TARO PHARMACEUTICALS EUROPE B.V. Amsterdam Financial Report March 31, 2020

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# 1 BALANCE SHEET AS PER MARCH 31, 2020 (before appropriation of the profit)

	March 31, 2020 EUR	March 31, 2019 EUR
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income (1)	34,980	-
Cash and Cash equivalents (2)	22,382	23,556
TOTAL ASSETS	57,362	23,556
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity (3)		
Called-up share capital Share premium reserve Other reserves Unappropriated result	18,000 1,050,000 (1,050,680) 3,069	18,000 1,050,000 (1,018,226) (32,454)
	20,389	17,320
Current liabilities (4)	36,973	6,236
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	57,362	23,556

# 2 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2019/2020

		2019/2020	2018/2019
		EUR	EUR
Management fees	(5)	33,772	-
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	(6)	30,697	31,910
Operating result		3,075	(31,910)
Result on participations / subsidiaries Exchange differences Interest and similar expenses	(7)	- (6) -	(4) (111) (429)
Financial income and expenses		(6)	(544)
Result from ordinary business activities before tax Taxation on result from ordinary business activities		3,069	(32,454)
Result after tax		3,069	(32,454)

#### 3 NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS

#### **GENERAL**

#### **Activities**

Taro Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. is a Dutch private company with limited liability, incorporated in Amsterdam on March 19, 2008 ("the Company"). The Company mainly acts as a holding company.

#### Registered address

The registered and actual address of Taro Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. (CoC number 33292680) is Naritaweg 165 in Amsterdam.

## Group structure

The Company is a member of the Taro Pharmaceutical Industries group. The ultimate parent company of this group is Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Haifa Bay, Israel. The financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company.

## Related party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also entities which can control the company are considered a related party. In addition, statutory directors and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is required to provide the true and fair view.

#### **Estimates**

In applying the accounting policies and guidelines for preparing the financial statements, management makes a range of estimates and judgments that might be essential for the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If necessary for the purposes of providing the view required under Section 362(1), Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statement items in question. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE BALANCE SHEET

The accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Dutch Accounting Standards as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving'), taking into account the exemptions offered by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost. In the balance sheet, income statement and the cash flow statement, references are made to the notes.

## Comparison with previous year

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

#### Accounts receivable

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognized using the effective interest method. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

#### Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and deposits held at call with maturities of less than 12 months. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown as part of debts to lending institutions in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at nominal value.

#### Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at the amortized cost price.

When there are no premiums, discounts or transaction costs, the amortized cost is equal to the nominal value.

#### PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

#### General

Profit or loss is determined as the difference between the realizable value of the goods delivered and services rendered, and the costs and other charges for the year. Revenues on transactions are recognized in the year in which they are realized.

## Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown after deducting value-added tax, rebates and discounts.

Selling expenses, and general and administrative expenses

Selling expenses, and general and administrative expenses comprise costs chargeable to the year.

#### Financial income and expenses

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned. When recognizing interest paid, allowance is made for transaction costs on loans received as part of the calculation of effective interest.

Dividends receivable from associates not carried at net asset value and securities are recognized as soon as the Company acquires the right to them.

#### Taxation

Income tax is calculated on the profit/loss before tax in the income statement, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years (where not included in deferred income tax assets) and tax-exempt items, and plus non-deductible expenses. Account is also taken of changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities owing to changes in the applicable tax rates.

# 4 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS OF MARCH 31, 2020

# **ASSETS**

## **CURRENT ASSETS**

	3/31/2020	3/31/2019
	EUR	EUR
1. Receivables, prepayments and accrued income		
Taxes and social securities Other receivables	1,208 33,772	-
	34,980	
All receivables fall due in less than one year. The fair value of the receivables approxime Taxes and social securities  Value added tax	ates the book valu	e. 
Other receivables		
Receivable from Taro Pharmaceuticals Inc.	33,772	
Cash and Cash equivalents     Current account Citco Bank N.V.	22,382	23,556

# **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

# 3. Equity

	Called-up share capital	Share premium reserve	Other reserves	Un- appropriated result	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Book value as of April 1, 2019 Profit appropriation Unappropriated profit	18,000 - -	1,050,000	(1,018,226) (32,454)	(32,454) 32,454 3,069	17,320 - 3,069
Book value as of March 31, 2020	18,000	1,050,000	(1,050,680)	3,069	20,389

The Company's capital consists of one or more shares with a nominal value of EUR 45.00.

As at March 31, 2020, 400 shares were issued and fully paid-up.

Ž., ,	3/31/2020	3/31/2019
	EUR	EUR
4. Current liabilities		
Trade creditors	9,553	3,816
Payables to shareholder	25,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,420	2,420
	36,973	6,236

The remaining term of the current liabilities is less than one year.

	CCY	Amount in CCY	3/31/2020	3/31/2019
			EUR	EUR
Payables to shareholder				
Taro Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd.	EUR	-	25,000	

# COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

There are no commitments and contingencies not included in the balance sheet to be disclosed.

## 5 NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2019/2020

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	EUR	EUR
5. Management fees		
Management fees	33,772	
6. General and administrative expenses		
Management expenses Legal expenses Tax advisory expenses General and administrative expenses Tax penalty - CIT 2016 Bank expenses	14,469 9,775 3,080 2,348 - 1,025 30,697	15,125 6,658 5,165 887 2,639 1,436 31,910
Financial income and expenses		
Result on subsidiaries		
Taro Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd Taro Pharmaceuticals Canada Ltd		(3) (1) (4)
7. Interest and similar expenses		
Interest expense banks		429

## Post balance sheet events

No major post balance sheet events affecting the financial statements have occurred to date.

## Appropriation of the result for the 2018/2019 financial year

The 2018/2019 annual accounts were adopted by the General Meeting held on July 10, 2019. The General Meeting has determined the appropriation of the result as it was proposed.

## Appropriation of the profit for 2019/2020

The board of directors proposes to add the profit for 2019/2020 of EUR 3,069 for the 2020/2021 financial year to the other reserves.

Awaiting the approval by the General Meeting, this proposition has not been processed in the annual account and is, therefore, included in the undistributed profit entry.

#### **Directors**

During the period under review, the Company had two Managing Directors, who received no remuneration during the current or the previous financial year. The Company has no Board of Supervisory Directors.

The Board of Managing Directors,	
Amsterdam,	
Hellen de Kloet	Trust International Management (T.I.M) B.V.

# OTHER INFORMATION

## 1 Profit appropriation according to the articles of association

According to Article 19 of the Articles of Association The general meeting is authorized to determine the appropriation of profits established by the adoption of the annual accounts and to determine the distributions to the extent the shareholders equity exceeds the reserves to be maintained pursuant to the law or these articles of association.

A resolution of the general meeting entailing a distribution, among which the distribution at the charge of a reserve, has no effect as long as the board has not granted its approval. The board shall deny its approval only in case it knows or could reasonably foresee that the company is not capable to continue to pay its due payables after the distribution.

Only the amount of the mandatory payments of the nominal value of shares shall be taken into account in the calculation of the amount to be distributed on each share. The shareholders may agree unanimously to deviate from the previous sentence.

# 2 Independent Audit

Since the Company qualifies as a "small sized company", it is not legally required to have its accounts audited as provided for in Article 396, paragraph 7, of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.