Directors' Report

Directors' report of LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L.
corresponding to the financial year that ended on 31 March 2015

I. Evolution of the Company's business and situation

The business has evolved favourably despite the difficult economic climate that exists.

The company succeeded in increasing its turnover and results as opposed to previous years in accordance with the different measures and actions taken at the end of the previous year.

II. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events subsequent to year end.

III. Research and development

There was no activity of great relevance in this field.

IV. Purchase of treasury stock

The Company does not hold treasury stock.

V. Foreseeable evolution of the company

As far as future prospects are concerned, accumulated experience along with the dedication and professionalism of our personnel and collaborators mean we can rely on the Company being able to respond efficiently and successfully resolve the challenges that will inevitably arise in the future.

VI. Financial derivative instruments

The Company has not contracted any financial derivatives instruments during the year.

COMPILATION OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT BY THE GOVERNING BODY

In compliance with the provisions laid down in current legislation, the directors of LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L. (Sole Proprietorship) have compiled the directors' report of the Company for the twelve-month financial year ending on 31 March 2015

By signing this folio, the directors declare that all said documents have been signed by them.

Barcelona, 3 June 2015

Vickraman Sattanthan	Pedro Luis Sala Lanz
Ranjan Chakravarti	Neeraj Sharma

KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Torre Realia
Plaça d'Europa, 41
08908 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat
Barcelona

Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Accounts

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails)

To the Sole Shareholder of
Laboratorios Ranbaxy, S.L. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

Report on the Annual Accounts

We have audited the accompanying annual accounts of Laboratorios Ranbaxy, S.L. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 March 2015, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended (2015), and notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Annual Accounts

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts in such a way that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and financial performance of Laboratorios Ranbaxy, S.A. in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, specified in note 2 to the accompanying annual accounts, and for such internal control that they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. This legislation requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the annual accounts 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 reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts taken as a whole.

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

Basis of the Qualified Opinion

As specified in note 13 to the accompanying annual accounts, current provisions at 31 March 2015 include Euros 492,782 (Euros 238,975 at 31 March 2014) corresponding to a provision for returns calculated based on the application of generic percentages to sales for the year then ended. In this regard, due to the change in the business model in 2013 described in note 1 to the annual accounts, the Company does not have sufficient historical information to enable us to conclude as to the reasonableness of the key assumptions used to calculate this provision at 31 March 2013 and 2014. Our audit opinion on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014 was qualified in this respect.

As mentioned in note 14 to the accompanying annual accounts, at 31 March 2015 the Company has tax loss carryforwards of Euros 12,980,327, for which the corresponding tax credits have not been recognised in the accompanying balance sheet, despite the fact that the information available brings to light future tax gains which would enable part of the aforementioned amount to be recognised. In accordance with the accounting principles and criteria contained in the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity, deferred tax assets should always be recognised when it is probable that the Company will obtain tax profits to allow it to offset the aforementioned tax losses and temporary differences in a period not exceeding ten years. Nonetheless, the Company has not provided us with budgets or financial projections which would enable us to determine the figure which should be recognised for deferred tax assets in the balance sheet at 31 March 2015. Therefore, we have been unable to quantify the effect of this matter on the accompanying annual accounts.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis of the Qualified Opinion" paragraph, the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of Laboratorios Ranbaxy, S.L. at 31 March 2015, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria set forth therein.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The accompanying directors' report for 2015 contains such explanations as the Directors consider relevant to the situation of the Company, its business performance and other matters, and is not an integral part of the annual accounts. We have verified that the accounting information contained therein is consistent with that disclosed in the annual accounts for 2015. Our work as auditors is limited to the verification of the directors' report within the scope described in this paragraph and does not include a review of information other than that obtained from the accounting records of the Company.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.

(Signed on the original in Spanish)

Luis Isidro Vidal Puig

30 June 2015

LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L. (Single Member Company)
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 2015 (stated in Euros)

ASSETS	Note	2015	2014
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**96,422**	**122,473**
Intangible fixed assets	**5**	**30,282**	**37,590**
Development		-	-
Concessions		-	-
Patents, licenses, trade marks and similar		-	-
Goodwill		-	-
Computer software		30,282	37,590
Other intangible fixed assets		-	-
Tangible fixed assets	**6**	**57,982**	**72,994**
Land and buildings		-	-
Plant, machinery and others		57,982	72,994
Assets in course and advance payments		-	-
Investments in property and real estate		**-**	**-**
Land		-	-
Buildings		-	-
Long-term investments in group and associated entities		**-**	**-**
Equity based instruments		-	-
Loans to companies		-	-
Debt based instruments		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Long-term investments	**8**	**8,158**	**11,889**
Equity based instruments		-	-
Loans to the third parties		-	-
Debt based instruments		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial assets	**8**	8,158	11,889
Deferred tax assets		**-**	**-**
CURRENT ASSETS		7,620,945	4,257,464
NON-CURRENT ASSETS FOR SALE		**-**	**-**
Stocks	**10**	**2,202,891**	**536,908**
Goods for resale		2,202,891	536,908
Raw materials and consumables		-	-
Work in progress and partially finished goods		-	-
Finished goods		-	-
By-products, waste and materials recovered		-	-
Payments on account		-	-
Accounts receivable - commercial and other	**8**	**3,471,346**	**2,100,740**
Accounts receivable for sales and services		3,409,832	1,606,219
Trade debtors - group and associated entities		61,514	144,772
Sundry debtors		-	-
Employees		-	-
Current tax assets		-	-
Tax, Social Security and Government entities		-	349,749
Short-term investments in group an associated entities		**-**	**-**
Equity based instruments		-	-
Loans to companies		-	-
Debt based instruments		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Short-term financial investments		**-**	**2,274**
Equity instruments		-	-
Loans to third parties		-	-
Debt based instruments		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial assets		-	2,274
Short-term accruals and prepayments		**10,704**	**13,082**
Cash and equivalent liquid assets		**1,936,004**	**1,604,460**
Cash resources		1,936,004	1,604,460
Other equivalent liquid assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,717,367**	**4,379,937**

NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2015	2014
NET EQUITY		**(297,303)**	**(2,999,459)**
Shareholders' funds	**11**	**(297,303)**	**(2,999,459)**
Capital		**1,000,000**	**5,000,000**
Authorised share capital		1,000,000	5,000,000
(Share capital not issued and not called up)		-	-
Share issue premium		**-**	**-**
Reserves		**-**	**9,439**
Legal and statutory		-	944
Other reserves		-	8,495
Own shares, treasury stock and similar		**-**	**-**
Prior year results		**(6,999,459)**	**(11,147,544)**
Remainder		-	-
(Retained losses from prior years)		(6,999,459)	(11,147,544)
Other contributions from shareholders		**4,500,000**	**3,000,000**
Result for the year		**1,202,156**	**138,646**
(Dividend paid on account)		**-**	**-**
Other share based instruments		**-**	**-**
Valuation adjustments		**-**	**-**
Financial assets for sale		-	-
Hedging operations		-	-
Others		-	-
Subsidies, grants and donations		**-**	**-**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**13**	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
Long-term provisions		**-**	**-**
Long-term commitments with employees		-	-
Environmental liabilities		-	-
Restructuring provisions		-	-
Other provisions		-	-
Long-term borrowings		**-**	**-**
Debentures and other negotiable instruments		-	-
Borrowings from financial institutions		-	-
Finance lease borrowings		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Long-term debts with group and associated entities		**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
Deferred tax liabilities		**-**	**-**
Long-term accruals		**-**	**-**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,014,670**	**5,379,396**
Liabilities linked to non-current assets held for sale		**-**	**-**
Short-term provisions		**4,049,651**	**978,060**
Short-term borrowings		**-**	**-**
Debentures and other negotiable instruments		-	-
Borrowings from financial institutions		-	-
Finance lease borrowings		-	-
Derivatives		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Short-term debts with group and associated entities	**13**	**6,429**	**1,510,913**
Loans due to group and associated entities		6,429	1,510,913
Accounts payable - commercial and other	**13**	**1,958,590**	**2,890,423**
Suppliers		72,210	426,673
Trade creditors, group and associated entities		1,148,231	1,853,287
Sundry creditors		165,527	233,800
Employees (payroll creditor)		24,141	106,958
Customer advanced		-	220
Tax, Social Security and Government entities	**14**	548,481	269,485
Advances received from customers		-	-
Short-term accruals		**-**	**-**
TOTAL NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**7,717,367**	**4,379,937**

Notes 1 to 18 to the annual accounts form an integral part of the balance sheet at 31 March, 2015

LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L. (Single Member Company)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2015
(stated in euros)

	Note	2,015	2,014
Continuing Operations:			
Net turnover	15	**8,808,814**	**1,753,608**
Sales		8,808,814	1,753,608
Services Rendered		-	-
Variation in stocks of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
Own work capitalised		-	-
Supplies	15	**(5,420,662)**	**(610,974)**
Consumption of goods for resale		(5,612,834)	(790,600)
Consumption of raw materials and other consumables		-	-
Subcontracting and similar		-	-
Impairment of raw materials, goods for resale and supplies	10	192,172	179,626
Other operating income		-	-
Ancillary income and other income from normal operations		-	-
Operating subsidies transferred to income		-	-
Employee costs		**(464,948)**	**(134,780)**
Salaries, wages and similar		(398,650)	(110,679)
Allowances		-	-
Social Security and similar costs	15	(66,298)	(24,101)
Provisions		-	-
Other operating costs		**(1,613,162)**	**(842,288)**
External services		(912,169)	(334,564)
Taxes		(587,025)	(88,155)
Losses, impairment and movement on provisions for commercial operations	8	(113,968)	(419,569)
Other normal operating costs		-	-
Depreciation of fixed assets	5--6	**(24,665)**	**(5,066)**
Transfer of grants for non-financial assets and others		-	-
Excess provisions		-	-
Impairment and results on sale of fixed assets		-	-
Impairment and losses		-	-
Results on sale and others		-	-
OPERATING RESULT		**1,285,377**	**160,500**
Financial income		**4,945**	**20**
From holidngs in equity based instruments		-	-
In group and associated entities		-	-
In third parties		-	-
From tradable investments and other financial instruments		**4,945**	**20**
Group and associated entities		-	-
Third parties		-	-
Financial costs		-	-
Borrowings from group and associated entities		-	-
Borrowings from third parties		-	-
Recalculation of provisions		-	-
Variation in fair value of financial instruments		**(86,491)**	**(23,069)**
Investment portfolio and others	17	(86,491)	(23,069)
Transfer to results for the year concerning financial assets held for sale		-	-
Differences on Exchange	9	**(1,675)**	**1,195**
Impairment and results on sale of financial assets		-	-
Impairment and losses		-	-
Results on sale and others		-	-
FINANCIAL RESULT		**(83,221)**	**(21,854)**
RESULT BEFORE TAX		**1,202,156**	**138,646**
Corporation tax		-	-
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		**1,202,156**	**138,646**

Notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of the 2015 profit and loss account

LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE NET EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2015

(stated in euros)

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31MARCH, 2015

	2015	2014
Profit and loss account - result	**1,202,156**	**138,646**
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity	**-**	**-**
Total transfers to the profit and loss account	**-**	**-**
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES	**1,202,156**	**138,646**

B) STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN NET EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2015

	Authorised capital	Reserves	Prior year results	Other contributions from shareholders	Result for the year	TOTAL
CLOSING BALANCE 2014	**5,000,000**	**9,439**	**(11,147,544)**	**3,000,000**	**138,646**	**(2,999,459)**
Adjusted Opening Balance 2015	**5,000,000**	**9,439**	**(11,147,544)**	**3,000,000**	**138,646**	**(2,999,459)**
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	-	1,202,156	**1,202,156**
Share capital reduction	(4,000,000)	-	4,000,000	-	-	-
Other movements	-	(9,439)	9,439	-	-	-
Distribution of the result	-	-	138,646	-	(138,646)	-
Shareholders contribution	-	-	-	1,500,000	-	**1,500,000**
CLOSING BALANCE 2015	**1,000,000**	**-**	**(6,999,459)**	**4,500,000**	**1,202,156**	**(297,303)**

Notes 1 to 18 to the annual accounts form an integral part of the statement of changes in net equity for the year ended 31 March, 2015

LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2015
(stated in euros)

	Note	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**332,367**	**(1,503,963)**
Result for the year before tax		**1,202,156**	**138,646**
Adjustments to the result:		**3,101,273**	**188,631**
Depreciation of fixed assets (+)		24,665	5,066
Valuation correction for impairment (+/-)		(78,204)	(179,626)
Movement on provisions (+/-)		3,071,591	341,337
Transfer of subsidies (-)		-	-
Results on sale and withdrawal of fixed assets (+/-)		-	-
Results on sale and withdrawal financial instruments (+/-)		-	-
Financial income (-)		(4,945)	(20)
Financial expense (+)		86,491	23,069
Differences on exchange (+/-)		1,675	(1,195)
Change in fair value of financial instruments (+/-)		-	-
Other income and expenses (-/+)		-	-
Changes in working capital:		**(3,889,516)**	**(421,505)**
Stock (+/-)		(1,473,811)	61,494
Debtors and other accounts receivable (+/-)		(1,484,575)	(153,024)
Other current assets (+/-)		2,378	521
Creditors and other accounts payable (+/-)		(933,508)	(330,496)
Other current liabilities (+/-)		-	-
Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-)		-	-
Other cash flows from operating activities:		**(81,546)**	**(1,409,735)**
Interest paid (-)		-	-
Dividends received (+)		-	-
Interest received (+)		4,945	20
Receipts (payments) for corporation tax (+/-)		(86,491)	(1,409,755)
Other payments (receipts)		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**3,661**	**(28,870)**
Payments for investments (-):		**(2,344)**	**(28,870)**
Group and associated companies (-)		-	-
Intangible fixed assets (-)		(892)	(28,870)
Tangible fixed assets (-)		(1,452)	-
Investments in property (-)		-	-
Other financial assets (-)		-	-
Non-current assets maintained for sale (-)		-	-
Other assets (-)		-	-
Collections on disposal of investments (+):		**6,005**	**-**
Group and associated companies (-)		-	-
Intangible fixed assets (-)		-	-
Tangible fixed assets (-)		-	-
Investments in property (-)		-	-
Other financial assets (-)		-	-
Non-current assets maintained for sale (-)		-	-
Other assets (-)		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(4,484)**	**2,000,000**
Collections and payments from equity based instruments		**-**	**-**
Issues of equity based instruments (+)		-	-
Cancellation of equity based instruments (-)		-	-
Purchase of own equity based instruments (-)		-	-
Transfer of equity based instruments (+)		-	-
Subsidies, donations and similar (-)		-	-
Collections and payments for financial liability instruments:		**(4,484)**	**2,000,000**
Issue:			
Debentures and similar (+)		-	-
Borrowings from financial institutions (+)		-	-
Borrowings from group and associated entities (+)		-	-
Other borrowings (+)		-	-
Repayment and cancellation of:		-	-
Debentures and similar (+)		-	-
Borrowings from financial institutions (+)		-	-
Borrowings from group and associated entities (+)		-	2,000,000
Other borrowings (+)		(4,484)	-
Payments of dividends and remuneration of other equity based instruments		**-**	**-**
Dividends (-)			
Remuneration of other equity based instruments (-)		- €	- €
		- €	**- €**
Exchange rates impact		**- €**	**- €**
NET INCREASE/REDUCTION IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		**331,544**	**467,167**
Opening cash and equivalent resources		1,604,460	1,137,293
Closing cash and equivalent resources		1,936,004	1,604,460

Notes 1 to 18 to the annual accounts form an integral part of the cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March, 2015

I. Activity

LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S. L. U. (hereinafter the Company) was incorporated on 5 February 2004. The company's corporate address is at Paseo de Gracia 9, 7ª planta, Barcelona. Pursuant to article 13.1 of the Reworded Text of the Capital Enterprises Act (LSE), the Company is entered in the Business Register as a sole proprietorship.

In accordance with the company's articles of association, the corporate purpose is the production, preparation, marketing, export and import, and representation of chemical products, antibiotics, medical preparations or substances, pharmaceutical specialties, generic pharmaceutical specialties, registry formulas, officinal formulas or preparations and prefabricated medications, intermediary products, health devices, as well as baby food and special food for disabled persons, chemical, medicinal pharmaceutical products, and household goods, along with any kind of activity directly or indirectly associated to or ancillary to the foregoing, and whereby the marketing of the aforementioned products represents the company's main activity.

On 1 August 2007, the merger through takeover of Mundogen Farma, S.A. (absorbed company) by LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L. (absorbing company) was approved, with the closure through dissolution without receivership of the absorbed company and the universal mass transfer to the absorbing company, as universal successor, of all of the goods, rights and obligations that make up the assets, from 1 October 2007 (the date of formalisation of the merger in a public deed). The merger was carried out under the special system of mergers laid down in articles 83 to 96 of Royal Legislative Decree 4/2004, of 5 March, which approves the reworded text of the Corporate Tax Act.

On 17 December 2013, the Sole Shareholder agreed to modify the date for the closing of the business year to 31 March. As a consequence of that decision, this business year starts on 1 April 2014 and ends on 31 March 2015.

During the last quarter of 2013, the Company considered it necessary to implement a change in its business model, due to the market trends. That decision led to the elimination of its business of direct sales to pharmacies through the internal sales network.

The Company and its Sole shareholder, Ranbaxy Netherlands B.V., form part of the Sun Pharma Group, whose last controlling company is Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Limited. The registered office of Ranbaxy Netherlands B.V. is Prins Berrnhardplein 200, 1097 JB Amsterdam and the registered office of

Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Limited is Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The latter company is the one responsible for formulating the consolidated annual accounts.

The Company has a participative loan extended by its Sole shareholder (see note 13).

2. Bases for presentation of the financial statements

a) True and fair view

The financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the notes to the financial statements have been compiled from the Company's accounting entries and are presented in accordance with current commercial legislation and with the rules set forth in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved through Royal Decree 1514/2007 and subsequent amendments, for the purpose of disclosing a true and fair view of the equity, financial situation, profits and losses, changes in equity and cash flows during the financial year ending on 31 March 2015.

The Company administrators estimate that the annual accounts for financial year 2015, formulated on the 3rd June 2015, will be approved by the Sole shareholder with no changes whatsoever.

Unless specified otherwise, all of the figures in the notes to the financial statements are presented in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

b) Critical aspects in evaluating and estimating uncertainty

Estimates by the Company Directors have been used to quantify a number of assets, liabilities, items of income and expense and commitments reported in the attached financial statements. These estimates basically make reference to:

- Calculation of impairment of inventories and accounts receivable (Notes 10 and 8 respectively)

- Determination of trade operation forecasts

d) Grouping of headings

In order to foster understanding of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement, the statements are pooled together, duly presenting the breakdown required in the corresponding notes to the financial statements where this is significant.

e) Classification of current and non-current entries

A maximum period of one year from the date of the financial statements has been used for classification of current entries.

f) Comparison of information

For comparison purposes, the annual accounts are presented with each entry on the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements and the annual report, as well as figures for the year ending on 31 March 2015, and those corresponding to the three months ending on 31 March 2014.

Given the different durations of both years, the data are not directly comparable.

3. Distribution of profits (losses)

The distribution of profits of the Company during the year ending on 31st March 2014, which amounted to 138,646 euros, approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 8 August 2014 consisted of offsetting losses generated in previous years.

Profit for the year ending on 31 March 2015 amounts to €1,202,156, and it has been proposed to offset this figure against losses generated in previous years.

4. Registration and measurement principles

The main registration and measurement principles used by the Company in preparing these financial statements are as follows:

a) Intangible assets

In general, intangible fixed assets are registered providing they comply with the criterion of being able to be identified and are initially measured at their purchase price, subsequently reduced by the corresponding cumulative depreciation and, where appropriate, by any impairment losses. In particular, the following criteria apply:

a.1) Computer applications

This item includes the amounts paid for access to ownership or for the right to use computer programs.

Computer programs complying with the recognition criteria are activated at their acquisition cost. The Company uses the straight-line method to depreciate them over a term of 5 years from the date on which each application is put into operation.

The maintenance costs of computer programs are taken to profits (losses) in the year in which they occur.

b) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at purchase price, increased, where appropriate, through the updates pursuant to the different legal provisions and reduced by the corresponding cumulative depreciation and impairment losses.

Indirect taxes that encumber tangible fixed assets are only included in the purchase price or production cost when these are not directly recoverable from the Tax Authorities.

The costs of enlargement, modernization and improvements that represent an increase in productivity, capacity, efficiency or an extension of the useful life of the assets, are capitalised as a greater cost of the corresponding assets. Upkeep and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit and loss statement of the financial year in which they were incurred.

The Company depreciates its tangible fixed assets using the straight-line method, distributing the cost of the assets over the estimated service life, as follows:

	Service life
Technical facilities and machinery	18 years
Other facilities, tools and property	8 years
Other property, plant and equipment	8 years

In addition the following specific guidelines are applied:

b.l) Goods associated to operating leases and other similar operations

Investments made that cannot be separated from those elements used through operating leases are entered into the accounts as tangible fixed assets when they comply with the definition of assets.

The depreciation of these investments is made in accordance with their useful life, which is the duration of the lease or transfer agreement, including the renovation period if there is evidence that this will occur, if this is less than the economic life of the asset.

c) Impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets

At the close of each financial year, or whenever there are signs of a loss in value, the Company tests for impairment to see if there is any possible loss of value that reduces the recoverable value of these assets to an amount that is below their book value.

The recoverable amount is the higher amount between the fair value less the cost of sales and the value in use.

The following procedure is used by the Company Management to perform that test:

The recoverable values are calculated for each cash generating unit, although in the case of tangible fixed assets the calculation of impairment is carried out element by element, if this is possible.

Should it prove necessary to recognise an impairment loss of a cash generating unit which had been allocated all or part of goodwill, the carrying value of the goodwill corresponding to this unit is first of all reduced. If the impairment exceeds this amount, the remaining assets of the cash generating unit are then reduced in proportion to its carrying value, up to the limit of the higher of the following values: its fair value less costs of sale, value in use and zero. Impairment must be charged to profits (losses) for the year.

When a loss for impairment subsequently reverts (a circumstance that is not permitted in the specific case of goodwill), the book value of the asset or the cash generating unit increases by the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but in such a way that the book value increase does not exceed the book value that would have been determined had there not been a loss through impairment in previous years. That reversion of a loss due to impairment in value is recognised as income in the profit and loss statement.

d) Leases and other similar operations

As leases, the Company registers those operations through which the lessor substantially transfers to the lessee the risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the asset that is the object of the contract, while the remainder are registered as operating leases.

d.1) Operative lease

The costs stemming from operating lease agreements are charged to the profit and loss statement in the year in which they accrue.

Any payment received or made on contracting an operating lease will be processed as an advance payment made or received that can be taken to profits (losses) throughout the lease period, as the profits of the leased asset are assigned or received.

e) Financial instruments

e.1) Financial assets

For measurement purposes, financial assets held by the Company are classified into the following categories:

e.I.1) Loans and receivables

These correspond to credits, through trade or non-trade operations, through the sale of goods, surrender of cash or provision of services, the payments of which are for a specific amount or which can be determined, and which are not traded on an active market.

These are initially booked at fair value of the consideration received plus transaction costs that can be directly attributable. They are subsequently measured at depreciated cost, and the interest accrued registered in the statement of income based on the effective interest rate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, loans with maturity of less than one year initially measured at nominal value continue to be measured for this amount, unless impairment has taken place.

Measurement corrections through impairment are booked in accordance with the difference between the asset's book amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows at the close of the financial year, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at the time of initial recognition. These corrections are recognised in the profit and loss statement.

e.1.2.) Deposits surrendered

The difference between the fair value of deposits surrendered and received and the amount paid or received is considered an advance payment or collection through the operating lease or provision of the service, which is allocated to the profit and loss statement during the lease period or during the period in which the service is provided.

When these are short-term deposits, there is no discounting of cash flows given that the effect is negligible.

e.2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are all those debits and payables the Company has and which originated through the purchase of goods and services through corporate trade operations, and also those which, without having a commercial source, cannot be considered as financial derivative instruments.

These are initially booked at fair value of the consideration received plus transaction costs that can be directly attributable. Subsequently, these liabilities are measured in accordance with their amortised cost, using the effective interest rate to this end.

f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lesser of the purchase cost or net realisable value. The FIFO pricing method is used for measurement. Trade discounts, discounts obtained, other similar entries and interest included in the nominal debits are deducted in determining the acquisition price.

The net realisable value represents the estimate of the sales price less all costs that will be incurred in marketing, sales and distribution.

When the net realisable value of inventories is lower than acquisition cost, the opportune measurement corrections are made, recognising them as a cost on the profit and loss statement.

If the circumstances that caused the value corrections cease to exist, the amount of the correction is reversed and booked as earnings in the profit and loss statement.

The valuation of obsolete, defective or slow-moving products has been reduced to their possible realization value, and the correction registered in the profit and loss statement for the year.

g) Transactions in foreign currencies

The conversion of clients and suppliers expressed in foreign currency into functional currency is carried out by applying the exchange rate in force at the time of carrying out the corresponding transaction, valued at the close of the financial year in accordance with the exchange rate in force at that time.

The exchange differences that occur as a consequence of the valuation at the year-end with regard to the debits and credits in foreign currency are booked directly to the profit and loss statement.

h) Corporate income tax

Income or expenditure through income-tax is calculated using the sum of the current tax income or expenditure and the part that corresponds to the deferred tax expenditure or income.

Current tax is the amount that results from applying the tax rate to the taxable base for the year and having applied tax allowances.

The expenditure or income through deferred tax corresponds to the recognition and cancellation of assets and liabilities through deferred tax. These include the temporary differences that are identified as those amounts expected to be payable or recoverable as a result of the differences between the book values of assets and liabilities and their tax value, as well as negative taxable bases pending offsetting and credits through tax allowances not fiscally applied. Said sums are entered by applying the tax rate to the temporary difference or credit at which it is expected they will be recovered or settled.

Liabilities for deferred taxes are recognised for all temporary tax differences, except those stemming from initial recognition of goodwill or from other assets and liabilities in an operation that does not affect either the tax result or the book result and which is not a business combination.

Elsewhere, assets through deferred taxes are only recognised insofar as it is probable that the Company will have future tax gains against which to attribute these.

Assets and liabilities through deferred taxes, as a result of operations with direct charges or payments in equity statements, are also entered into the accounts with a balancing entry in equity.

The deferred taxes registered are reviewed at the end of each accounting period, in order to check that they are current and carrying out the opportune corrections. By the same token, at each year-end the assets through deferred taxes that were not recorded on the balance sheet are measured and these are the object of recognition insofar as it becomes likely that they will be recovered with future tax benefits.

i) Related-party transactions

Operations between related parties, regardless of the degree of association, are booked in accordance with the general rules, at the initial time for their fair value. Should the agreed price of an operation differ from its fair value, the difference is recorded based on the economic reality of the operation.

j) Income from sales of goods and provision of services

Income from sales of goods or provision of services are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for them. Discounts for prompt payment, volume or other types of discounts and interest incorporated into the principal of loans are recorded as a reduction thereof.

Nonetheless, the Company includes the interest incorporated into commercial loans with maturity not exceeding one year which have no contractual interest rate if the effect of not updating cash flows is insignificant.

Discounts granted to clients are recognised at the time when it is likely that the conditions determining their extension will be fulfilled such as a reduction in income from sales.

Recognition of income from sales takes place when all significant risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the asset sold have been transferred to the buyer and the Company does not maintain current management of that asset or retain effective control over it, the amount of the income and costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably estimated and it is likely that the economic profits related to the sale will be received.

Income through the provision of services is recognised based on the degree to which the services have been provided on the balance sheet date, providing the result of the transaction can be reliably estimated.

5. Intangible fixed assets

The amounts and variations in the items that make up intangible fixed assets are the following:

	Euros	
	2015	
	Computer Applications	**Total**
Cost at 01.04.14	49,224	49,224
Additions	893	893
Transfers	-	-
Cost at 31.03.15	50,117	50,117
Cumulative depreciation at 01.04.14	(11,634)	(11,634)
Depreciation	(8,201)	(8,201)
Cumulative depreciation at 31.03.15	(19,835)	(19,835)
Deterioration at 01.04.14	-	-
Provision	-	-
Deterioration at 31.03.15	-	-
Carrying value at 31.03.15	30,282	30,282

	Euros 2014 Computer Applications	Total
Cost at 01.01.14	20,354	20,354
Additions	28,870	28,870
Transfers	-	-
Cost at 31.03.14	49,224	49,224
Cumulative depreciation at 01.01.14	(10,796)	(10,796)
Depreciation	(838)	(838)
Cumulative depreciation at 31.03.14	(11,634)	(11,634)
Deterioration at 01.01.14	-	-
Provision	-	-
Deterioration at 31.03.14	-	-
Carrying value at 31.03.14	37,590	37,590

Fully amortised assets

The cost of fixed asset elements which are fully amortised and still in use as of 31 December is zero.

6. Property, plant and equipment

The balances and variations of each item of the balance sheet that makes up this heading are the following:

	Euros			
	2015			
	Technical facilities and machinery	**Other facilities, tooling and furniture**	**Other property, plant and equipment**	**Total**
Cost at 01.04.14	17,807	118,758	21,613	158,178
Additions		866	586	1,452
Cost at 31.03.15	17,807	119,624	22,199	159,630
Cumulative depreciation at 01.04.14	(12,145)	(59,135)	(13,904)	(85,184)
Depreciation	(1,940)	(12,153)	(2,371)	(16,464)
Cumulative depreciation at 31.03.15	(14,085)	(71,288)	(16,275)	(101,648)
Carrying value at 31.03.15	3,722	48,336	5,924	57,982

	2014			
	Technical facilities and machinery	**Other facilities, tooling and furniture**	**Other property, plant and equipment**	**Total**
Cost at 01.01.14	17,807	118,758	22,330	158,895
Disposals			(717)	(717)
Cost at 31.03.14	17,807	118,758	21,613	158,178
Cumulative depreciation at 01.01.14	(11,460)	(56,153)	(13,343)	(80,956)
Depreciation	(685)	(2,982)	(561)	(4,228)
Cumulative depreciation at 31.03.14	(12,145)	(59,135)	(13,904)	(85,186)
Carrying value at 31.03.14	5,662	59,623	7,709	72,994

Fully amortised elements of fixed assets as of 31 March 2015 amount to17,953 euros (17,953 euros as of 31 March 2014).

Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies to cover the risks to which the tangible fixed assets are exposed. The cover of these policies is considered sufficient.

7. Leases and other similar operations

When the Company is the lessee – Operating lease.

Total expenditure during 2015 amounted to 65,912 euros (17,461 euros in 2014)

The Company has contracted minimum operative lease instalments with the lessors, in accordance with the current contracts in force and which are as follows:

Minimum instalments	Nominal value at 31.03.15	Nominal value at 31.03.14
Less than one year	65,912	51,428
Between one and five years	250,140	251,208
TOTAL	316,052	264,065

The Company's most significant operating lease agreement at the end of the financial year 2015 is basically the rental of the office it occupies in Barcelona.
The other lease contracts correspond to the lease of vehicles.

8. Financial assets

The classification of financial assets by category and type is as follows:

	EUROS			
	2015		2014	
	Non-current	***Current***	***Non-current***	***Current***
Guarantees and deposits	8,158	-	11,889	-
Customers	-	3,409,832	-	1,606,219
Clients, group companies	-	61,514	-	144,772

There are no significant differences between the book value and fair value of the financial assets.

The balances and movements of corrections through impairment caused through the credit risk were as follows:

2015

Opening balance	**Provision**	**Reversion**	**Elimination**	**Closing balance**
223,761	114,292	(324)	(58,281)	279,448

2014

Opening balance	**Provision**	**Reversion**	**Elimination**	**Closing balance**
223,761	-	-	-	223,761

9. Foreign currency

There are no assets in foreign currency. The breakdown of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is as follows:

	Liabilities	
Accounts payable	Currency	Balance as of 31.03.2015
	10,509 USD	8,022 EUROS

Accounts payable	Currency	Balance as of 31.03.2014
	6,748 USD	5,151 EUROS

The amounts corresponding to sales and purchases, as well as services provided and received, denominated in foreign currency, are as follows:

	Sales	Purchases	Services received (Euros)
2015	-	-	10,509
2014	-	-	6,748

Services received in 2015 and 2014 were made in USD.

The amount of exchange differences recognised in the profit and loss statement broken down by type of financial instrument, in euros, is as follows:

2015

	Transactions settled in the year	**For balances Pending maturity**	**Total**
Financial liabilities	(1,675)	0	(1,675)
		Total	(1,675)

2014

	Transactions settled in the year	**For balances Pending maturity**	**Total**
Financial liabilities	1,195	0	1,195
		Total	1,195

10. Stocks

The breakdown for this item at the close of the year is as follows:

	Euros	
	2015	**2014**
Trade stocks	2,875,902	1,744,693
Corrections through impairment	(673,011)	(1,207,785)
	2,202,891	**536,908**

The balances and movements of corrections through impairment, in euros, were as follows:

2015

Opening balance	**Provision**	**Reversion**	**Elimination**	**Closing balance**
1,207,785	345,379	(537,551)	(342,602)	673,011

2014

Opening balance	Provision	Reversion	Elimination	Closing balance
1,309,179	78,232	(179,626)	-	1,207,785

As a consequence of the change in business model (see note 1), a significant part of the products in stock will not be sold since the internal sales network no longer exists; this has led to the complete impairment of those products (these products must be sold by the sales network and therefore we estimate that it will not be possible to market them).

Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies to cover the risks to which the stocks are exposed. The cover of these policies is considered sufficient.

11. Equity and shareholders' equity

11.1 Shareholders' equity

The composition and movement of the shareholders' equity item is shown in the statement of changes in net worth.

a) Registered share capital

Following the share capital increase carried out on 31 December 2008, the registered share capital totals 5,000,000 euros as of 31 March 2014, represented by 500,000 shares with an individual face value of 10 euros, all of the same class, fully subscribed and paid up, and conferring the same rights on the holders.

After the capital decrease of 30 May 2014, the deeded capital amounts to 1,000,000 euros, represented by 500,000 shares, each with face value of 2 euros. (See note a i))

As of 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014, the entire share capital belongs to Ranbaxy Netherlands, B.V.

For the purposes of what is set forth in article 274 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, it should be considered that the participative loans described in note 13 count as equity assets, for the purposes of determining whether an asset imbalance exists. Therefore, the Company presents no asset imbalance as of 31 March 2015.

a) Capital decreases

By virtue of what was agreed at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting on 30/05/2014, the Company reduced its share capital by 4,000,000 euros during 2015 by offsetting losses for previous years for the same amount.

The purpose of those operations was to maintain the Company's asset balance at the close of financial year 2015.

b) Legal Reserve

In accordance with the Reworded Text of the Capital Enterprises Act, a sum equal to 10% of the year's profits must be allocated to the legal reserve, until this sum reaches at least 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve may be used to increase capital where the balance exceeds 10% of the capital already increased. Except for the purpose mentioned previously, and whilst it does not exceed 20% of the share capital, this reserve will only be available to offset losses and only as long as there are no other available reserves sufficient for this purpose The amount of the legal reserve as of 31 March 2014 was 944 euros and as of 31 March 2015, it was 0, due to having used it to offset losses.

c) Shareholders' contributions

On 7 October 2011, the Sole shareholder Ranbaxy Netherlands, BV agreed to allocate €3,350,000 of the participative loan extended on 14 July 2006 to offset losses from prior years. On 31 December 2012 the Sole shareholder agreed to allocate the participative loan signed on 9 October 2009 for 3,000,000 euros as shareholder's contributions.

On 30 May 2014 the Sole shareholder agreed to allocate the outstanding participative loans amounting to 1,500,000 euros as shareholders' contributions in order to increase the Company's own equity.

12. Information on the nature and level of risk of financial instruments

The financial risk management is carried out by the Finance Department, which has the mechanisms required to control exposure to changes to interest rates and exchange rates, as well as credit and liquidity risks. The main financial risks that have an impact on the Company are shown below:

a) Credit risk:

In general, the Company keeps its cash and cash equivalents at banks with a high credit rating.

The Company has not taken out any insurance policies to cover the risk of bad debts. The Company's credit policy is based on the characteristics of each customer, and a range is therefore established for the purposes of setting the credit limit.

There is no significant concentration of the credit risk with third parties.

b) Liquidity risk

To guarantee liquidity and deal with its payment commitments as a result of its activity, the Company has the cash balance shown on the balance sheet, as well as funding received from its sole shareholder and which is detailed in Note 13. The Company also has the financial support of the Group.

c) Interest rate risk:

The Company's financial debt is exposed to the interest rate risk (see note 13), which could have an adverse effect on the financial results and on cash flows. The Company has participative loans with its sole shareholder for an overall amount of 2,000,000 euros with fixed interest rates plus a spread pegged to the Company's sales (see note 13).

d) Exchange rate risk

The company has not taken out any insurance cover for exchange rate fluctuation risks.

13. Financial liabilities and provisions

a) The financial liabilities are classified as follows:

	EUROS			
	2015		2014	
	Non-current	***Current***	***Non-current***	***Current***
Suppliers	-	72,210	-	426,673
Suppliers, group companies	-	1,148,231	-	1,853,287
Client advances	-	-	-	220
Sundry payables	-	165,527	-	233,800
Personnel	-	24,141	-	106,958
Debts with group companies	2,000,000	6,429	2,000,000	1,510,913

There are no significant differences between the book value and the fair value of the financial liabilities.

b) Short-term provisions

The movement of this provision was as follows:

Item	**Balance as of 1 April 2014**	**Reversion**	**Provisions**	**Balance as of 31 March 2015**
Provision for returns	539,676	(418,676)	514,113	635,113
Provision for onerous contracts	70,560	-	-	70,560
Other contractual undertakings	367,824	(5,667,373)	8,643,527	3,343,978
Total	978,060	(6,086,049)	9,157,640	4,049,651

The provision for returns was estimated by applying certain percentages to direct sales to pharmacies and to sales made through wholesalers. Those percentages correspond to an estimate made by the Company based on the expected value of returns as a result of the change in business model and the disappearance of the internal sales network (see note 1).

The provision for onerous contracts corresponds to the amount due in the future for confirmed non-cancellable orders of products which, due to the change in business model (see note 1), will not be sold. Consequently it is estimated that their net realisable value will be zero.

Provisions for other contractual commitments correspond to price reductions (voluntary improvement) offered to the Andalusian Health Service (Servicio Andaluz de Salud -SAS) on sales made during the period, for settlement during the following year with certain contractual commitments acquired in relation to auctions of generic medicines in Andalusia. Those reductions in auction sales prices are recorded as fewer sales.

c) Debts with group companies

On 28 December 2005, 14 July 2006 and 9 October 2009, Ranbaxy Netherlands, BV, the Company's sole shareholder, extended participative loans of 350,000, 5,500,000 and 3,000,000 euros, with extended maturity until 31 December 2013, 15 July 2013 and 31 December 2013, respectively. The fixed remuneration was a fixed interest rate of 2.5% plus a percentage of 0.06% on sales made by the Company in relation to the loan of 350,000 euros, a fixed interest rate of 2.5% plus a percentage of 0.6% on sales in relation to the loan of 5,500,000 euros and a fixed interest rate of 2.5% plus a percentage of 0.33% on sales in relation to the loan of 3,000,000 euros.

On 18 October 2011 the Company made a partial repayment of 1,000,000 euros in relation to the participative loan of 5,500,000 euros. Subsequently, on 28 October 2011 the agreement dated 7 October 2011 came into force, whereby Ranbaxy Netherlands, BV agreed to target 3,350,000 euros corresponding to its loan of 14 July 2006 at offsetting losses from prior years.

On 31 December 2012 the agreement whereby Ranbaxy Netherlands, BV agreed to target the full amount of the 3,000,000 euro loan to making a shareholders' contribution (see note 11) came into force.

On 13 February 2014 a new participative loan was received amounting to 2,000,000 euros, maturing on 12 February 2017. This loan accrues a fixed interest of 2.5% plus a spread of 0.25% on sales.

On 30 May 2014 the Sole shareholder agreed to allocate the participative loans amounting to 1,500,000 euros to making a shareholders’ contribution (see note 11).

As a result, the participative loans included in the balance sheet as of 31 March 2015 amount to 2,000,000 euros corresponding to the loan of 13 February 2014, presented as non-current.

As of 31 March 2015, interest accrued and pending payment to the group totals 6,429 euros (10,913 euros as of 31 March 2014).

d) The remaining short-term financial liabilities basically correspond to balances of suppliers for purchases and services and other payables.

14. Tax situation

The breakdown of this heading, in euros, is as follows:

	EUROS			
	2015		2014	
Statement	**Debit balances Current**	**Credit balances Current**	**Debit balances Current**	**Credit balances Current**
Value added tax	-	63,096	349,749	37,116
Personal income tax	-	33,102	-	14,243
Social Security bodies	-	4,600	-	42,322
Others	-	-	-	
National health fee	-	447,683	-	175,804
Total	-	548,481	349,749	269,485

The reconciliation of accounting profit (loss) before tax with taxable income for Corporate Tax is as follows:

Profit before tax year 2015			**1,202,156**
	Increases	Reductions	
Non-deductible depreciation (temporary difference)	-	-	7,399
Offsetting of negative tax bases		1,202,156	(1,209,555)

Profit before tax year 2014			**138,646**
	Increases	Reductions	
Non-deductible depreciation (temporary difference)	5,066	-	5,066
Offsetting of negative tax bases		143,712	(143,712)
Tax liability in 2013			-

Negative tax bases pending offsetting which the Company has not recognised as assets through deferred tax are:

At 31.03.15:

Year of origin	**Euros**	**Final year**
2007	1,123,600	not expired
2008	4,141,231	not expired
2013	7,715,496	not expired

At 31 March 2014:

Year of origin	Euros	Final year
2006	13,546	2024
2007	2,319,609	2025
2008	4,141,231	2026
2013	7,715,496	2031

Current tax legislation states that taxes may not be considered to be finally settled until the income tax returns have been inspected by the tax authorities or until they become statute barred after four years.

The Company Directors believe that the foregoing tax settlements have been carried out properly and therefore even in the case of any discrepancies in the regulatory interpretation of tax treatment applied to the operations; any possible liabilities would not seriously affect the attached financial statements.

15. <u>Income and expenses</u>

a) Turnover

The distribution of turnover, broken down by class of activities, as well as by geographical markets, is as follows:

Activities	2015	2014
Generics	8,808,814	1,753,608
Total	8,808,814	1,753,608

Geographical markets	2015	2014
Spain	8,683,091	1,021,708
Remaining EU countries	138,237	312,331
Exports	-	-
Total	8,808,814	1,753,608

b) Supplies

The breakdown is as follows:

Item	2015	2014
Purchases	6,744,043	807,338
Change in stocks	(1,131,209)	(16,738)
Impairment	(192,172)	(179,626)
Total	5,420,662	610,974

The breakdown of purchases made by the Company, based on their source, is as follows:

2015	National	Intracommunity	Total
Purchases	207,668	6,536,375	6,744,043

2014	National	Intracommunity	Total
Purchases	22,192	785,146	807,338

e) Social welfare charges

The breakdown is as follows:

Item	**2015**	**2014**
Social Security payable by the Company	57,227	19,557
Other social liabilities	7,961	4,544
Total	66,298	24,101

16. Environmental information

Within its tangible fixed assets, the Company does not have any significant elements targeted at minimizing the environmental impact or the protection and improvement of the environment.

The costs incurred in 2015 for the protection and improvement of the environment totalled 12,109 euros. Most of these costs involved controlled destruction of expired product. In 2014, this expenditure totalled 4,881 euros.

No environmental investments were made in 2015 and 2014.

17. Operations with group companies

The breakdown of operations with group companies during 2015 and 2014, in Euros, is shown below:

2015	**Parent company**	**Other group companies**
Purchases	(5,218,715)	(1,673,070)
Services received	-	(392,618)
Services provided	162,366	108,483
Paid interest	(86,491)	-

2014	Parent company	Other group companies
Purchases	(488,892)	(347,463)
Services received	-	95,635
Services provided	22,668	15,023
Paid interest	(23,069)	

The breakdown of the balance sheet balances with group companies at the close of the year, in euro, is as follows:

2015	Parent company	Other group companies
Customers	10,345	51,169
Debts	(2,006,429)	-
Suppliers	(1,059,750)	(88,473)

2014	Parent company	Other group companies
Customers	22,668	122,104
Debts	(3,510,913)	-
Suppliers	(1,624,745)	(228,542)

18. Other information

In accordance with Additional provision three of Law 15/2010, the Company has defined Senior management as all personnel with departmental responsibility at the Company (general management, financial management, commercial management, logistics management and records management).

Remuneration accrued by members of senior management of the Company, classified by items and expressed in euros, was as follows (in Euros):

2015	**Salaries**	**Remuneration in kind**
Senior Management	440,044	2,204

2014	**Salaries**	**Remuneration in kind**
Senior Management	86,503	552

No advances or loans have been given to members of the Board of Directors or to Senior management of the company, and there are no undertakings for pensions or life assurance policies, and no members of the Board of Directors have accrued any remuneration whatsoever.

Average headcount for the year is as follows:

Professional category	2015	2014
Executives	4	4
Administrative staff	1	1
Sales agents	-	1
Technical staff	-	-
	5	**6**

At year-end the distribution of Company personnel and the members of the board of directors by gender is as follows:

2015

Professional category	Men	Women	Total
Directors	4	-	4
Executives	1	1	2
Administrative staff	-	1	1
Sales agents	-	-	-
Technical staff	-	-	-
	5	**2**	**7**

2014

Professional category	Men	Women	Total
Directors	4	-	4
Executives	2	1	3
Administrative staff	-	1	1
Sales agents	-	-	-
Technical staff	-	-	-
	6	2	8

The fees accrued by the Company's auditors during 2015 for auditing the financial statements totalled 18,500 euros. In 2014, this expenditure totalled 10,000 euros.

COMPILATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS BY THE MANAGEMENT BODY

In compliance with the provisions laid down in current legislation, the directors of LABORATORIOS RANBAXY, S.L. have compiled the financial statements (the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the statement of changes to equity, the statement of cash flows and annual report) of the Company for the twelve-month financial year ending on 31 March 2015.

By signing this folio attached to the aforementioned documents, the directors declare that all said documents have been signed by them.

Barcelona, 3 June 2015

Vickraman Sattanthan	Pedro Luis Sala Lanz
Ranjan Chakravarti	Neeraj Sharma