UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors B. K. Sharma (Indian)

G M Cole (British)

N. Colbert

Secretary N. Colbert

Company number 500001

Registered office Studio 8b

Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre Ard Gaoithe Business Park Cashel Road, Clonmel County Tipperary

Ireland

Independent auditor H W Fisher & Company

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

Business address Studio 8b

Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre Ard Gaoithe Business Park Cashel Road, Clonmel County Tipperary

Ireland

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have exercised the options available to a small private company under the Companies Act 2014.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of selling, developing and sourcing generic medicines.

Fair review of the business

The company made a pre-tax loss of €145,508 (2016: €275,875) for the year on turnover of €798,473 (2016: €271,164).

The company's parent company, Unichem Laboratories Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support for the company's trade for the foreseeable future.

Risk analysis

All businesses carry with them a degree of inherent risk. Our philosophy is to manage risk, rather than be risk averse. Operating within the pharmaceutical sector carries with it rigorous demands from the various regulatory authorities who require 100% compliance over a wide range of regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations can have a significant adverse impact on the on-going viability of an organisation.

We at Unichem Laboratories Limited take our responsibility extremely seriously in this area and provide adequate human and financial resources to ensure that our quality, production and pharmacovigilance standards are of an acceptable standard to the various regulatory agencies.

In summary the management take a proactive approach to risk and as a consequence we see no issues which we cannot address.

Environmental matters

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Companies Act 2014

The Companies Act 2014 commenced on 1 June 2015. The company converted to a private company limited by shares under Parts 1 to 15 of that Act.

Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

G M Cole (British)

N. Colbert

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2016: nil).

Directors' interests

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Supplier payment policy

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. The payment policy during the year under review was to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

Political donations

The company did not make any political donations in the current year which require disclosure under the Electoral Act 1997.

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by:

the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise, and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function.

The accounting records are held at Unit 5, 151 Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Baldoyle, Dublin, Ireland.

Post reporting date events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Future developments

The company is seeking to improve its turnover and customer base with the launch of new products.

Independent auditors

In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, section 383(2), H W Fisher & Company continue in office as auditors of the company.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- · So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company auditors are unaware, and
- . The directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of the information.

On behalf of the board

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

Director 11

G M Cole (British)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

Director 16/05/14

G M Cole (British)

Director 14

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Unichem Laboratories Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017, set out on pages 6 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Chartered Accountants Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non financial information in the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK
 and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and, in particular, the requirements of the
 Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UNICHEM LABORATORIES LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

H.W firm sh

Navinchandra Thaker (Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of H W Fisher & Company

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

16/05/2017

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	€	ϵ
Turnover	3	798,473	271,164
Cost of sales		(425,854)	(191,491)
Gross profit		372,619	79,673
Administrative expenses		(493,579)	(355,548)
			:
Operating loss	4	(120,960)	(275,875)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(24,548)	i.=
		-	
Loss before taxation		(145,508)	(275,875)
Taxation	7		140
	·	2 21 2	
Loss for the financial year	16	(145,508)	(275,875)
		-	===

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017	2016
	ϵ	€
Loss for the year	(145,508)	(275,875)
Other comprehensive income	議	···
		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(145,508)	(275,875)
		7-11-1

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		20	17	201	6
	Notes	€	ϵ	€	ε
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		607,824		833,604
Tangible assets	9		782,179		8,005
			1,390,003		841,609
Current assets					
Stocks	10	341,090		132,765	
Debtors	11	173,720		113,479	
Cash at bank and in hand		260,136		35,915	
		774,946		282,159	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,446,654)		(1,259,965)	
Net current liabilities			(1,671,708)		(977,806)
Total assets less current liabilities			(281,705)		(136,197)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	15		1,250,000		1,250,000
Profit and loss reserves	16		(1,531,705)		(1,386,197)
Total equity			(281,705)		(136,197)
• •					

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on its behalf by:

B. K. Sharma (Indian)

Director

G M Cole (British)

Director

Company Registration No. 500001

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Share capital €	Profit and loss reserves €	Total €
Balance at 1 April 2015		1,000,000	(1,110,322)	(110,322)
Year ended 31 March 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Issue of share capital Balance at 31 March 2016		250,000	(275,875)	(275,875) 250,000
Year ended 31 March 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		1,250,000	(1,386,197)	(136,197)
Balance at 31 March 2017	15	1,250,000	(1,531,705)	(281,705)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	201	17	2016	5
Notes	€	€	€	ϵ
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash absorbed by operations 19		(985,544)		(155,084)
Interest paid		(24,548)		(¥)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(1,010,092)		(155,084)
Investing activities				
Purchase of intangible assets	(12,025)		(102,744)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles	21,300		(#0.	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(774,962)		(=)	
Net cash used in investing activities	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(765,687)	2	(102,744)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of shares	5		250,000	
Proceeds of new bank loans	2,000,000		:•::	
Net cash generated from financing activities		2,000,000		250,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		224,221		(7,828)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		35,915		43,743
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		260,136		35,915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Unichem Laboratories Limited is a limited company incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Studio 8b, Ard Gaoithe Commercial Centre, Ard Gaoithe Business Park, Cashel Road, Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest ϵ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Although the balance sheet shows a net current liabilities position the Company is financially supported by its Parent company and as such the directors consider it to be a going concern and have prepared the accounts on that basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets comprise in the main licence submission fees which are amortised over their estimated useful economic life (expected to be about 5 years) from commencement of marketing. An annual impairment test is applied to ensure that the remaining value in each asset can be realised.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold

Over the term of the lease

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Leases

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 31 December 2014 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Taxation

Current tax including Irish corporation tax and foreign taxes is provided on the company's taxable profits at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet

1.14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Turnover		
Product sales	752,337	239,659
Licence sales	46,136	31,505
	(
	798,473	271,164

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
		2017 €	2016 €
	Europe	798,473	271,164 =====
4	Operating loss		
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2017 €	2016 €
	operating loss for the year is stated after charging (crediting).	C	C
	Exchange losses	1,678	4,975
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial	0.000	10.000
	statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	9,300 788	10,000
	Amortisation of intangible assets	/88 106,499	787 84,494
	Loss on disposal of intangible assets	110,006	04,494
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	425,854	191,491
	cost of floring revogation and emperate	=====	====
5	Employees		
	There were no employees during the year.		
	The directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2016: €nil).		
6	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017	2016
		€	ϵ
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	24,548	Ę.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

		2017	2016
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the rate of tax as follows:	€ e profit or loss and	€ the standard
		2017 €	2016 €
	Loss before taxation	(145,508)	(275,875
	Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 12.50% (2016 - 12.50%) Movement in tax losses	(18,189) 18,189	(34,484) 34,484
	Tax expense for the year	*	-
	There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.		
	Intangible fixed assets		
	Current financial year	Licence :	submission fees
	Cost		€
	At 1 April 2016		1.044.001
	Additions - separately acquired		1,044,981 12,025
	Disposals		(154,366)
	At 31 March 2017		902,640
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		211,377
	Amortisation charged for the year		106,499
]	Disposals		(23,060)
	At 31 March 2017		294,816
•	Carrying amount		
4	At 31 March 2017		607,824
	At 31 March 2016		833,604

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Contin	Intangible fixed assets
Licence submissio	Prior financial year
	Cost
942	At 1 April 2015
102	Additions - separately acquired
1,044	At 31 March 2016
	Amortisation and impairment
100	At 1 April 2015
126	Amortisation charged for the year
84	
211	At 31 March 2016
, 	Carrying amount
833	At 31 March 2016
(At 31 March 2015
815	At 31 Water 2013
	m
	Tangible fixed assets
Land and buildings land	Current financial year
Land and buildings lease	
Land and bundings least	
Land and bundings least	Cost
Land and bundings least	At 1 April 2016
11	At 1 April 2016
11 774	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017
786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment
11 774	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016
786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment
786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016
774 786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 March 2017
774 786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year
11 774 786	At 1 April 2016 Additions At 31 March 2017 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2016 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 March 2017 Carrying amount

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9	Tangible fixed assets			(Continued)
	Prior financial year		Land and buil	ldings leasehold
				ϵ
	Cost At 1 April 2015			11,810
	At 31 March 2016			11,810
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2015 Depreciation charged in the year			3,018 787
	At 31 March 2016			3,805
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2016			8,005
	At 31 March 2015			8,792
10	Stocks			
			2017	2016
			€	ϵ
	Finished goods and goods for resale		341,090	132,765
				
11	Debtors		2015	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 €	2016 €
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income		169,753 3,967	113,479

			173,720	113,479
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		Notes	2017 €	2016 €
				C
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	13	2,000,000 25,028	3,381
	Amounts due to group undertakings		312,930	1,241,541
	Accruals		108,696	15,043
			2,446,654	1,259,965
			2,113,021	-,,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

13	Loans and overdrafts	2017 €	2016 €
	Bank loans	2,000,000	*
	Payable within one year	2,000,000	-

The bank loans are secured/guaranteed by a standby letter of credit supported by Unichem Laboratories Limited (India), the company's parent. The parent company has confirmed that it will continue to provide this support for the foreseeable future. The loans bear interest at EURO LIBOR plus 150 bps % per annum and are repayable in full on demand. Interest is payable on a quarterly basis.

14 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	ϵ	€
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	169,753	113,479
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	260,136	35,915
	£	
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	2,446,654	1,244,922

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, accruals and amounts owed to group undertakings.

15 Share capital

	2017	2016
	€	ϵ
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid equity		
1,250,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	1,250,000	1,250,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

16	Profit and loss reserves		
		2017	2016
		ϵ	ϵ
	At the beginning of the year	(1,386,197)	(1,110,322)
	Loss for the year	(145,508)	(275,875)
	At the end of the year	(1,531,705)	(1,386,197)

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

17 Related party transactions

During the year Niche Generics Limited, a fellow subsidiary company, recharged product licence costs of €nil (2016: €70,074) to the company. During the year Niche Generics Limited also recharged staff costs and associated expenses of €112,888 (2016: €114,923) to the company. During the year, the company in the normal course of business purchased goods from Niche Generics Limited for an amount of €12,925 (2016: €36,807) and made licence sales for an amount of €46,136 (2016: €31,505) to Niche Generics Limited. At 31 March 20167 the company owed €nil (2016: €888,101) to Niche Generics Limited.

During the year the company in the normal course of business purchased goods from Unichem Laboratories Limited, the parent company, for an amount of €576,555 (2016: €87,598). At 31 March 2017 the company owed €312,930 (2016: €388,394) to Unichem Laboratories Limited and was owed €nil (2016: €34,954) by Unichem Laboratories Limited.

18 Controlling party

The directors regard the company's parent company, Unichem Laboratories Limited (a company incorporated in India with a registered office address at Unichem Bhavan, Prabhat Estate, Off. S. V. Road, Jogeshwari (West), Mumbai - 400 102), as the ultimate controlling party of the company.

19 Cash generated from operations

	2017	2016
	€	€
Loss for the year after tax	(145,508)	(275,875)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	24,548	*
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	110,006	×
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	106,499	84,494
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	788	787
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(208,325)	(30,903)
(Increase) in debtors	(60,241)	(50,648)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(813,311)	117,061
Cash absorbed by operations	(985,544)	(155,084)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

20 Approval of financial statements

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016
p.	ϵ	€	€	2010
Turnover	·	C	e	E
Sales of goods		798,473		271,164
		150,175		271,104
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	132,765		101,862	
Finished goods purchases	634,179		222,394	
Closing stock of finished goods	(341,090)		(132,765)	
		(425,854)		(191,491)
				=11-5
Gross profit	46.67%	372,619	29.38%	79,673
Administrative expenses		(493,579)		(355,548)
•		(120,012)		(555,510)
Operating loss		(120,960)		(275,875)
Interest payable and similar charges				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(24,548)		=
Loss before taxation	18.22%	(145,508)	101.74%	(275,875)

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	€
Administrative expenses		
Rent re licences and other	5,380	5,380
Property repairs and maintenance	1,850	995
Insurance	3,487	660
Travelling expenses	15,941	42,849
Licence submission fees	44,509	25,295
Professional subscriptions	170	174
Legal and professional fees	1,925	509
Consultancy fees	159,666	172,234
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	*	5,385
Audit fees	9,300	10,000
Bank charges	31,674	67
Printing and stationery	220	21
Sundry expenses	486	1,723
Amortisation	106,499	84,494
Depreciation	788	787
Profit or loss on disposal of intangible assets (non exceptional)	110,006	·
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	1,678	4,975

	493,579	355,548