Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Directors' Report
31 March 2018

The directors present their report on Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

1. General information

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:
Cheryl Pinto
Hugh Richard Barry
Meera Nilesh Vanjari

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

The company has not traded during the year, there are no principal activities.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The loss of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to $ (9,492) (2017: $ (8,843)).

Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Review of operations

There were no operating activities during the year.

3. Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Directors' Report
31 March 2018

3. Other items

Future developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited.

Proceedings on behalf of company

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 31 March 2018 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: .....

Dated this ....15th.... day of ....May.... 2018

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	2018	2017
	$	$
Revenue	-	-
Other income	-	-
Other expenses	(5,861)	(5,078)
Finance costs	(3,631)	(3,765)
Profit before income tax	(9,492)	(8,843)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit from continuing operations	(9,492)	(8,843)
Profit for the year	(9,492)	(8,843)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Revaluation changes for property, plant and equipment	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled entities	-	-
Net fair value movements for available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(9,492)	(8,843)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	37,057	688
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		37,057	688
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS		37,057	688
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	16,921	11,060
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		16,921	11,060
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		16,921	11,060
NET ASSETS		20,136	(10,372)
EQUITY			
Issued capital	9	2,119,002	2,079,002
Retained earnings		(2,098,866)	(2,089,374)
		20,136	(10,372)
TOTAL EQUITY		20,136	(10,372)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2018

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2017		2,079,002	(2,089,374)	(10,372)
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity		-	(9,492)	(9,492)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of shares		40,000	-	40,000
Balance at 31 March 2018		2,119,002	(2,098,866)	20,136

2017

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2016		2,079,002	(2,080,531)	(1,529)
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity		-	(8,843)	(8,843)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of shares		-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017		2,079,002	(2,089,374)	(10,372)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,631)	(3,765)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17	(3,631)	(3,765)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issue of shares		40,000	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		40,000	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		36,369	(3,765)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		688	4,453
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	37,057	688

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The financial report covers Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited as an individual entity. Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

These financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises of current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (loss) for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred tax is not provided for the following:

- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period except where the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Currently the entity is not registered for GST.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the rate at the date when fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition or in prior reporting periods are recognised through profit or loss, except where they relate to an item of other comprehensive income or whether they are deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), and the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (IFRS) that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the entity:

AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The entity has adopted AASB 2016-1 from 1 January 2017. The amendments to AASB 112 'Income Taxes' clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

Theentity has adopted AASB 2016-2 from 1 January 2017. The amendments to AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows' require the disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle

The entity has adopted AASB 2017-2 from 1 January 2017. The amendments to AASB 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' clarify that the disclosure requirements of AASB 12 (other than the requirements for summarised information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates) apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale, held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners, or discontinued operations in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

4 Result for the Year

The result for the year was derived after charging / (crediting) the following items:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Finance Costs		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
- Other finance costs	3,631	3,765
Total finance costs	3,631	3,765

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Other expenses:

Impairment of receivables:

5 Income Tax Expense

(a) The major components of tax expense (income) comprise:

(b) Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 28% (2017: 28.5%)	(2,658)	(2,520)
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- non-deductible depreciation and amortisation	-	-
	(2,658)	(2,520)
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
Income tax expense	(2,658)	(2,520)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

5 Income Tax Expense

	2018	2017
	$	$
Weighted average effective tax rate	29 %	29 %

(c) Income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income:

Amounts recognised directly in equity

(d) Amounts recognised directly in equity

Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited or credited to equity.

Current tax	-	-
	-	-

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2018	2017
	$	$
Cash at bank and in hand	37,057	688
	37,057	688

7 Property, plant and equipment

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Office equipment		
At cost	1,998	1,998
Accumulated depreciation	(1,998)	(1,998)
Computer equipment		
At cost	3,288	3,288
Accumulated depreciation	(3,288)	(3,288)
Computer software		
At cost	1,840	1,840
Accumulated depreciation	(1,840)	(1,840)

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

7 Property, plant and equipment

7 Property, plant and equipment continued

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2018				
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2017				
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

8 Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
Current			
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		16,921	11,060

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

9 Issued Capital

	2018 $	2017 $
Ordinary shares	2,119,002	2,079,002

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

9 Issued Capital

(a) Ordinary shares

	2018 No.	2017 No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	2,079,002	2,079,002
Shares issued during the year		
Shares Issued	40,000	-
At the end of the reporting period	2,119,002	2,079,002

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

(b) Capital Management

The key objectives of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and maintain optimal benefits to stakeholders. The Company defines capital as its equity and net debt.

There has been no change to capital risk management policies during the year.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes funding decisions based on the prevailing economic environment and has a number of tools available to manage capital risk. These include maintaining a diversified debt portfolio, the ability to adjust the size and timing of dividends paid to shareholders and the issue of new shares.

The Board monitors a range of financial metrics including return on capital employed and gearing ratios. A key objective of the Company's capital risk management is to maintain compliance with the covenants attached to the Company's debts. Throughout the year, the Company has complied with these covenants.

10 Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

10 Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payable

Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the use of derivatives.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited's activities.

The day-to-day risk management is carried out by Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Board of Directors. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange movements.

The Board of Directors receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period are identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

10 Financial Risk Management

Liquidity risk

obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.

Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

The Company's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Not later than 1 month		1 to 3 months		months to 1 ye
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	$	$	$	$	$
Trade payables	16,920	11,059	-	-	-
Total	16,920	11,059	-	-	-

	months to 1 ye	1 to 5 years	
	2017	2018	2017
	$	$	$
Trade payables	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The utilisation of credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Customers who subsequently fail to meet their credit terms are required to make purchases on a prepayment basis until creditworthiness can be re-established.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Board receives monthly reports summarising the turnover, trade receivables balance and aging profile of each of the key customers individually and the Company's other customers analysed by industry sector as well as a list of customers currently transacting on a prepayment basis or who have balances in excess of their credit limits.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

10 Financial Risk Management

Credit risk

are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

On a geographical basis, the Company has significant credit risk exposures in Australia given the substantial operations in this regions.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

11 Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the year.

Franking account

	2018 $	2017 $
The franking credits available for subsequent financial years at a tax rate of 30%	-	-

The above available balance is based on the dividend franking account at year-end adjusted for:

(a) Franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liabilities;

(b) Franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the year end;

(c) Franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the end of the year.

The impact on the franking credit of the dividends proposed after the end of the reporting period is to reduce it by $ - (2017: $ -).

The ability to use the franking credits is dependent upon the Company's future ability to declare dividends.

12 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited during the year are as follows:

	2018 $	2017 $

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

12 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

	2018	2017
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	-	-

13 Auditors' Remuneration

	2018	2017
	$	$
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements of subsidiaries	3,861	3,256
Total	3,861	3,256

14 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the company:

Level 2 measurements

All Plant and equipment have been fully depreciated

Level 3 measurements

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Total gains or losses for the year		
Recognised in profit or loss - other income / other expenses - realised	-	-
Other movements		
Sales	-	-
Balance at end of year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

14 Fair Value Measurement

Level 3 measurements

* There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use. There are currently no assets measured at fair value.

15 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017:None).

16 Related Parties

(a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The ultimate parent entity, which exercises control over the Company, is Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (India) Pty Ltd which is incorporated in India and owns 100% of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited.

Key management personnel - refer to Note 12.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

				Balance outstanding			
	Purchases	Sales	Other	Owed to the company	Owed by the company	Provision for bad debts	Bad debts expenses
KMP related parties							
Subsidiaries							
Controlling entities							
Purchase of Shares	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

17 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Profit for the year	(9,492)	(8,843)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	5,861	5,078
Cashflows from operations	(3,631)	(3,765)

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

There were no changes in liabilities arising from financial activities

(c) Non-cash financing and investing activities

There were no non cash financial and investing activities

	2018	2017
	$	$
Purchase of subsidiary using shares	-	-

18 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on by the board of directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

19 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited
Suite 1503 Level 15 , 14 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000

rosenfeld kant

Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Chartered Accountants
ABN: 74 057 092 046

Level 24, Tower 2
101 Grafton Street
Bondi Junction NSW 2022

PO BOX 86
Bondi Junction NSW 1355

Phone: +61 2 9375 1200
Fax: +61 2 9389 6695
www.roskant.com.au

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Independent Audit Report to the members of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2018 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the

going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

Raul Valois CA

Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Partner

Location Bondi Junction

Dated 15 May 2018

Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Chartered Accountants
ABN: 74 057 092 046

Level 24, Tower 2
101 Grafton Street
Bondi Junction NSW 2022

PO BOX 86
Bondi Junction NSW 1355

Phone: +61 2 9375 1200
Fax: +61 2 9389 6695
www.roskant.com.au

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

23 116 922 500

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Australia) Pty Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2018, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Raul Valois CA
Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Partner

Date 15 May 2018

Bondi Junction

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.