### **Financial Statements**

March 31, 2016

# Natco Pharma (Canada) Inc. Year Ending March 31, 2016

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#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Shareholders Natco Pharma (Canada) Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Natco Pharma (Canada) Inc., which comprise the balance sheets as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 and the Statements of income and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Natco Pharma (Canada) Inc. as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 and the result of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Vaughan, Ontario April 18, 2016 KT Partners LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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#### **Balance Sheet**

#### As At March 31, 2016

	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash		\$ 2,599 \$	2,450
Accounts receivable, net of allowances		432,894	5,794
Finished goods inventory	2.	349,540	72,684
Government remittances receivable		14,394	13,459
Prepaid expense		13,085	9,304
Total Current Assets		812,512	103,691
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated amortization	3.	21,788	23,363
Total Assets		\$ 834,300 \$	127,054
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity  Current Liabilities  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Due to related parties  Other current liabilities		\$ 184,036 \$ 138 49,941	98,219 496 -
Current Liabilities  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Due to related parties		\$ 138	
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to related parties Other current liabilities		\$ 138 49,941	496
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to related parties Other current liabilities  Total Current Liabilities	5.	\$ 138 49,941	496
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to related parties Other current liabilities  Total Current Liabilities  Equity Share capital	5.	138 49,941 234,115	496 - 98,715
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to related parties Other current liabilities  Total Current Liabilities  Equity	5.	138 49,941 234,115 2,563,835	98,715 1,240,835

#### **Statement of Income**

#### Year Ending March 31, 2016

	Note	2016	2015
Revenue			
Goods and services	\$	719,684 \$	14,259
Other revenue		14,032	6,134
Total revenue		733,716	20,393
Purchases/materials	4.	140,192	2,883
Cost of goods sold		140,192	2,883
Gross profit		593,524	17,510
Operating expenses			
Computer-related expenses	\$	15,722 \$	10,525
Freight outward		9,315	620
Insurance		7,029	9,221
Marketing		185,895	6,437
Office expenses		39,546	19,539
Other operating expenses		7,583	1,505
Professional fees audit		7,000	3,500
Professional fees other		17,933	27,758
Regulatory expenses		343,333	324,795
Rental		84,374	59,552
Retainer fees sales team		123,915	106,739
Salaries and wages		369.628	270,715
Travel expenses		35,144	31,414
Utilities		3,848	3,264
Wholesaler upcharge		27,159	
Write off of expired inventory		51,371	
Total operating expenses		1,328,795	875,584
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization		(735,271)	(858,074)
Amortization of tangible assets		8,754	10,458
Interest and bank charges		5,109	1,576
Prompt payment incentive		2,020	-
Net loss	\$	(751,154) \$	(870,108)

#### **Statement of Retained Earnings**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Retained earnings (deficit)	\$ (1,212,496) \$	(342,388)
Net income (loss)	(751,154)	(870,108)
Retained earnings (deficit)	\$ (1,963,650) \$	(1,212,496)

#### **Statement of Cash Flows**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

	Note	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss) for the period	\$	(751,154) \$	(870,108)
Depreciation and amortization		8,754	10,458
(Increase) (decrease in receivables		(427,100)	(5,794)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(276,856)	(45,257)
(Increase) decrease in government remittances receivable		(935)	11,563
(Increase) decrease in other current assets		(3,781)	(5,359)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses		85,818	46,823
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties		(358)	496
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		49,941	(4,333)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(1,315,671)	(861,511)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Capital additions		(7,180)	(3,932)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Increase (decrease) in other equity		1,323,000	863,898
OTHER ACTIVITIES: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		2,450	3,995
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	2,599 \$	2,450

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. Place of incorporation, principal business and basis of presentation

Natco Pharma (Canada) Inc. (the "company") is incorporated on November 7, 2012 under the Canada Business Corporation Act. The company is in the business of importing and selling Health Care Pharmaceutical products in Canada.

The accounting policies of the company are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant.

#### b. Revenue recognition

Sales revenue is recognized in accordance with industry practice which is when all the risks and benefits of ownership of products have been transferred to customers under executed sales agreements.

#### c. Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

#### d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes short-term investments and highly liquid investments in money market instruments which are carried at the lower of cost and market value with a maturity date of three months or less from the acquisition date. These are valued at cost which approximates market value.

#### e. Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Amortization is provided for using the declining balance method over the estimated useful lives as follows for the major classes of assets:

	Rate
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	20.00
Computer equipment	55.00

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

#### f. Impairment of long lived assets

In the event that facts and circumstances indicate that the company's long-lived assets may be impaired, an evaluation of recoverability would be performed. Such an evaluation entails comparing the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset to the asset's carrying amount to determine if a write down to market value or discounted cash flow value is required. The company considers that no circumstances exist that would require such an evaluation.

#### g. Income taxes

The company follows the income taxes payable method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, only current income tax assets and liabilities are recognized. Current income taxes, to the extent unpaid or recoverable, shall be recognized as a liability or asset. Current income tax liabilities and assets are measured using enacted tax rates.

#### h. Financial instruments

The company initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions. The company subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized costs, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair market value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net Income.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, term deposits and accounts receivable.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include the bank overdraft, the bank loan, accounts payable, amounts due to directors and officers and long-term debt.

The company has no financial assets measured at fair market value and has not elected to carry any financial asset or liability at fair value.

The company recognizes its transaction costs in net income in the period incurred except for financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value. The carrying amount of these instruments are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance.

For secured lines of credit annual transaction costs are treated as prepaid expenses and amortized over one year period. Non-recurring costs to initiate a line of credit are expensed as incurred.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

#### i. Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated to Canadian dollars as follows:

- At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue or expense is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date.
- At year end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated by using the exchange rate in
  effect and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included in income in the current
  year value.

#### j. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and may have impact on future periods.

#### 2. Inventories

Inventory consists of the following:

	2016	2015
Finished goods inventory	\$ 349,540 \$	72,684

#### 3. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

			2016	2015
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	\$ 24,230 \$	(9,727) \$	14,503 \$	16,711
Computer equipment	22,895	(15,610)	7,285	6,652
Total	\$ 47,125 \$	5 (25,337) \$	21,788 \$	23,363

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 4. Related party transactions

During the year the company purchased approximately \$ 118,088 (2014 - \$ 20,522) of finished goods from its shareholder. These purchases were made in normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. As at March 31, 2016 there was an amount payable in respect of such transaction of Nil (2014 - Nil).

#### 5. Shareholders' equity

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Class A shares

Unlimited number of Class B shares

Issued and outstanding shares

	2016	2015
Class A shares - Issued 2,582,681 shares	\$ 2,563,835 \$	1,240,835
Issued 2,555,613 Class A shares to Natco Pharma Ltd. for cash		
Issued 8,222 Class A shares issued to Madhusudhan Venkatachari for cash		
Issued 18,846 Class A shares issued to Madhusudhan Venkatachari as Sweat Equity		

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 6. Income taxes

The Company's reported income tax expense is calculated in accordance with applicable income tax rules. The income tax expense therefore differs from the application of statutory rates to reported income as a result of the following tax reconciliation items:

	2016	2015
Statutory tax rate	26.5 %	26.5 %
Computed "expected" taxes (recovery)	\$ (199,056) \$	(230,579)
Increase (decrease) in tax resulting from: Non-deductible costs	612	300
Expected tax recovery in future periods	\$ 198,444 \$	230,279
Income tax expense	\$ 0 \$	0

The financial statements do not reflect potential tax reductions available through the application of losses carried forward against future years' earnings otherwise subject to income taxes. These losses expire as follows:

	Year Incurred	Amount	Year Expires
Non-capital loss	2013	\$ 52,179	2033
Non-capital loss	2014	290,194	2034
Non-capital loss	2015	868,972	2035
Non-capital loss	2016	748,846	2036
Total		\$ 1,960,191	

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 7. Commitments

The company's total obligations, under a operating leases for occupied premises, exclusive of realty taxes and other occupancy charges, are as follows:

2018       34,590         2019       35,434	Total	\$ 127,815
2018 34,590	2020	23,623
	2019	35,434
2017 \$ 34,168	2018	34,590
	2017	\$ 34,168

The lease is considered operating lease for accounting purposes.

#### 8. Economic dependence

The company primarily purchases its product from its shareholder in India. The company is exposed to risk associated with the nonperformance of the shareholder which can be directly impacted by a decline in economic conditions, which would impair the shareholder's ability to satisfy their obligations to the company.

#### 9. Financial instruments risk exposure.

The Company is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the Company's risk exposure and concentrations at the balance sheet date.

#### Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties in connection with its accounts receivable. The company does not obtain collateral or other security to support the accounts receivable subject to credit risk but mitigates this risk by dealing only with what management believes to be financially sound counterparties and, accordingly, does not anticipate significant losses for non-performance.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Year Ending March 31, 2016

#### 9. Financial instruments risk exposure. (Cont')

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable. The company expects to meet these obligations as they come due by generating sufficient cash flow from operations and borrowings from its shareholder. There has been no change in the risk assessment from the prior period.

#### 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. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Company is mainly exposed to currency risk.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Approximately all of the Company's purchases are from a foreign company. These purchase are payable in home currency however profitability could be effected due to foreign currency fluctuations. At year-end, the company had no amounts payable in foreign currencies.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as there are no borrowings.

#### Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.