# ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED Incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Registration Number 113418192

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Currency - Myanmar Kyat (MMK)

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Regd. Office : Lot No B19, Zone A, Thilawa special economic zone, Thanlyin Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

### STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED

It is the responsibility of the management to prepare the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended on that date. In preparing these financial statements, the management is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; and
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The management is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. We have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to us to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of Management

Mr. Sundarraj Rama Subramanian Managing Director

May 28, 2019

Madhav Vasant Keer Director

May 28, 2019



**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS** 

 

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Ref: 159 (a)/A-148/March 2019

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the members of Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Myanmar Companies Law. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Myanmar Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited as at March 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Myanmar Companies Law.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with the provisions of the Myanmar Companies Law, we also report that:

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- (ii) books of account have been maintained by Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited as required by Section 258 of the Law.

Kyaw Tun Aung (PPA - 479) Partner WIN THIN & ASSOCIATES CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

May 28, 2019



## ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

	Note	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,693,333,761	3,629,034,589
Capital work in progress	5	17,006,730,653	16,235,960,647
Intangible assets	6	116,506,860	4,379,135
-		20,816,571,274	19,869,374,371
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,802,003,541	1,709,469,520
Other receivables	8	684,903,622	700,530,243
Cash and cash equivalents	9	674,978,452	1,257,414,232
		3,161,885,615	3,667,413,995
Total assets		23,978,456,889	23,536,788,366
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Paid-up capital		18,440,190,000	9,620,540,000
Advance capital		2,602,980,000	2,872,400,000
Retained earnings	,	(8,849,230,517)	(100,983,071)
		12,193,939,483	12,391,956,929
Non-current liabilities			
Loan	10	10,604,300,000	10,012,500,000
		10,604,300,000	10,012,500,000
Current liabilities			
Loan	10	757,450,000	-
Trade and other payables	11	422,767,406	1,132,331,437
		1,180,217,406	1,132,331,437
Total equity and liabilities		23,978,456,889	23,536,788,366

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Authenticated by:

(1)

Mr. Sundarraj Rama Subramanian Managing Director

(2)

Madhav Vasant Keer Director

# ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

	Note	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Revenue Cost of sales Gross profit/(loss)	-		
Other income	12	1,800,000	11,815,795
Other (losses)/gains	13	(1,332,338,553)	177,949,993
Expenses - Distribution and marketing - Administrative - Finance	14	(7,417,708,893) 	(321,110,281) 
Loss before income tax Income tax expense	15	(8,748,247,446)	(131,344,493)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	_	(8,748,247,446)	(131,344,493)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(8,748,247,446)	(131,344,493)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Authenticated by:

(1)

Mr. Sundarraj Rama Subramanian Managing Director

(2)

Madhav Vasant Keer Director

ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
<b>ALIDAC I</b>	STATEM	FOR THE

Balance at April 1, 2018 Cash received for advance capital Transfer from advance capital Transfer to paid-up capital Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year
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April 1, 2017	Cash received for advance capital	e year	Other comprehensive income for the year	
Balance at April 1, 2017	Cash received for	Loss for the year	Other comprehent	

Balance at March 31, 2018

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Authenticated by:

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Mr. Sundarraj Rama Subramanian Managing Director

Total MMK	12,391,956,929 8,550,230,000 8,819,650,000 (8,748,247,446)	12,193,939,483 9,650,901,422 2,872,400,000 (131,344,493) -	12,391,956,929
Retained earnings MMK	(100,983,071) - - (8,748,247,446) -	(8,849,230,517) 30,361,422 (131,344,493) -	(100,983,071)
Advance Capital MMK	2,872,400,000 8,550,230,000 - (8,819,650,000) -	<b>2,602,980,000</b> - 2,872,400,000 -	2,872,400,000
Paid-up capital MMK	9,620,540,000 - 8,819,650,000 - -	<b>18,440,190,000</b> 9,620,540,000 -	9,620,540,000

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Madhav Vasant Keer Director 6

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### ALIDAC HEALTHCARE (MYANMAR) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

	Note	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(8,748,247,446)	(131,344,493)
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	131,822,818	84,812,235
- Amortization of intangible assets	6	12,902,702	955,876
- Unrealized exchange losses on loan	10	1,349,250,000	
		(7,254,271,926)	(45,576,382)
Changes in working capital:		(00 534 001)	(1 700 4(0 500)
- Inventories		(92,534,021)	(1,709,469,520)
- Other receivables		15,626,621	(19,242,562)
- Trade and other payables		(709,564,031)	1,097,227,695 (677,060,769)
Cash used in operations		(8,040,743,357)	(077,000,709)
Income tax paid Net cash used in operating activities		(8,040,743,357)	(677,060,769)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b> Additions to property, plant and equipment Additions to capital_work in progress Additions to intangible assets		(196,121,990) (888,355,565) (7,444,868)	(70,554,050) (14,024,184,294) (2,514,130)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,091,922,423)	(14,097,252,474)
Cash flows from financing activities Cash received for advance capital Proceeds from loan Net cash provided by financing activities Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents		8,550,230,000 	2,872,400,000 9,331,500,000 12,203,900,000 (2,570,413,243)
Beginning of year		1,257,414,232	3,827,827,475
End of year	9	674,978,452	1,257,414,232

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Authenticated by:

(1)

Mr. Sundarraj Rama Subramanian Managing Director

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(2)

Madhav Vasant Keer

Director

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

### 1. General information

Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar as per renewed Certificate of Incorporation Number 113418192 {Former Registration No. 7FC of 2016-2017 (TSEZ)} on June 17, 2016 as 100% foreign company under the Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law of 2014 and The Myanmar Companies Law upon obtaining Investment Permit No. TSEZ-IP-058-R-1 dated May 20, 2016 issued by Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee under Section 11 (c) of the Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law of 2014.

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacturing and selling of pharmaceutical products.

The address of its registered office is Lot No. B19, Zone A, Thilawa SEZ, Thanlyin Township, Yangon Region, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Myanmar Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and are based on historical cost convention.

### 2.2 Foreign currency translation

### 2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Myanmar Kyat (MMK), which is the presentation currency as well as functional currency of the Company.

### 2.2.2 Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency (MMK) using market exchange rates prevailing at the time of transactions as per the Central Bank of Myanmar. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

# 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Start-up expenses

As the commercial activity has not yet started, all expenses are treated as Pre Operational Expenses under capital\_work in progress.

### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of maintenance and minor repairs are charged to income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the income statement.

Depreciation on all tangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their 95% of total cost over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Description	Useful lives
Factory buildings	30 years
Office building	60 years
Plant and equipment single shift	15 years
Plant and equipment two shift	10 years
Motor vehicles	8 years
Office furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3 years
Leasehold land	48 years

### 2.5 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are initially capitalized at cost which includes the purchase price (net of any discounts and rebates) and other directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Direct expenditures including employee costs, which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its specifications and which can be reliably measured, are added to the original cost of the software. Costs associated with maintaining the computer software are expensed off when incurred.

Computer software licenses are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortized to profit or loss using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 4 years (25%).

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- a) Raw materials, stores & spare parts, packing materials, finished goods, stock-in-trade and works-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.
- b) Cost of raw materials, stores & spare parts, packing materials, finished goods and stockin-trade is determined on moving average method.
- c) Costs of finished goods and work-in-progress are determined by taking material cost, labour and relevant appropriate overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Write down of inventories to net realizable value is recognized as an expense and included in "Changes in Inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade" and Cost of Materials Consumed" in the relevant note in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 2.7 Other receivables

If collection of other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits with The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (Yangon Branch) and Cooperative Bank.

### 2.9 Paid-up capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

### 2.10 Loans

Loans are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Loans are initially recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of loan using the effective interest method.

### 2.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other borrowing costs that are incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Other borrowing costs include ancillary charges at the time of acquisition of a financial liability, which is recognized as per EIR method. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets, up to the date the assets are ready for their intended use.

### 2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

# 2.13 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimates can be made. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation, that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision/ disclosure is made. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed separately in the financial statements. Provisions and contingencies are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the correct management estimates. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed separately in financial statements.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate the risks specific to the liability.

### 2.14 Leases

### As a lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is [or contains] a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease.

Lease under which the Company assumes potentially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payment at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term, unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

### 2.15 Employee benefits

### Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including leave encashment that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting and are measured by the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

### 3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

	Leasehold	Furniture &	Office equipment	Total
Cost -	MMK	MMK	MMK	MMK
At April 1, 2018 Additions	3,698,967,495 _	7,504,500 4.146.000	65,224,050 191.975.990	3,771,696,045 196 121 990
At March 31, 2019	3,698,967,495	11,650,500	257,200,040	3,967,818,035
Accumutated aepreciation and impairment tosses At April 1, 2018 Depreciation charge	(134,858,190) (77.061.823)	(320,354) (965,590)	(7,482,912) (53,795,405)	(142,661,456) (131,822,818)
At March 31, 2019	(211,920,013)	(1,285,944)	(61,278,317)	(274,484,274)
At March 31, 2019	3,487,047,482	10,364,556	195,921,723	3,693,333,761
<i>Cost</i> At April 1, 2017	3,698,967,495	I	2,174,500	3,701,141,995
Additions	Ľ	7,504,500	63,049,550	70,554,050
At March 31, 2018	3,698,967,495	7,504,500	65,224,050	3,771,696,045
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses At April 1, 2017	(57,796,367)	I	(52,854)	(57,849,221)
Depreciation charge	(77,061,823)	(320,354)	(7, 430, 058)	(84,812,235)
At March 31, 2018 Net book value	(134,858,190)	(320,354)	(7,482,912)	(142,661,456)
At March 31, 2018	3,564,109,305	7,184,146	57,741,138	3,629,034,589

4. Property, plant and equipment

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# 5. Capital\_work in progress

	Pre-operational expenses	Property, plant and equipment	Total
	MMK	MMK	MMK
Cost			
At April 1, 2018	3,036,881,723	13,199,078,924	16,235,960,647
Additions	* 1,447,685,113	825,173,619	2,272,858,732
Transfer to intangible assets	28 80 80 S <b>H</b>	(117,585,559)	(117,585,559)
Transfer to administrative expenses	(998,792,399)	(385,710,768)	(1,384,503,167)
At March 31, 2019	3,485,774,437	13,520,956,216	17,006,730,653
Accumulated amortization and impai	irment losses		
At April 1, 2018	—	_	
Amortization charge	-	<u> </u>	-
At March 31, 2019		<u>144</u>	-
Net book value			
At March 31, 2019	3,485,774,437	13,520,956,216	17,006,730,653
Cost			
At April 1, 2017	235,822,752	1,975,953,601	2,211,776,353
Additions	* 2,801,058,971	11,223,125,323	14,024,184,294
At March 31, 2018	3,036,881,723	13,199,078,924	16,235,960,647
Accumulated amortization and impai		10,177,070,721	10,255,500,017
At April 1, 2017	-	_	-
Amortization charge	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	-	_	
Net book value			1.5 <u>8</u> .000
At March 31, 2018	3,036,881,723	13,199,078,924	16,235,960,647

\* The detail of additions for pre-operational expenses is as follows:

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Admin expenses	998,792,395	57,865,468
Interest on borrowing and bank guarantee charges	429,573,509	270,690,071
Other expenses	19,319,209	2,472,503,432
	1,447,685,113	2,801,058,971

# 6. Intangible assets

	Computer software license
	MMK
Cost	
At April 1, 2018	5,395,030
Additions	7,444,868
Transfer from capital_work in progress	117,585,559
At March 31, 2019	130,425,457
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	
At April 1, 2018	(1,015,895)
Amortization charge	(12,902,702)
At March 31, 2019	(13,918,597)
Net book value	
At March 31, 2019	116,506,860
Cost	
At April 1, 2017	2,880,900
Additions	2,514,130
At March 31, 2018	5,395,030
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	·
At April 1, 2017	(60,019)
Amortization charge	(955,876)
At March 31, 2018	(1,015,895)
Net book value	
At March 31, 2018	4,379,135

# 7. Inventories

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Raw materials	1,620,363,821	1,593,472,160
Packing materials	181,639,720	115,997,360
	1,802,003,541	1,709,469,520

### 8. Other receivables

	2019	2018
	MMK	MMK
Deposits	13,143,675	31,952,050
Advance payments to suppliers	410,271,210	539,279,266
Advance payments to employees	62,121,267	48,270,568
Advance commercial tax	158,179,239	81,028,359
Prepayments	41,188,231	
	684,903,622	700,530,243

### 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	MMK	MMK
Cash at banks	657,341,861	1,235,341,561
Cash in hand	17,636,591	22,072,671
	674,978,452	1,257,414,232

### 10. Loan

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
At beginning of year	10,012,500,000	681,000,000
Additions	_	9,331,500,000
Exchange loss	1,349,250,000	-
	11,361,750,000	10,012,500,000
Repayments		
At end of year	11,361,750,000	10,012,500,000

The Company has entered into a long-term agreement of USD 7.5 million from The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (Yangon Branch).

The security document(s) is Letter of Guarantee from Cadila Healthcare Ltd. (the "Guarantor"). The maturity of loan is as follows:

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Current portion	757,450,000	. –
Over 1 year	10,604,300,000	10,012,500,000
-	11,361,750,000	10,012,500,000

### 11. Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	MMK	MMK
Sundry creditors	235,623,229	911,941,049
Retention from vendors		96,115,752
Payable to Government	21,995,761	25,116,348
Payable to employees	66,694,009	38,301,493
Provisions	98,454,407	60,856,795
	422,767,406	1,132,331,437

### 12. Other income

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Sale of scarp	1,800,000	7,900,000
Interest received	1. ( <u> </u>	3,915,795
	1,800,000	11,815,795

### 13. Other (losses)/gains

The above represent foreign exchange (losses)/gains amounting to MMK (1,332,338,553) (2018: MMK 177,949,993).

### 14. Administrative expenses

	2019 MMK	2018 MMK
Validation batch expenses	6,274,190,973	235,342,170
Other Administrative expenses (Refer Note 5)	998,792,400	
Depreciation (Refer Note 4)	131,822,818	84,812,235
Amortization (Refer Note 6)	12,902,702	955,876
	7,417,708,893	321,110,281

### 15. Income tax expense

Provision for income tax on profit for the year was not made by the Company as the Company has been granted income tax exemption for a period of five consecutive years including the year of commencement on commercial operation; as per Section 32 (b) of the Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law, 2014.

### 16. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain a sufficient liquidity in order to support its business and maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

### 17. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risks (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimize potential adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial market on the financial performance of the Company. These policies and procedures are formulated, approved and regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors (the "Board").

The Board is responsible for setting the objective and underlying principles of financial risk management and providing an oversight of the entire risk management system of the Company. The management then establishes the detailed policies such as authority levels, oversight responsibilities, risk identification and measurement and exposure limits in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Board.

### (a) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rate. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign currency rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of change in foreign currency rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

As at March 31, 2019, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is insignificant.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

# (c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a level of cash and bank balances deemed sufficient to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		2019			2018	
	<u>1 year or less</u> MMK	3 years or less MMK	<u>Total</u> MMK	1 year or less MMK	3 years or less MMK	Total MMK
Financial liabilities:						
Loan	(757, 450, 000)	(10,604,300,000)	(11, 361, 750, 000)	1	(10,012,500,000)	(10,012,500,000)
Trade and other payables	(422,767,406)	T	(422,767,406)	(1, 132, 331, 437)	1	(1,132,331,437)
Total net undiscounted financial						
liabilities	(1,180,217,406) (10,604,300,000)	(10,604,300,000)	(11,784,517,406) (1,132,331,437) (10,012,500,000)	(1,132,331,437)	(10,012,500,000)	(11,144,831,437)

### 18. Related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

(a) Purchase of goods and services

	2019	2018
	MMK	MMK
Purchase of property, plant and equipment from		
affiliate company	342,241,735	211,233,664
Guarantee fees paid to affiliate company	117,850,525	105,162,894

Outstanding balances at March 31, 2019, arising from purchase of goods and services are unsecured and receivable/payable within 12 months from balance sheet date and are disclosed in Note 11.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	2019	2018
	ММК	MMK
Salaries and allowances	78,958,951	82,566,616

### 19. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

### 20. Authorization of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorized for issue on May 28, 2019.