

# Suven, Inc.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and stockholders' of **Suven, Inc**.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Suven**, **Inc.**,( a Delaware corporation) which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2016 and the related statement of operations, statement of changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the period from September15, 2015(from inception) to March 31, 2016 and the related notes to financial statement.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

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 the 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.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant 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 referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Suven Inc., as of March 31, 2016 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period from September 15, 2015 (from inception) to March 31, 2016 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Ram Associates

Ran Association

Hamilton, NJ

May 10, 2016.

# Suven, Inc. Balance Sheet March 31, 2016

# **ASSETS**

Current assets:		
Cash	\$	105,442
Total current assets		105,442
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	105,442
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY/(DEFI	(CIT)	
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	882,948
Other current liabilities		6,105
Total current liabilities	·	889,053
Stockholder's equity/(deficit)		
Common stock - \$0.0001par value, 1,000,000 shares		
authorized, issued and outstanding.		100
Additional paid-in capital		3,429,900
Accumulated Deficit		(4,213,611)
Total stockholder's equity/(Accumulated Deficit)	4	(783,611)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	105,442

<sup>-</sup> See accompanying notes to financial statements -

# Suven, Inc.

## **Statement of Operations**

## For The Period From Inception (September 15, 2015) to March 31, 2016

Net revenue	\$	
Operating expenses		
Research and development		4,205,588
General and administrative expenses	<del></del>	8,023
Net operating loss	\$	(4,213,611)

Suven, Inc.

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity/(Deficit) For The Period From Inception( September 15, 2015 )to March 31, 2016

	Common stock	n stock					
	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid in capital	ll paid	(Accumulated Deficit)	stock	Total stockholder's equity/(deficit)
Issue of Common stock	1,000,000	\$ 100	\$	1		€	100
Additional paid-in capital			3,4	3,429,900			3,429,900
Net loss		ŝ			(4,213,611)		(4,213,611)
Balance at March 31, 2016	1,000,000	\$ 100	8	3,429,900	\$ (4,213,611)	<del>\$</del>	(783,611)

- See accompanying notes to financial statements -

## Suven, Inc.

## Statement of Cash Flows

# For The Period From Inception( September 15, 2015) to March 31, 2016

Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$	(4,213,611)	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase / (Decrease) in accounts payable		882,948	
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities		6,105	
Total Adjustments	Annandayan aya aya aya aya aya aya aya aya aya	889,053	
Net cash used in operating activities	-	(3,324,558)	٠.
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issue of Common stock		100	المحيط ا
Increase in Additional paid-in capital		3,429,900	
Net cash provided by financing activities		3,430,000	
Net increase in cash		105,442	`,
Cash at the beginning of the period		_	
Cash at the end of the period	\$	105,442	V
Supplementary disclosure of cash flows information  Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$		
Income taxes	7	-	

#### 1. Nature of the Business

Suven, Inc. ("Suven" or the "Company") is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the acquisition, development and commercialization of novel therapeutics for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. The goal is to be the leading biopharmaceutical company focused on the treatment of dementia, a condition characterized by a significant decline in mental capacity and impaired daily function. The near-term focus is to develop our product candidate, which we refer to as SUVN-502, for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. The Company is targeting CNS indications where there is a high unmet medical needs, patient populations are identifiable, clinical endpoints can be well-defined and with possible commercialization options.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware on September 15, 2015 and commenced operations on October 21, 2015.

The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties common to companies in the biotech industry, including, but not limited to, the risks associated with developing product candidates at each stage of clinical development; the challenges associated with gaining regulatory approval of such product candidates; the risks associated with commercializing pharmaceutical products, After obtaining regulatory approval; the potential for development by third parties of new technological innovations that may compete with the Company's products; the dependence on key personnel; the challenges of protecting proprietary technology; the need to comply with government regulations; the high costs of drug development; and the uncertainty of being able to secure additional capital when needed to fund operations.

The Company has spent \$4,205,588 on Research and development during the period of operations ending March 31, 2016.

The Company has received \$3,430,000 from the parent company Suven Life Sciences Ltd, India towards common stock during the period ended March 31, 2016. The Company has allotted 1,000,000 common stock of equity shares at a par value of \$0.0001 per share as of March 31, 2016.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements include those of the Company. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and use assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are often based on judgments, probabilities and assumptions that management believes are reasonable but that are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. As a result, actual result could differ from those estimates.

Management periodically evaluates estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements for continued reasonableness. Appropriate adjustment, if any, to the estimates used are made prospectively based on such periodic evaluations.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly-liquid investments (including money market funds) with an original maturity at acquisition of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash balances, which may exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not believe that this results in any significant credit risk.

#### Property and Equipment

The Company adopts a policy of recording Property and equipment at cost and that depreciates over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Upon retirement or sale, the cost of assets disposed of and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to income. The Company charges repairs and maintenance costs that don't extend the lives of the assets to expenses as incurred.

During the year of operations, the Company has not acquired any Property and Equipment.

### Research and Development

Research and development expenses are comprised of costs incurred in performing research and development activities, including salaries and benefits, overhead costs, depreciation, contract services and other related costs. Research and development costs are expensed to operations as the related obligation is incurred.

#### Research Contract Costs and Accruals

The Company has entered into various research and development contracts with vendors, both inside and outside of the United States. These agreements are generally cancelable, and related payments are recorded as research and development expenses as incurred. The Company records accruals for estimated ongoing research costs. When evaluating the adequacy of the accrued liabilities, the Company analyzes progress of the studies, including the phase or completion of events, invoices received and contracted costs. Significant judgments and estimates may be made in determining the accrued balances at the end of any reporting period. Actual results could differ from the Company's estimates. So far, the Company's historical accrual estimates have not been materially different from the actual costs.

### Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share

For periods in which the Company has reported net losses, diluted net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders is the same as basic net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders, since dilutive common shares are not assumed to have been issued if their effect is antidilutive.

The Company reported a net loss attributable to common stockholders for the period ended March 31, 2016.

#### Risks and Uncertainties

The product candidates developed by the Company require approvals from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or foreign regulatory agencies prior to commercial sales. There can be no assurance that the Company's current and future product candidates will receive the necessary approvals. If the Company fails to successfully complete clinical development and generate results sufficient to file for regulatory approval or is denied approval or approval is delayed, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and its financial statements.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the development stage including, but not limited to, dependency on the clinical success of its product candidates, ability to obtain regulatory approval of its product candidates, the commercial success of its product, if approved, the need for substantial additional financing to achieve its goals, uncertainty of broad adoption of its approved products, if any, by physicians and consumers, significant competition and untested manufacturing capabilities.

## Concentration of Credit Risk and of Significant Suppliers

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of

credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has all cash and cash equivalents balances at an accredited financial institution, in amounts that exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not believe that it is subject to unusual credit risk beyond the normal credit risk associated with commercial banking relationships. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

#### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted rates in effect for the year in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Valuation allowances are provided if based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. During November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

#### Segment Data

The Company manages its operations as a single segment for the purposes of assessing performance and making operating decisions. The Company's singular focus is on advancing medicines to treat central nervous system disorders, where there are unmet medical needs or inadequate existing therapies. All tangible assets are held within the United States.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance that outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry specific guidance. The guidance is based on the principle that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to fulfill a contract. Entities have the option of using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption of the new standard. The guidance becomes effective for the Company in the year ending December 31, 2018, and the Company could early adopt the standard for the year ending December 31, 2017. The Company is

currently assessing the method of adoption and the impact that this new accounting guidance will have on its financial statements and footnote disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40). The new guidance addresses management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the financial statements are issued. The standard will be effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect that this guidance will have on its financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplifies the classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The new standard requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. The standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and allows for early adoption using a prospective method. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2016-02 — Leases (ASC 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, respectively. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. ASC 842 supersedes the previous leases standard, ASC 840 Leases. The standard is effective on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this new guidance.

#### 3. Balance Sheet Components

#### Property and Equipment, net

During the operating period the Company has not purchased or acquired any Property or Equipment.

### Account payable

Development costs - \$882,948

#### Other current liabilities

Audit and assurance services - \$ 5,500 State annual fee \$ 605

#### 4. Commitments, Litigations and Contingencies

#### Leases

The Company has not leased office premises and it operates from parent company (Suven Life Sciences) office in Cornwall Road, Monmouth Junction New Jersey.

#### Employee related expenses

The Company has been operating through consultants and external contractors for clinical development activities and no employee was appointed during the year. Hence, there are no employee related obligations.

#### Legal proceedings

The Company does not have any knowledge of any involvement in legal proceedings, either of which the Company has initiated or has been brought against it. All the existing labilities have been reported on the balance sheet.

#### 5. Common Stock

As of March 31, 2016, the Company has authorized 1,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share.

Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the Company's stockholders. Common stockholders are entitled to receive dividends, as may be declared by the Board of Directors, if any. As of March 31, 2016, no dividends have been declared.

#### 6. Income Taxes

As the Company has incurred net loss for the period ended March 31, 2016, no provision for income tax is required.

### 7. Subsequent Event

For the year ended March 31, 2016 the Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and disclosure through May 10, 2016 the date which the financial statements were available for issuance. No reportable subsequent events have occurred through May 10, 2016 which would have a significant effect on the financial statements as of March 31, 2016, except as otherwise disclosed.