Lupin Australia Pty Ltd

A.C.N. 112 038 105

Annual report for the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
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The Board of Directors
Suite 2, Level 2 19 Prospect Street Box Hill
Camberwell VIC 3124

12 May 2023

Dear Board Members,

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Jane Fisher
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Lupin Australia Pty Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd (the "Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, 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 2023 and of it's financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards or Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified disclosures 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* (*including Independence Standards*) (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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors report for the year ended 31 March 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Deloitte.

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the 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 – Simplified disclosures 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 ability of the Company 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 has 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 the 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Jane Fisher
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Melbourne, 12 May 2023

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2023 and performance of the company for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Mr. Ashutosh Damle
Director
Melbourne, 12 May 2023

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	6,178	7,941
Amortisation expenses		-	-
Administration expenses		(16,774)	(12,586)
Finance cost		(245)	(201)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(10,841)	(4,846)
Income tax expense		-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(10,841)	(4,846)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(10,841)	(4,846)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	79,215	116,515
Other financial assets	5	196,768	38,544
Current tax asset		-	-
Total current assets		275,983	155,059
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		275,983	155,059
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	198,228	66,460
Total current liabilities		198,228	66,460
Total liabilities		198,228	66,460
Net assets		77,755	88,599
Equity			
Issued capital	8	800,000	800,000
Retained earnings		(722,245)	(711,401)
Total equity		77,755	88,599

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Issued capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2021	800,000	(706,559)	93,441
Profit for the year	-	(4,845)	(4,845)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(4,845)	(4,845)
Balance at 31 March 2022	800,000	(711,403)	88,597
(Loss) for the year	-	(10,841)	(10,841)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(10,841)	(10,841)
Balance at 31 March 2023	800,000	(722,245)	77,755

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	203,022
Payments to suppliers and employees		(30,727)	(30,046)
Interest paid		(245)	(201)
Net cash used in operating activities	9 (b)	(30,972)	172,775
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from / (repayment of) related party balances		(6,327)	(60,000)
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities		(6,327)	(60,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(37,299)	112,775
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		116,515	3,740
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9(a)	79,215	116,515

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd is a proprietary company limited by shares, incorporated and operating in Australia. The parent entity of Lupin Australia Pty Ltd is Lupin Limited (incorporated and domiciled in India).

Lupin Australia Pty Ltd.'s registered office and principal place of business are as follows:
Suite 2, Level 2, 19-23 Prospect Street, Boxhill, VIC

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported in the current period

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to their operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2021.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Company include:

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has applied AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards to prepare general purpose financial statements under the simplified disclosures framework. This change in accounting policy was adopted as at 1 July 2021 and has been applied retrospectively. There has been no change in the recognition and measurement of balances previously reported as the recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards have been consistently applied.

3. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The Company does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards. The financial statements comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the presentation requirements in those Standards as modified by AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit Tier 2 Entities (AASB 1060) and the disclosure requirements in AASB 1060. Accordingly, the financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 16 May 2023.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described below, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Intangible assets
Useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually. Judgement is applied in determining the useful lives of intangible assets. Any reassessment of useful lives in a particular year will affect amortisation expense (either increasing or decreasing) from the date of reassessment through to the end of the reassessed useful life for both the current and future years.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements:

(a) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. 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.

(b) Revenue
<u>Royalties</u>

Royalty revenue is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably). Royalties determined on a time basis are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement. Royalty arrangements that are based on production, sales and other measures are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

<u>Interest revenue</u>
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Income tax
<u>Current tax</u>
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortisation:

Capitalised development *5 years*

(e) Intangible assets (cont'd)

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(f) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables and financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Effective Interest Method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost and of allocating interest income / (expense) over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts / payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(g) Financial assets (cont'd)
Loans and receivables
Financial assets are initially measured at fair value net of transactions costs. Financial assets consisting trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments are measured subsequently at amortised cost at the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses given that:

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

	2023 $	2022 $
4. Revenue		
Royalty income	5,454	7,941
Other income	723	-
	6,178	7,941
5. Other financial assets		
Other debtors	15,472	3,830
Goods and service receivable	310	55
Related party receivables:		
Lupin Limited	179,316	32,143
Generic Health Pty Ltd	1,670	2,516
	196,768	38,544

During the year, the Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties:

- Royalty income received from Generic Health Pty Ltd for amount of $1,670
- Reimbursements claimed from Lupin Limited for an amount of $179,316

	2023 $	2022 $
6. Intangible assets		
Product Development costs	460,000	460,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(460,000)	(460,000)
	-	-

These are amortised over a useful life of 5 years.

	2023 $	2022 $
7. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	8,228	14,462
Goods and service tax payable	-	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	1,998
Related party payable:		
Generic Health Pty Ltd	190,000	50,000
	198,228	66,460
8. Issued capital		
800,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2022: 800,000)	800,000	800,000

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

	2023 $	2022 $

9. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash and bank balances	79,215	116,515

(b) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(10,841)	(4,846)
Amortisation expense	-	-
	(10,841)	(4,846)
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in liabilities:		
Other financial assets	(11,897	195,081
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(8,234)	(17,460)
Net cash used in operating activities	(30,972)	172,775

10. Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has 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 subsequent financial years.

11. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

The company holds the following financial instruments:

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets – amortised cost		
Cash and bank balances	79,215	116,515
Trade and other receivables	196,858	39,295
	276,072	155,810
Financial liabilities – amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	5,088	5,013
	5,088	5,013

12. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at the date of this report.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2023.