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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors of Alkem Laboratories Limited

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

At the request of Alkem Laboratories Limited, the Ultimate Holding Company of ThePharmanetwork, LLC ('TPN' or 'the Company'), a New Jersey limited liability company, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (hereinafter referred to as "the TPN Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements"), prepared and presented solely to facilitate the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate Holding Company – Alkem Laboratories Limited, in terms of section 129(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and in accordance with the requirements of the Schedule III to the Act.

These financial statements/financial information are "special purpose financial statements/financial information" and do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with the local laws in which the Entity is incorporated.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Ultimate Holding Company and the TPN Group's management are responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that gives a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the TPN Group in accordance with the accounting policies followed by the Ultimate Holding Company – Alkem Laboratories Limited, in preparing its consolidated financial statements ("Group Accounting Policies") and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and in particular SA 800 'Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks'. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Independent Auditor's Report *(Continued)*

Alkem Laboratories Limited

Auditor's Responsibility *(Continued)*

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of these financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give true and fair view 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of these consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Group Accounting Policies of Alkem Laboratories Limited and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the TPN Group as at 31 March 2019 and its consolidated profits (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1B – 1.1 to these Consolidated Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. These financial statements/financial information are "special purpose financial statements/financial information" and do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with the local laws in which the Entity is incorporated and are prepared for the sole purpose of consolidation of the financial statements of the TPN Group with the Ultimate Holding Company – Alkem Laboratories Limited.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No:048648

Mumbai
Date: 29 May 2019

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

Particulars	*Note No.*	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	*3.1*	379,832	355,573
(b) Goodwill	*3.27*	857,098	857,098
(c) Other Intangible assets	*3.1*	1,974,611	2,433,955
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	*3.2*	196,584	-
Total non-current assets		3,408,125	3,646,626
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	*3.3*	48,210,809	52,769,025
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	*3.4*	94,412,555	76,411,636
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	*3.5*	2,067,769	6,123,632
(iii) Loans	*3.6*	-	25,935
(iv) Other financial assets	*3.7*	19,645,373	14,920,136
(c) Other current assets	*3.8*	1,431,715	365,421
Total current assets		165,768,221	150,615,785
TOTAL ASSETS		169,176,346	154,262,411
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Member's Capital	*3.9*	9,561,556	9,561,556
(b) Other Equity	*3.10*	67,606,154	57,683,323
Total Equity		77,167,710	67,244,879
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	*3.11*	9,103,227	19,000,000
(ii) Trade payables			
dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	*3.12*	-	-
dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	*3.12*	77,184,002	63,798,290
(iii) Other financial liabilities	*3.13*	4,397,427	3,176,688
(b) Provisions	*3.14*	1,307,258	1,030,379
(c) Other Current Liabilities	*3.15*	16,722	12,175
Total current liabilities		92,008,636	87,017,532
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		169,176,346	154,262,411

Significant Accounting Policies	*1B*
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	*3*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No: 048648

Mumbai
29 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

S Venkatesh
Director

John Dilaway
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA
29 May 2019

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

Particulars	*Note No.*	For the Year ended 31 March 2019	For the Year ended 31 March 2018
		USD	USD
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from Operations	*3.16*	257,283,532	188,435,310
Total Income		257,283,532	188,435,310
2 Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	*3.17*	8,473,758	13,084,814
(b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		189,394,862	125,653,120
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	*3.18*	2,711,298	(6,542,447)
(d) Employee benefits expense	*3.19*	7,262,271	6,463,758
(e) Finance Costs	*3.20*	764,217	497,574
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	*3.1*	552,202	477,692
(g) Other expenses	*3.21*	38,202,094	35,998,912
Total Expenses		247,360,702	175,633,423
3 Profit before tax (1) - (2)		9,922,830	12,801,887
4 Tax expenses (refer note 1.16)	*3.5B*	-	-
5 Profit for the year (3) - (4)		9,922,830	12,801,887
6 Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total of Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		-	-
7 Total Comprehensive Income for the year (5) + (6)		9,922,830	12,801,887
8 Basic and diluted earnings per unit	*3.25*	0.15	0.19

Significant Accounting Policies *1B*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements *3*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No: 048648

Mumbai
29 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

S Venkatesh
Director

John Dilaway
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA
29 May 2019

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2019

USD

(a) Member's capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 No. of Shares	As at 31 March 2019 Amount	As at 31 March 2018 No. of Shares	As at 31 March 2018 Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	66,501,766	9,561,556	66,501,766	9,561,556
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	66,501,766	9,561,556	66,501,766	9,561,556

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	USD Retained Earnings	USD Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2017	44,881,436	44,881,436
Total Comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018		
Profit for the year	12,801,887	12,801,887
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	57,683,323	57,683,323
Total Comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019		
Profit for the year	9,922,830	9,922,830
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	67,606,154	67,606,154

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity as follows:

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to statutory reserve and dividends distributed to members.

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No: 048648

Mumbai
29 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

S Venkatesh
Director

John Dillaway

John Dilaway
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA
29 May 2019

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019 USD	Year ended 31 March 2018 USD
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities		
Profit before Tax	9,922,830	12,801,887
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	552,202	477,692
Interest expense	764,217	497,574
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	11,239,249	13,777,153
Adjustments for :		
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	4,558,216	(12,451,917)
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(18,000,919)	(37,638,284)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(5,765,597)	4,752,603
Increase in Trade Payables	13,385,714	19,225,568
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	1,225,286	(1,214,342)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	276,879	(158,101)
Cash generated from / (used in) Operations	6,918,828	(13,707,320)
Less: Income taxes paic	-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	6,918,828	(13,707,320)
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(117,117)	(312,523)
Investment in venture capital funds	(196,584)	-
Net cash (used in) Investing activities	(313,701)	(312,523)
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities		
Repayment / proceeds from current borrowings	(9,896,773)	19,000,000
Interest paid	(764,217)	(497,574)
Net cash (used in) / generated from Financing activities	(10,660,990)	18,502,426
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,055,863)	4,482,583
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,123,632	1,641,049
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,067,769	6,123,632

Notes :

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - "Statement of Cash Flows"

2. Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) during the year.

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2019

USD

Debt reconciliation in accordance with Ind AS 7

Particulars	Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	Current borrowings
As at 1 April 2017	-	-
Cash flows (net)	-	19,000,000
As at 31 March 2018	-	19,000,000
Cash flows (net)	-	(9,896,773)
As at 31 March 2019	-	9,103,227

Significant Accounting Policies **Note 1B**
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements **Note 3**

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No: 048648

Mumbai
29 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

John Dillaway

S Venkatesh
Director

John Dilaway
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA
29 May 2019

1A General Information

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC (the "Company") is engaged in development, marketing, licensing of generic pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API). The Company's product line has grown to approximately twenty different products sold in various strengths and sizes which are sold to major drug wholesalers, drug chains, mass merchandisers, supermarket pharmacies and managed care companies in the United States. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiary (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group Company').

1B Significant Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the Group accounting policies as adopted by its Ultimate Holding Company, Alkem Laboratories Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Alkem") which is as per the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act, to the extent applicable.

These consolidated financial statements are "special purpose financial statements/financial information" and do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with the local laws in which the Company is incorporated and are prepared for the sole purpose of consolidation of the Ind AS financial statements of the Group with Alkem.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in United States Dollar ("USD") except for unit data, per unit data and all the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest USD unless otherwise stated.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in **Note 2**. Actual results could differ from those 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Group presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:
a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current

c) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

The Pharma Network, LLC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
for the year ended 31st March 2019

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements: *(Continued)*

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities it controls, both unilaterally and jointly.

(a) Accounting for Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statement from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.
The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and profits/losses, unless cost/revenue cannot be recovered.

The details of the subsidiary consolidated is as below:

Name of Subsidiaries	Principal place of Business	% of Shareholding and voting power	
		As at March 31 2019	As at March 31 2018
Ascend Laboratories, LLC	United Stated of America	100%	100%

(b) Transaction eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(c) Business Combination

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Group accounts for these business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.
The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships with the acquiree. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured subsequently and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Business combination between entities under common control is accounted using pooling of interest method of accounting. Under pooling of interest method of accounting, none of the assets or liabilities are restated to their fair values. Instead, the acquirer incorporates carrying values from the date on which the business combination between entities under common control occurred.

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Chartered Accountants

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and Measurement

a) Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date.

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

c) Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

d) Cost of Items of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under other non-current assets.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment (PPE) is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

iii) Depreciation and amortisation:

Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation and amortisation is computed using the straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. Maintenance, repairs, and renewals that neither materially add to the value of the property, nor appreciably prolong its life, are charged to expense as incurred. Gains and losses on dispositions of assets are included in

Tangible Assets	Useful Life
Leasehold improvements	7 - 39 years
Plant and Machinery	5 - 7 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years

1.4 Intangible Assets:

I. Recognition and measurement

Research and development	Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.
Goodwill	Goodwill is initially recognised based on the accounting policy for business combinations (refer note 1.2 (c)). These assets are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually.
Other intangible assets	Other intangible assets, such as computer software and trademarks and patents, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any 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. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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Chartered Accountants

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.4 Intangible Assets: *(Continued)*

III. Amortisation

The Group amortizes intangible assets with finite lives over their estimated useful lives and reviews them for impairment annually or whenever impairment exists. The Group continually evaluates whether events or changes in circumstances might indicate that the remaining estimated useful life of long-lived assets may warrant revision, or that the remaining balance may not be recoverable. When factors indicate that long-lived assets should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows in measuring whether the long-lived asset should be written down to fair value. Measurement of the amount of impairment would be based on generally accepted valuation methodologies, as deemed appropriate.

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

Intangible Assets	Useful Life
Computer Software	3 Years
Other Intangible assets	15 Years

1.5 Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than 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. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. 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.

1.6 Operating Leases/ Finance lease:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the

Operating Lease: Lease rentals are charged or recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increase.

Finance Lease: Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's policy on borrowing costs.

1.7 Financial instruments

Recognition initial measurement:
Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial Assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost;
- FVOCI -debt investment;
- FVOCI -equity investment; or
- FVTPL

B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

The Pharma Network, LLC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
for the year ended 31st March 2019

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.7 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

• the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

• how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;

• the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

• how managers of the business are compensated -e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

• the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

• contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

• terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

• prepayment and extension features; and

• terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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The Pharma Network, LLC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
for the year ended 31st March 2019

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.7 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial 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 in which the Group neither transfers not retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.
The Group also derecognises a financial liability when it terms are modified and the cash flow under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

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1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.9 Inventories:

a) Raw Materials and Packing Materials are valued at cost, if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. If the decline in price of materials indicate that the cost of finished goods exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value; cost is calculated on moving weighted average basis.

b) Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost (on Moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. In respect of finished goods, cost includes materials, appropriate share of utilities and other overheads. Trading Goods are valued at lower of cost (on Moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

c) Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.10 Revenue Recognition:

Sale of Goods:

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

a) Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, allowances, chargebacks, rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts, chargebacks, rebates, probable saleable and non-saleable return of goods from the customers. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

b) Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

c) Revenue (including in respect of insurance or other claims, etc.) is recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the ultimate collection will be made.

d) Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

1.11 Foreign currencies

i. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is USD.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

• equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);

• a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and

• qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

1B Significant Accounting Policies: *(Continued)*

1.12 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Group in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which they are incurred.

1.13 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognised if as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

1.14 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

1.15 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank including fixed deposits (having original maturity of less than 3 months), cheques in hand and cash in hand.

1.16 Income Taxes

A Single member liability company is a disregarded entity for tax purposes and income and losses are reported on the sole owner's tax return. Therefore, no provision or liability for income taxes has been included in financial statements.

1.17 Segment reporting

The Group operates in one reportable business segment i.e. "Pharmaceuticals".

1.18 Employee Benefits:

Defined Contribution Plan:

Group's contribution for the year paid/payable to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group's contribution towards employee fund for eligible employees are considered to be defined contribution plan for which the Group made contribution on monthly basis.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
for the year ended 31st March 2019

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group prepares its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS as issued by the MCA, the application of which often requires judgments to be made by management when formulating the Group's financial position and results. The Directors are required to adopt those accounting policies most appropriate to the Group's circumstances for the purpose of presenting fairly the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

In determining and applying accounting policies, judgment is often required in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the reported results or net asset position of the Group should it later be determined that a different choice would be more appropriate.

Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions discussed below to be its critical accounting estimates and, accordingly, provide an explanation of each below. The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Group's disclosure of significant accounting policies which are provided in Note 1 to these consolidated financial statements, 'Significant accounting policies'.

a. Estimation of useful life

The useful life used to amortise or depreciate intangible assets or property, plant and equipment respectively relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

b. Provision for trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their amortised cost as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

c. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

d. Product Returns and Other Allowances

In the pharmaceutical industry, customers are normally granted the right to return product for credit if the product has not been used prior to its expiration date. The Group's return policy typically allows product returns for products within a twelve month window from six months prior to the expiration date and up to six months after the expiration date. The Group accrues 1% of WAC at the time of invoicing. This percentage was determined based on actual return rate history. The Group estimates the level of sales that will ultimately be returned, pursuant to its return policy, and records a related allowance at the time of sale. These amounts are deducted from gross sales to determine net revenues. These estimates take into consideration historical returns of the products and the Group's future expectations. The Group periodically reviews the allowances established for returns and adjusts them based on actual experience, as necessary. The primary factors considered in estimating potential product returns include shelf life and expiration date of each product and historical levels of expired product returns. If the Group becomes aware of any returns due to product quality related issues, this information is used to estimate an additional allowance. The Group provides for an allowance related to returns resulting from product recalls, in the period that such recalls occur. The amount of actual product return could be either higher or lower than the amounts provided. Changes in these estimates, if any, would be recorded in the income statement in the period the change is determined. If the Group over or under estimates the quantity of product that will ultimately be returned, there may be a material impact to its financial statements.

Sales discounts such as prompt payment discounts are provided for at the time of sale based on each customers payment terms. Trade discounts are provided at the time of invoice or via a customer deduction.

Customer Rebates and Admin Fees are accrued for at the time of invoice, based on direct and indirect purchases. If the purchases are direct (purchases made by end use customers directly from the Company), the rebates are recognised when products are purchased by customer and a periodic credit is given. For indirect purchases (purchases by end use customers through wholesale customers), the rebates are recognised based on the terms with such customer and validated against available chargeback data. Medicaid rebates are accrued at the time of invoice based on the historical payment data the Company receives from the 3rd Party Rebate Processors, CIS which mangages the reporting of the final dispensing of the products by a pharmacy to a benefit plan participant.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*(Continued)*

d. Product Returns and Other Allowances *(Continued)*

Shelf stock adjustments are sometimes required as per contractual agreements which are known at the time of the decision to make a price change. Factors considered when recording an allowance for shelf stock adjustments include estimated launch dates of competing products based on market intelligence, estimated decline in market price of products based on historical experience and input from customers, and levels of inventory held by customers at the date of the pricing adjustments.

e. Chargebacks:

The Company considers the following factors in the determination of estimates of sales chargebacks:

i) The historical data of chargebacks as a percentage of sales, as well as actual chargeback reports received from primary wholesaler customers are analyzed on a monthly basis.

ii) Volume of all products sold to wholesaler customers and the average chargeback rates for the prior 60 days as compared to the previous months prior 60 day average.

iii) The Company utilizes data on remaining inventories on hand at primary wholesaler customers at the end of each reporting period in the calculation of estimates for analytical reporting and audit purposes.

iv) The sales trends, wholesale acquisition cost (WAC), the contract prices with the retailers, chain stores, managed care organizations (end-users), and wholesaler customer's contract prices.

Such estimated amounts, in addition to certain other allowances, are deducted from the Company's gross sales to determine net revenues. The amount of actual chargebacks claimed could be either higher or lower than the amounts accrued. Changes in estimates, if any, would be recorded in the income statement in the period the change is determined. If the Company materially over or under estimates the amount that will ultimately be charged back to it by its wholesale customers, there could be a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The reasonableness of each reserve is reviewed on a monthly basis.

f. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for the financial reporting purposes. Central corporate treasury team works with various banks for determining appropriate fair value of derivative assets and liabilities. Central treasury team reports to the Chief Financial Officer. In estimating the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.

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3 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Other Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress

	Property, pland and equipment				Other Intangible assets			Capital work in progress
	Leasehold Land	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total	Computer Software	Technology	Total	
At Cost								
As at 1 April 2017	118,935	75,078	116,289	310,302	149,104	2,416,938	2,566,042	715,356
Additions	3,337	3,997	219,241	226,575	801,305	-	801,305	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715,356
As at 31 March 2018	122,272	79,075	335,530	536,877	950,409	2,416,938	3,367,347	-
Additions	-	-	105,211	105,211	11,906	-	11,906	
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31 March 2019	122,272	79,075	440,741	642,088	962,315	2,416,938	3,379,253	-
Depreciation and Amortisation								
As at 1 April 2017	12,142	22,230	82,739	117,111	129,580	390,312	519,892	-
Depreciation/amortisation charge for the year	7,474	12,445	44,274	64,193	218,388	195,112	413,500	-
As at 31 March 2018	19,616	34,675	127,013	181,304	347,968	585,424	933,392	-
Depreciation/amortisation charge for the year	7,698	12,388	60,866	80,952	276,138	195,112	471,250	-
As at 31 March 2019	27,314	47,063	187,879	262,256	624,106	780,536	1,404,642	-
Net Book Value								
As at 31 March 2018	102,656	44,400	208,517	355,573	602,441	1,831,514	2,433,955	-
As at 31 March 2019	94,958	32,012	252,862	379,832	338,209	1,636,402	1,974,611	-

Notes:

1. Refer Note 3.20 (b) for contractual commitments with respect to property plant and equipments.
2. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation expense	80,952	64,193
Amortisation expense	471,250	413,500
Total	552,202	477,693

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
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	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
3.2	**Investments:**		
	Investment in venture capital fund (unquoted)	196,584	-
	TOTAL	196,584	-
3.3	**Inventories:**		
	Raw and packing materials	4,062,552	5,909,470
	Work-in-progress	629,407	740,768
	Finished goods	5,000,269	9,426,862
	Stock-in Trade	38,518,581	36,691,925
	TOTAL	48,210,809	52,769,025

Note: The Group follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non moving, expired and non saleable inventory. Write down of inventory for the year ended 31 March 2019 is USD 2,210,947 (31 March 2018: USD 3,122,052)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
3.4	**Trade Receivables:**		
	(Unsecured)		
	Considered good	94,412,555	76,411,636
	Credit impaired	28,659	11,331
	Less: Loss allowances	(28,659)	(11,331)
	TOTAL	94,412,555	76,411,636
3.5	**Cash and Cash Equivalents:**		
	Balance with Banks:		
	In Current Accounts	2,067,769	6,123,632
	TOTAL	2,067,769	6,123,632
3.6	**Loans:**		
	Current Loans (Unsecured, Considered Good, unless Otherwise stated)		
	Security Deposits	-	25,935
	TOTAL	-	25,935
3.7	**Other Financial Assets:**		
	Other receivables	19,645,373	14,920,136
	TOTAL	19,645,373	14,920,136

Note: Above loans include amount due from related parties USD 19,645,373 (31 March 2018: USD 14,914,323) - Refer Note 3.29

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
3.8	**Other Current Assets**		
	Advance to Suppliers	1,251,008	-
	Prepaid Expenses	180,707	365,421
	TOTAL	1,431,715	365,421

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
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Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
3.9 Member's Capital:		
Member's Capital	9,561,556	9,561,556
TOTAL	9,561,556	9,561,556

(a) Reconciliation of the number of units outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of Units	USD	Number of Units	USD
At the commencement and at the end of the year	66,501,766	9,561,556	66,501,766	9,561,556

(b) Details of members holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the member:	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of Units	USD	Number of Units	USD
S&B Holdings B.V., Netherlands	66,501,766	100%	66,501,766	100%

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
3.10 Other equity		
Retained Earnings:		
At the commencement of the period/year	57,683,323	44,881,436
Add: Profit for the year	9,922,830	12,801,887
At the end of the period/year	67,606,153	57,683,323
Other Comprehensive Income:		
At the commencement of the year	-	-
Add: Profit for the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-
TOTAL	67,606,153	57,683,323
3.11 Borrowings:		
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from Banks	9,103,227	19,000,000
TOTAL	9,103,227	19,000,000

Note: Working Capital loan of USD 9,103,227 (31 March 2018 USD 19,000,000) from bank includes revolving credit line taken on 3 October 2017 ('closing date') by ThePharmaNetwork, LLC (along with Ascend Laboratories, LLC) are secured upto USD 30,000,000 by issue of ABF Revolving Credit Facility by Citi bank NA which is secured by a continuing lien on security interest in all of the Collateral, whether in the form of cash or other property and whether tangible or intangible as well as Inventory, Receivables, Equipment and intellectual property of The Pharma Network, LLC (alongwith Ascend Laboratories, LLC). Interest on this Revolving Credit Facility is payable monthly in arrears on the first business day of each month at a rate equal to 1.55% plus daily LIBOR. This facility will mature three years after the closing date.

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	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
3.12	**Trade Payables:**		
	Trade payables:		
	total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
	total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	**77,184,002**	63,798,290
	TOTAL	**77,184,002**	63,798,290

Note: Above Trade payables include amount due to related parties USD 57,566,282 (31 March 2018: USD 53,623,911) - Refer Note 3.29

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
3.13	**Other Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Employee payables	**1,215,383**	751,712
	Accrual for Expenses	**3,182,044**	2,424,976
	TOTAL	**4,397,427**	3,176,688
3.14	**Provisions:**		
	Provision for anticipated sales returns (refer note 3.26)	**1,307,258**	1,030,379
	TOTAL	**1,307,258**	1,030,379
3.15	**Other Current Liabilities:**		
	Due to statutory authorities	**16,722**	12,175
	TOTAL	**16,722**	12,175

USD

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2019	For the Year ended 31 March 2018
3.16 Revenue from Operations:		
Sale of products	257,235,435	188,435,310
Other operating revenues:		
Bad debts recovered	48,097	-
TOTAL	257,283,532	188,435,310

Disclosure as required under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue as per contracted price	695,040,085	483,424,190
Adjustments:		
Less: Sales return	7,565,293	4,653,744
Less: Chargebacks, discounts & rebates	430,239,357	290,335,136
Revenue from contract with customers	257,235,435	188,435,310
Other operating revenue	48,097	-
Revenue from Operations	257,283,532	188,435,310

3.17 Cost of materials consumed:		
Cost of raw and packing materials consumed	8,473,758	13,084,814
	8,473,758	13,084,814
3.18 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade:		
Opening Stock:		
Finished goods	9,426,862	10,811,113
Stock-in-trade	36,691,925	29,505,995
Work-in-progress	740,768	-
	46,859,555	40,317,108
Less: Closing stock:		
Finished goods	5,000,269	9,426,862
Stock-in-trade	38,518,581	36,691,925
Work-in-progress	629,407	740,768
	44,148,257	46,859,555
TOTAL	2,711,298	(6,542,447)
3.19 Employee Benefits Expense:		
Salaries, wages and bonus	6,360,566	5,591,782
Contribution to employee funds (refer note 3.23)	167,120	169,247
Employees' welfare expenses	734,585	702,729
TOTAL	7,262,271	6,463,758

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Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2019	For the Year ended 31 March 2018
3.20 Finance Cost:		
Interest on borrowings*	**655,338**	449,855
Other borrowing cost	**108,879**	47,719
TOTAL	**764,217**	497,574

* Includes guarantee commission USD Nil (31 March 2018 USD 171,903) on financial guarantee given by the Ultimate Holding Company on loans availed from banks.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2019	For the Year ended 31 March 2018
3.21 Other Expenses:		
Rent (refer note 3.24)	**296,049**	289,697
Rates and taxes	**299,491**	310,300
Insurance	**680,501**	419,556
Marketing and promotions	**503,604**	458,772
Processing charges	**16,596,512**	20,206,322
Selling and distribution expenses	**5,416,411**	4,147,416
Legal and professional Fees	**2,271,397**	2,143,882
Travelling and conveyance	**639,265**	722,311
Repairs:		
- Others	**602,680**	566,467
Communication and printing expenses	**307,640**	378,157
License, registration & technology fees	**38,166**	39,508
Royalty Expenses	**8,824,689**	5,066,837
Miscellaneous expenses	**1,725,689**	1,249,687
TOTAL	**38,202,094**	35,998,912

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
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3.22 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

The State Attorneys' Generals', Marion Diagnostic Center, and United Healthcare Services ('the plaintiffs') had filed complaints against various companies including the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Ascend Laboratories LLC, USA ('Ascend') with the Eastern District of Pennsylvania which alleges a conspiracy between 'Ascend and other parties' for increase in prices, allocate markets, rig bids, and decrease in the production of the product - Nimodipine. Basis the consultation with the legal counsel, the Group's management is of the opinion that it has strong arguments to counter the plaintiffs' allegations and thus believes that the matter will not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for, where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

b) Commitments

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 USD	As at 31 March 2018 USD
1	Uncalled/ Unpaid contribution towards investment in funds	772,917	-

3.23 Disclosure of Employee Benefits

The Company has maintained a 401(k) Safe Harbor Profit Sharing Plan ("Plan") to provide retirement and incidental benefits for its eligible employees. Employees may contribute from 1% to 15% of their annual compensation to the Plan, limited to a maximum annual amount as set periodically by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company contributes 100% of each dollar of elective contributions each eligible participant makes each plan year, up to the limit of 4% of gross pay. All safe harbor contributions vest immediately. The Plan requires that the contribution be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the Group Annuity Contract between the trustee, Merrill Lynch, Bank of America.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019 USD	For the year ended 31 March 2018 USD
- Contribution to 401 (k) Safe Harbor Plan ("Plan")	167,120	169,247

3.24 The Company has entered into non - cancellable operating lease agreements for premises/car/Computers. Rent expenses debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss is as below:

a Operating Lease

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019 USD	For the year ended 31 March 2018 USD
Rent expense	296,049	289,697
Total	296,049	289,697

The future minimum lease payments in respect of the non-cancellable lease agreements as on the year end is as below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019 USD	For the year ended 31 March 2018 USD
Not later than one year	284,596	281,338
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,314,514	1,450,000
Later than five years	-	580,000

USD

3.25 Earnings per unit of common stock

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
Profit /(loss) after tax attributable to members	9,922,830	12,801,887
Weighted average number of units of common stock outstanding during the year (in numbers)	66,501,766	66,501,766
Basic and diluted earnings per unit of common stock	0.15	0.19

3.26 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 37) for provisions is as under:

Provision for anticipated sales return:

The Company as a trade practice, accepts sales return from market which are primarily in the nature of expired or near expiry products. Provision is made for such returns on the basis of historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,030,379	1,188,480
Add: Provision made during the year	5,429,248	2,926,020
Less: Amount used/utilized during the year	(5,152,369)	(3,084,121)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,307,258	1,030,379

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Non current provision	-	-
Current provision	1,307,258	1,030,379
Total	1,307,258	1,030,379

3.27 Impairment testing for cash operating unit (CGU) containing goodwill

Goodwill was assigned on the purchase of Medical Speciality Consultants ('MSC'), LLC for a total of USD 857,098. Contingency payments have been valued based upon the revenues and cash flows from this activity which have remained fairly consistent since the acquisition.

We evaluated goodwill for impairment using cash flow projections for next five years and have determined the value of those cash flows to be in excess of the current carrying value of goodwill. As revenues are forecasted to continue, the Group concluded that a positive assertion can be made from the qualitative assessment that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less that it's carrying amount.

These assumptions are reviewed annually as part of management's budgeting and strategic planning cycles. These estimates may differ from actual results. The values assigned to each of the key assumptions reflect the Management's past experience as their assessment of future trends, and are consistent with external / internal sources of information.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified for above goodwill as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 as the recoverable value of the goodwill exceeded the carrying value.

The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. The Directors have concluded that, given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed its value in use.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31st March 2019

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3.27 Impairment testing for cash operating unit (CGU) containing goodwill *(Continued)*

The table below shows the key assumptions used in the value in use calculations:

Particulars	MSC
Pre-tax adjusted discount rate (in %)	11.94%
Long-term growth rate (in %)	2.00%

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations

Assumptions	How determined
Long-term growth rate	The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Management determines the budgeted growth rates based on past performance and its expectations on market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with industry reports
Pre-tax risk adjusted discount rate	Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
for the year ended 31st March 2019

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3.28 Segment Reporting

Basis for Segmentation
The operations of the Group are limited to one segment viz. Pharmaceutical and related products. The products being sold under this segment are of similar nature and comprises of pharmaceutical products only.

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the internal management reports prepared based on an aggregation of financial information for all entities in the Group (adjusted for intercompany eliminations, adjustments etc.) on a periodic basis.

Entity-wide disclosures
The geographical information analyses the group's revenues and non-current assets by the company's country of domicile (i.e. USA) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets have been based on the geographic location of the assets.

The Group derives external revenue only from its country of domicile i.e. United States of America.

The Group have external revenue from three customers which exceeded 10% of total revenue which accounts for 80.0% and 80.8% for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 respectively.

USD

3.29 Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The Group's principal related parties consist of its ultimate holding company, holding company, key managerial personnel and fellow subsidiaries. The Group's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Group routinely enter into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

A. List of related parties and their relationship

A **Company whose control exists (Ultimate Holding Company)**
Alkem Laboratories Limited — India

B **Company whose control exists (Holding Company)**
S & B Holdings B.V. — Netherlands

Details of Transactions with Related Parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	Key Managerial personnel	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary
1	Repayment of loan given	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	(6,000,000)
2	Purchase of stock in trade	-	126,429,643	-	4,118,260
		-	(114,517,632)	-	(6,613,570)
3	Reimbursement of expenses by	-	1,008,284	-	-
		-	(3,414,486)	-	(33,000)
4	Royalty expense	-	-	-	1,348,915
		-	-	-	-
5	Guarantee commission and reimbursement of SBLC charges	-	-	-	-
		-	(171,903)	-	-
6	Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel				
	Short term employee benefits - Salary and allowances	1,015,340	-	-	-
		(976,000)	-	-	-

The Company's management is of the view that all the related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transactions.

Figures in the brackets are the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Balance due from / to the related Parties as at 31 March 2019

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Total
1	Trade Payables	-	56,889,993	676,289	57,566,283
2	Other receivables	15,346,103	3,956,708	342,563	19,645,373

Balance due from / to the related Parties as at 31 March 2018

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Total
1	Trade payables	-	52,120,282	1,503,629	53,623,911
2	Trade receivables	-	-	76,860	76,860
3	Other receivables	11,965,938	2,948,423	5,775	14,920,136

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31st March 2019

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3.30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

	As at 31st March, 2019							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,067,769	2,067,769	-	-	-	-
Investments	196,584	-	-	196,584	-	196,584	-	196,584
Trade receivable and other financial assets	-	-	114,057,928	114,057,928	-	-	-	-
	196,584	-	116,125,698	116,322,281	-	196,584	-	196,584
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	9,103,227	9,103,227	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	77,184,002	77,184,002	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	-	4,397,427	4,397,427	-	-	-	-
	-	-	90,684,656	90,684,656	-	-	-	-

	As at 31st March, 2018							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,123,632	6,123,632	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	25,935	25,935	-	-	-	-
Trade and other financial assets	-	-	91,331,771	91,331,771	-	-	-	-
	-	-	97,481,338	97,481,338	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings (Including current maturity of Long term borrowings)	-	-	19,000,000	19,000,000	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	63,798,290	63,798,290	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	3,176,688	3,176,688	-	-	-	-
	-	-	85,974,978	85,974,978	-	-	-	-

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors ("Board") 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.

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USD

3.30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

ii Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivable of the Group are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit accrual and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Group'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 Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables.

At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the entire exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is majorly from its country of domicile i.e. United States of America.

At 31 March 2019 the Group had exposure to only one type of counter party i.e. wholesalers. Three customers represented approximately 87% of gross trade receivable balance as on 31 March 2019.

At 31 March 2019, the maximum exposure (net of rebates and chargebacks) to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Country of Domicile	94,412,555	76,411,636
India	3,956,708	2,948,423
	98,369,263	79,360,059

Impairment

As per simplified approach the Group makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivable using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payment and make appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever required.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Neither past due nor impaired	78,272,955	75,980,217
Past due 1–180 days	15,507,423	431,419
Past due more than 180 days	632,177	-
	94,412,555	76,411,636

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balance as at beginning of the year	11,331	35,869
Impairment loss recognised	17,328	-
Amounts written off	-	(24,538)
Balance as at the end of the year	28,659	11,331

Other financial assets

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

USD

3.30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

iii Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

			Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2019	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**2 months or less**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
USD							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Current borrowings	9,103,227	9,103,227	9,103,227	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	77,184,002	77,184,002	77,184,002	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	4,397,427	4,397,427	4,397,427	-	-	-	-

			Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2018	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**2 months or less**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
USD							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Non current borrowings	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	63,798,290	63,798,290	19,673,158	44,125,132	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	3,176,688	3,176,688	3,176,688	-	-	-	-

iv Market risk

Market risk refers to risk of fluctuation in fair values or future cash flows because of changes in market rates or prices. The Group's exposure from market risk is primarily on account of interest rate risk.

USD

3.30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings and fixed income securities. Fixed income securities exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows.

	Carrying amount in USD	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	25,935
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	25,935
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	9,103,227	19,000,000
Total	9,103,227	19,000,000

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would not have any material impact on the equity

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would not have any material impact on the equity.

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31st March 2019

USD

3.31 Capital Management

The Group'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 as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total Borrowings (including current maturities)	9,103,227	19,000,000
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	2,067,769	6,123,632
Adjusted net debt	7,035,458	12,876,368
Total equity	77,167,710	67,244,879
Adjusted equity	77,167,710	67,244,879
Adjusted net debt to total equity ratio	0.09	0.19

3.32 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019:

- Ind AS 116, Leases
The Company is required to adopt Ind AS 116, Leases from 1 April 2019. The Company has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of Ind AS 116 will have on its standalone financial statements, as described below:

Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. It replaces existing leases guidance, Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of offices, warehouse and factory facilities (see Note 3.29a). The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

Previously, the Company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

No significant impact is expected for the Company's finance leases.

Based on the information currently available, the Company estimates that it will recognise additional lease liabilities of USD 1,181,398 as at 1 April 2019.

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31st March 2019

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3.32 Recent accounting pronouncements (Continued)

The Company plans to apply Ind AS 116 initially on 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the Company records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset as an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognised under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

In addition to the above, the following amendments to existing standards have been issued, are not yet effective and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements: This interpretation clarifies how an entity accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business.

- Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments: amendments relating to the classification of particular pre payable financial assets

- Amendments to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits – i.e. in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity. Further Appendix C, uncertainty over income tax treatments has been added to clarify how entities should reflect uncertainties over income tax treatments, in particular when assessing the outcome a tax authority might reach with full knowledge and information if it were to make an examination.

- Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits - The amendment to Ind AS 19 clarifies that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period are calculated using updated actuarial assumptions – i.e. consistent with the calculation of a gain or loss on the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. This amendment also clarifies that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. The entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect is recognized in other comprehensive income (except for amounts included in net interest).

- Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs, clarify that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sadashiv Shetty
Partner
Membership No. 048648

Mumbai
29 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

S Venkatesh
Director

John Dillaway

John Dilaway
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA
29 May 2019