b>Total Income</b>		896,515	666,589
Less:			
Employee benefits expense	7	(715,988)	(445,376)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10	(1,819)	(2,253)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	11	-	(12,179)
Other operating expenses		(136,016)	(174,965)
Finance cost		-	(78)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	8	42,692	31,738
Income tax expense	9	(21,080)	(4,902)
<b>Profit after tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year</b>		21,612	26,836

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



**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 March 2023

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023 S\$</b>	<b>2022 S\$</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Plant and equipment	10	2,664	3,206
Right-of-use asset	11	-	-
		<u>2,664</u>	<u>3,206</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade receivables	12	897,433	890,918
Other receivables	13	53,587	79,887
Cash and cash equivalents	14	94,667	52,482
		<u>1,045,687</u>	<u>1,023,287</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>1,048,351</u></u>	<u><u>1,026,493</u></u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	15	650,010	650,010
Retained earnings		<u>380,365</u>	<u>358,753</u>
		<u>1,030,375</u>	<u>1,008,763</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Other payables and accruals	16	17,976	17,730
Lease liability	11	-	-
		<u>17,976</u>	<u>17,730</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>1,048,351</u></u>	<u><u>1,026,493</u></u>

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

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<b>Share capital</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>Retained</b> <b>earnings</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>S\$</b>
Balance as at 1 April 2021	650,010	331,917	981,927
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,836	26,836
Balance as at 31 March 2022	650,010	358,753	1,008,763
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	21,612	21,612
Balance as at 31 March 2023	650,010	380,365	1,030,375

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

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023 S\$</b>	<b>2022 S\$</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		42,692	31,738
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	10	1,819	2,253
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	11	-	12,179
Interest expense		-	78
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		44,511	46,248
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Trade receivables		(6,515)	(36,503)
Other receivables		(26,230)	12,914
Other payables and accruals		246	(85,929)
<b>Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations</b>		12,012	(63,270)
Tax refund		33,575	-
Tax paid		(2,125)	(74,977)
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>		43,462	(138,247)
<b>Cash flows from investing activity</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(1,277)	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activity</b>		(1,277)	-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid	11	-	(78)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liability	11	-	(18,822)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		-	(18,900)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		42,185	(157,147)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		52,482	209,629
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	14	94,667	52,482

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

## **GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

#### **1. General**

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore as a limited private company. The registered office of the Company is located at 6 Shenton Way #38-01 OUE Downtown Singapore 068809.

The principal activity of the Company is provision of marketing services to its holding Company.

The immediate and ultimate holding company is Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue on 25 April 2023.

#### **2. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards**

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

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic and the aftermath of the pandemic has brought about disruption to the business operations of the Company. It has also led to an unprecedented level of market volatilities and economic uncertainties globally. These events and conditions have been considered in the preparation of the financial statements as at reporting date.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "S\$"), which is the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except as otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies below.

##### **Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial year beginning 1 April 2022. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

## GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 2. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (Cont'd)

### 2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

#### **Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Company has not adopted the following IFRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments on disclosure of accounting policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 on accounting estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 on deferred tax	1 January 2023

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

## 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 3.1 Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

#### *(i) Current income tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.1 Income taxes (Cont'd)**

*(ii) Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**3.2 Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation. The Company provides marketing services to its ultimate holding Company. The transactions price is based on cost incurred in providing the services plus a fixed percentage of such costs. Revenue is recognised when services have been rendered.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.3 Employee benefits**

*(i) Defined contribution plans*

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore which is a defined contribution pension scheme. These contributions are recognised as an employee compensation expense when the contributions are due, unless they can be capitalised as an asset.

*(ii) Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised as a liability when it accrues to the employee. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the reporting date with changes during the reporting year recognised in profit or loss.

**3.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash at bank, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**3.5 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**3.6 Financial assets**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company has only financial assets measured at amortised cost during the reporting period and as at reporting date.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.6 Financial assets (Cont'd)**

*Subsequent measurement*

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

*Amortised cost*

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

*Derecognition*

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a simplified approach based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.7 Financial liabilities**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The Company does not have any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

*Subsequent measurement*

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

**3.8 Plant and equipment**

All plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	5 years

Repair and maintenance expenses are taken to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations and restorations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company, and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.8 Plant and equipment (Cont'd)**

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the asset is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss from operations.

**3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In assessing fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**3.10 Related parties**

A related party is defined as follows:

- (i) A person or close family member of the person's family is related to the Company if that person:
- Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.10 Related parties (Cont'd)**

(ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions apply:

- The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company.
- The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
- A person identified in (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**3.11 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

**3.12 Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(a) As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

*Right-of-use assets*

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**3.12 Leases (Cont'd)**

*Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

**4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting year. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future years. Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**5. Revenue**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
<u>Point in time</u>		
Service income from immediate holding company	896,515	666,503

**6. Other income**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Other income	-	86

**7. Employee benefits expense**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Staff salaries and bonus	515,833	339,590
Skill development levy	77	153
Other employee benefits	200,078	105,633
	715,988	445,376

**8. Profit before tax**

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax:

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,819	2,253
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	-	12,179
Finance cost	-	78
Travelling expenses	10,552	774
Insurance	15,435	39,891
Telephone	6,323	8,282
Professional fees	150	1,060

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**9. Income tax expense**

Tax expense attributable to profit is as follows:

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Current income tax:		
- Income tax expense for current financial year	-	4,902
- Under provision in respect of prior years	21,080	-
	<u>21,080</u>	<u>4,902</u>

The income tax expense on the result of the financial year differs from the amount of income tax determine by applying the Singapore Standard rate of income tax to the profit before taxation due to the following:-

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Profit before taxation	<u>42,692</u>	<u>31,738</u>
Tax expense calculated at a tax rate of 17%	7,258	5,395
Effect on non-deductible expenses	214	6,363
Effect of partial tax exemption	(4,315)	(5,752)
Under provision in respect of prior years	21,080	-
Others	<u>(3,157)</u>	<u>(1,104)</u>
	<u>21,080</u>	<u>4,902</u>

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**10. Plant and equipment**

	<u>Computer equipment</u> S\$	<u>Office equipment</u> S\$	<u>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</u> S\$	<u>Total</u> S\$
<b><u>Cost</u></b>				
As at 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	5,212	4,493	-	9,705
Additions	-	-	1,277	1,277
As at 31 March 2023	5,212	4,493	1,277	10,982
<b><u>Accumulated depreciation</u></b>				
As at 1 April 2021	1,863	2,383	-	4,246
Depreciation	1,043	1,210	-	2,253
As at 31 March 2022	2,906	3,593	-	6,499
Depreciation	1,042	635	142	1,819
As at 31 March 2023	3,948	4,228	142	8,318
<b><u>Carrying amount</u></b>				
As at 31 March 2023	1,264	265	1,135	2,664
As at 31 March 2022	2,306	900	-	3,206

**11. Lease**

**Company as a lessee**

The Company has lease contract for vehicle and office. The Company's obligations under the lease are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset.

**(a) Carrying amount of right-of-use asset**

	<b>S\$</b>
At 1 April 2021	12,179
Depreciation	(12,179)
At 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023	-

**GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**11. Lease (Cont'd)**

**(b) Lease liability**

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	01.04.22 S\$	Cash flows S\$	Non-cash changes Accretion of interests S\$	31.03.23 S\$
Lease liability	-	-	-	-

  

	01.04.21 S\$	Cash flows S\$	Non-cash changes Accretion of interests S\$	31.03.22 S\$
Lease liability	18,822	(18,900)	78	-

**(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	-	12,179
Interest expense on lease liability	-	78
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	-	12,257

**(d) Total cash outflows**

The Company had total cash outflows for lease of S\$Nil (31.03.2022: S\$18,900).

**12. Trade receivables**

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Amount due from immediate holding company	897,433	890,918

The amount due from immediate holding company is normally due within 30 days. It is recognised at its original invoice amount which represent its fair value on initial recognition and is denominated in Singapore Dollars.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**13. Other receivables**

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Security deposit	13,000	24,000
Prepayment	38,650	-
GST receivables	1,937	3,357
Income tax receivable	-	52,530
	53,587	79,887

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values as at the reporting date.

Other receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

**14. Cash and bank balances**

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Cash at bank	94,667	52,482

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximate its fair value and is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

**15. Share capital**

	2023 and 2022 Number of ordinary shares	S\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:		
As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022	650,010	650,010

The ordinary shares have no par value, carry one vote per shares without restrictions and their holders are entitled to receive dividend when declared by the Company.

At 31 March 2023, the Company has no Share Option Scheme.

**16. Other payables and accruals**

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Other payables	6,143	-
Accrued operating expenses	11,833	17,730
	17,976	17,730

The carrying amounts of other payables and accrued operating expenses approximate their fair values. Other payables and accrued operating expenses are denominated in Singapore dollars.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**17. Related party transactions**

The Company's related parties includes its associates and joint ventures, if applicable, 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.

**Transactions with immediate and ultimate holding company**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Service income from Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited	896,515	666,503

**Compensation to key management personnel**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	689,849	429,877

**18. Classification of financial instruments**

	<b>2023</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>S\$</b>
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>		
Trade receivables	897,433	890,918
Other receivables	13,000	24,000
Cash and cash equivalents	94,667	52,482
	<u>1,005,100</u>	<u>967,400</u>
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</u>		
Other payables and accruals	17,976	17,730
	<u>17,976</u>	<u>17,730</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**19. Fair value measurement**

(a) Financial instruments whose carrying amount approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

As the financial assets and liabilities are not carried at fair value by any valuation method, the fair value hierarchy analysis is not presented.

**20. Financial risk management and objectives**

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews the policies and procedures for the management of these risks.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and these are placed with financial institutions of high credit standing and regulated.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation

Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

**Trade Receivables**

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a simplified approach, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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**20. Financial risk management and objectives (Cont'd)**

**Credit risk (Cont'd)**

Exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and other financial assets including cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

All financial liabilities of the Company are due within one year.

**21. Capital management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements during the financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

**STATEMENT OF DISCLAIMER**

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTING RATIO  
HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND  
DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Trade receivables Ageing Schedule**

<b>Ageing Schedule</b>	<b>Outstanding for following periods from due of payments</b>			<b>Total</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Less than 6 months</b>	<b>6 months - 1 year</b>	<b>1 - 2 years</b>	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	400,895	496,538	-	897,433

**Accounting Ratio**

	<b>31 Mar 2023</b>	<b>31 Mar 2022</b>
a) Current Ratio	58.17	57.99
b) Debt-Equity Ratio	0.02	0.02
c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	N/A	N/A
d) Return on Equity Ratio	0.02	0.03
e) Inventory turnover Ratio	N/A	N/A
f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	0.94	0.74
g) Trade Payables turnover ratio	N/A	N/A
h) Net Capital turnover ratio	0.82	0.65
i) Net Profit ratio	2.41	4.76
j) Return on Capital Employed	0.04	0.03
k) Return on Investment	N/A	N/A