Registered number: 02882063

# STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr V Kumar Mr V Rajasekar Mr M K Pillai

Mr K T Parthasarathy

Mr M Islam

Registered number

02882063

Registered office

Unit 4 The Metro Centre

Dwight Road Watford England WD18 9SS

Independent auditor

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

6th Floor

2 London Wall Place

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### Introduction

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

#### **Business review**

#### Sales and Performance

The performance for the 2021 year end was impacted by COVID-19 and BREXIT.

During the 2021 financial year Strides Pharma UK limited achieved a sales growth of 13% despite the impact of the pandemic.

During the year ended 2021 sales increased to £22.3m (2020 £19.7m).

Profit for the year after tax in 2021 was £2.05m (2020 £3.2m) due to higher finance and depreciation costs during the year.

EBITDA in 2021 was at 16% (2020 20%) reflecting difficult market conditions and is likely to continue at this level for 2022.

No dividend was declared for the financial year ended 2021.

The company specialises in marketing and distribution of branded generics and OTC molecules with a clear focus on quality, value, and sustainability.

In 2021/22 the company are strengthening the team in areas such as sales and quality to help maintain the growth.

#### **Business Development**

Business development is the key growth driver for the business.

During the 2021 year end Amitriptyline and Tadalafil were introduced to the market. The year also saw molecules such as Metformin XR, Trazadone and Ethosuximide generate increased volume.

2021-22 is expected to grow more than 10% due to mix of volume/price increases and introduction of new products such as Gabapentin, ibuprofen Lysine and Trazadone oral solutions.

#### Sales and Marketing

The company's overall sales performance demonstrates the company's continued ability to commercialise molecules over various verticals even during global disruptions.

Key vertical to the business is the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) selling the branded generics portfolio. More CCGs have switched over in the current year and 2021-22 will see the increased CCG sales due to the switchover.

During the 2022 financial year, the Company are looking at strengthening the sales team to help focus on key verticals and recover lost ground due to Covid-19.

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Principal risks affecting the business are operational risk and supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19 affecting manufacturing in India and distribution. Mass vaccination in UK will help return to normal levels in the second half of 2021-22.

#### **Procurement**

Since more than 90% of purchases are from entities within the Group the risk of supply defaults is minimised. In addition, transfer pricing arrangements have been finalised to eliminate the risk of price changes.

#### Currency

More than 95% of transactions are conducted in pound sterling (GBP) and hence the risk of currency exposure is negated.

#### Interest risk

Interest on loans is based on 3-month LIBOR which are currently at historical lows and are likely to remain low for the foreseeable future hence no action has been taken on interest hedges.

#### **Credit and Liquidity**

Careful screening of new customers and dealing with only established and reputable wholesalers have significantly reduced the risk of debtors' default and delays in collection. There was no provision for bad debts in 2021 despite COVID-19 disruptions (2020 - Nil).

#### Other Operational risks

The company, as part of the operational performance have incorporated risk management tools such as risk registers, Business continuity & disaster recovery plans to identify and evaluate emerging risks early and to take corrective actions quickly to minimise risks.

#### **Competition Risk**

High competition levels will continue to be a factor in the sector particularly in the generic arena. Competitors are looking to emulate our successful business model in certain areas of our business. The company will strive to create and develop more verticals to contend with them.

#### Outlook

The continued impact of COVID-19 virus and the second lockdown by UK government has caused disruptions in the last quarter. Outlook for quarter 1 2022 remains challenging due to cautious steps to ease restrictions. This situation is expected to improve and recover from the second quarter onwards.

The company also sees opportunities post COVID-19 lockdown during the latter part of 2021. With a reset strategy and proactive management, the company is well equipped to leverage the opportunities into increased sales and profits in 2021-22.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

This report was approved by the board on  $11^{15}$  June 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Mr V Rajasekar

V Rajarevo

Director

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,048,483 (2020 - £3,236,694).

The Directors do not recommend payment of dividends for the year (2020 - £2,001,600)

## Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr V Kumar Mr V Rajasekar Mr M K Pillai Mr K T Parthasarathy Mr M Islam (appointed 22 July 2020)

#### **Future developments**

Please refer to the strategic report for details of future business developments.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 11th June 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Mr V Rajasekar Director

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Strides Pharma UK Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD (CONTINUED)

## Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 ISAs (UK) 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 these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and revieing accounting estimates for bias.
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD (CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

MHA MacPutye Hudson

Rakesh Shaunak (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor 6th Floor 2 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU

Date: 02 July 2021

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	22,368,976	19,733,883
Cost of sales		(16,356,868)	(13,476,434)
Gross profit		6,012,108	6,257,449
Administrative expenses		(3,212,714)	(2,520,908)
Operating profit		2,799,394	3,736,541
Interest receivable and similar income	8	46,948	25,431
Interest payable and expenses	9	(670,615)	(141,922)
Profit before tax		2,175,727	3,620,050
Tax on profit	10	(127,244)	(383,356)
Profit for the financial year		2,048,483	3,236,694

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

# STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 02882063

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

					***************************************
	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		6,073,136		6,371,007
Tangible assets	12		510,367		711,691
			6,583,503		7,082,698
Current assets					
Stocks	13	7,290,454		3,837,402	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	6,174,762		9,202,052	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,191,411		960,166	
		14,656,627		13,999,620	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(8,249,888)		(8,528,261)	
Net current assets		A deliberate del del del del del del del del del de	6,406,739		5,471,359
Total assets less current liabilities			12,990,242		12,554,057
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(3,274,228)		(4,851,393)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	20	(27,008)		(62,141)	
			(27,008)		(62,141)
Net assets			9,689,006		7,640,523
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			14,400		14,400
Share premium account	21		2,370,600		2,370,600
Profit and loss account	21		7,304,006		5,255,523
Shareholder's funds			9,689,006		7,640,523
				:	

# STRIDES PHARMA UK LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 02882063

#### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr V Rajasekar

Director

Date:

11/06/21

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 April 2019	14,400	2,370,600	4,020,429	6,405,429
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	3,236,694	3,236,694
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		3,236,694	3,236,694
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(2,001,600)	(2,001,600)
At 1 April 2020	14,400	2,370,600	5,255,523	7,640,523
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	2,048,483	2,048,483
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		2,048,483	2,048,483
At 31 March 2021	14,400	2,370,600	7,304,006	9,689,006

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities	~	~
Profit for the financial year	2,048,483	3,236,694
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	591,073	92,900
Depreciation of tangible assets	213,955	54,966
Interest paid	670,615	141,922
Interest received	(46,948)	(25,431)
Taxation charge	204,769	383,356
(Increase) in stocks	(3,453,052)	(1,630,780)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,404,916	(2,645,848)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts owed by groups	1,622,374	(2,157,685)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	522,393	(38,554)
Increase in amounts owed to groups	4,171,648	1,077,997
Corporation tax (paid)	(239,901)	(461,646)
Net cash generated from operating activities	7,710,325	(1,972,109)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(293,202)	(6,281,284)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(12,632)	(160,174)
Interest received	46,948	25,431
Net cash from investing activities	(258,886)	(6,416,027)

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
New secured loans	-	11,394,807
Repayment of loans	(6,549,579)	-
Dividends paid	•	(2,001,600)
Interest paid	(670,615)	(141,922)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,220,194)	9,251,285
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	231,245	863,149
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	960,166	97,017
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,191,411	960,166
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,191,411	960,166
	1,191,411	960,166

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1. General information

Strides Pharma UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The principal activity during the year continued to be that of the distribution of pharmaceutical products. The registered office address is Unit 4, The Metro Centre, Dwight Road, Watford, WD18 9SS. The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and the accounts are rounded to the nearest £.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Directors have performed a robust analysis of forecast future cash flows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the Directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

# Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

# 2.8 Pensions

# Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### 2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% straight line - buildings, 5% straight line -

improvements

Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line
Office equipment - 20% straight line
Lab equipment - 11% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.13 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### 2.15 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

#### 2.17 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgments, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years, if the revision affects both current and future years.

#### 3.1 Critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are considered to be critical judgments that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements.

# Useful lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets

The directors have decided upon depreciation and amortisation policies which are in line with industry standards taking external economic factors into account where required.

#### Assessing indicators of stock impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment stock, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. An impairment loss has been accounted for in respect of slow-moving and stock obsolescence during the year.

# Recoverability of debtors

The directors believe that all debtors at the year end are recoverable and no bad debt provision or write offs are required.

4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2021 £	202
	Pharmaceutical products	22,368,976	19,733,88
		22,368,976	19,733,883
		2021 £	202
	United Kingdom	22,368,976	19,733,883
		22,368,976	19,733,883
5.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
		£	ł
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	16,000	16,000
6.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries	895,661	611,411
	Social security costs	130,033	70,599
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	21,729	16,176
		1,047,423	698,186
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	ne year was as f	ollows:
		2021 No.	2020 No.
	Employees	15	11

7.	Directors' remuneration		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Directors' emoluments	193,493	85,000
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	7,752	4,250
		201,245	89,250
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2020 contribution pension schemes.	- 1) in respec	t of defined
8.	Interest receivable		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other interest receivable	46,948	25,431
		46,948	25,431
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank interest payable	670,615	141,922
		670,615	141,922

<b>4</b> 348,929 7,413
4 348,929 7,413
7,413 -
7,413 -
4 356,342 -
<b>4</b> 356,342
<b>0)</b> 23,375
3,639
27,014
4 383,356
of 19% (2020 -
1 2020 £ £
3,620,050
<b>6</b> 87,810
1,792
16,372
7,413
3,303
(333,334)
383,356

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# 10. Taxation (continued)

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# 11. Intangible assets

	Licences £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	8,936,875
Additions	293,202
At 31 March 2021	9,230,077
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2020	2,565,868
Charge for the year on owned assets	591,073
At 31 March 2021	3,156,941
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	6,073,136
At 31 March 2020	6,371,007

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12.	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Lab equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 April 2020	343,062	36,051	307,824	334,246	1,021,183
	Additions	-	-	12,632	-	12,632
	At 31 March 2021	343,062	36,051	320,456	334,246	1,033,815
	Depreciation					
	At 1 April 2020	40,499	32,901	123,762	112,330	309,492
	Charge for the year on owned assets	1,704	3,150	171,964	37,138	213,956
	At 31 March 2021	42,203	36,051	295,726	149,468	523,448
	Net book value					
	At 31 March 2021	300,859	-	24,730	184,778	510,367
	At 31 March 2020	302,563	3,150	184,062	221,916	711,691
13.	Stocks					
					2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods and goods fo	r resale			7,290,454	3,837,402

7,290,454

3,837,402

14.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	4,036,062	4,646,462
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,729,370	3,351,744
	Other debtors	71,119	958,322
	Prepayments and accrued income	338,211	245,524
		6,174,762	9,202,052
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,191,411	960,166
		1,191,411	960,166
16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
10.	Creditors. Amounts failing due within one year	2021	2020
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	1,571,000	6,543,414
	Trade creditors	235,485	96,154
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,465,719	1,294,071
	Other taxation and social security	295,183	24,761
	Other creditors	132	106,934
	Accruals and deferred income	682,369	462,927
		8,249,888	8,528,261
17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	3,274,228	4,851,393
		3,274,228	4,851,393
		3,274,228	4,8

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# 18. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

20	)21 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		_
Bank loans 1,571,0	00	6,543,414
1,571,0	00	6,543,414
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans 1,598,2	86	1,438,139
1,598,2	86	1,438,139
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans 1,675,9	42	3,413,254
1,675,9	<u></u> 42	3,413,254
4,845,2	 28	11,394,807

The loans are secured by a £6m standby letter of credit issued by Strides Pharma Science Limited. The loan's rate of interest is 3-months LIBOR + 275 basis points. The repayment term is 6 months moratorium and 4 years.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Financial instruments		
	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,191,411	960,166
Financial assets that are debit instruments measured at amortised cost	5,836,551	8,956,528
	7,027,962	9,916,694
Financial liabilities	<del> </del>	
Financial liabilites measured at amortised cost	(7,272,336)	(8,040,573)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, amounts due from group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, bank loans and amounts due to group undertakings.

#### 20. Deferred taxation

19.

	2021 £
At beginning of year	(62,141)
Charged to profit or loss	35,133
At end of year	(27,008)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	
2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances (27,008)	(62,141)
(27,008)	(62,141)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 21. Reserves

#### Share premium account

This reserve represents the accumulated premium over the nominal value of share capital subscribed.

#### Profit and loss account

This reserve represents the accumulated profits and losses of the Company. Net of any distributions.

#### 22. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held seperately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £21,729 (2020: £16,176). Contributions totalling £NIL (2020 - £354) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

# 23. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking the company has taken advantage of exemptions conferred by FRS102 paragraph 1AC.35 and has not separately disclosed transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company.

#### 24. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events that require reclassification in the 2021 accounts.

Given the nature of the company the COVID-19 crisis has not had a significant impact on the profitability of the company as the products the company offers is deemed critical and staff have been equipped to work remotely during the crisis.

### 25. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling entity is Strides Pharma Science Limited, a company registered in India. The registered office is 201, Devavrata, Sector 17, Vashi, Navi Mumbai – 400 703, India. The immediate parent company is Strides Pharma Global (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales based at Unit 4, Metro Centre, Dwight Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD18 9SS. This company has been consolidated within Strides Pharma Science Ltd. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from them.

# DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	22,368,976	19,733,883
Cost of Sales	(16,356,868)	(13,476,434)
Gross profit	6,012,108	6,257,449
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(3,212,714)	(2,520,908)
Operating profit	2,799,394	3,736,541
Interest receivable	46,948	25,431
Interest payable	(670,615)	(141,922)
Profit for the year	2,175,727	3,620,050

# SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	<b>.</b>	<i></i>
Sales	22,263,832	19,671,422
Other income	-	412
Management charges receivable	105,144	62,049
	22,368,976	19,733,883
	2021 £	2020 £
Cost of sales	~	~
Stock adjustments	(1,360,034)	4,606,098
Purchases	16,707,516	8,911,387
Direct manufacturing costs	1,009,386	(41,051)
	16,356,868	13,476,434

# SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
istration expenses	~	
rs national insurance	28,723	11,988
rs salaries	193,493	85,000
rs pension costs	7,752	4,250
laries	702,168	526,411
itional insurance	101,310	58,611
ension costs	13,977	11,926
elfare	8,301	8,506
inment	559	9,153
travel and subsistence	7,811	93,088
and stationery	9,297	6,925
one and fax	7,077	7,628
ter costs	14,803	13,998
office expenses	75,022	152,055
sing and promotion	90,694	42,169
ubscriptions	780,212	978,020
nd professional	213,695	220,957
s' remuneration	39,500	40,000
ce on foreign exchange	17,790	11,149
	10,845	10,635
d heat	3,636	4,469
g	8,431	4,647
ces	29,807	25,153
and maintenance	4,095	5,509
ation of tangible fixed assets	213,955	54,966
ation of intangible fixed assets	591,073	92,900
ment charge	38,688	40,795
<del></del>	3,212,714	2,520,908
	2021 £	2020 £
receivable		
terest receivable	46,948	25,431
<del></del>	46,948	25,431

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAIL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3		
	2021 £	2020 £
Interest payable		
Bank loan interest payable	670,615	141,922
	670,615	141,922