J C BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S CERTIFICATE ON AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE TRANSLATED VERSION OF MATERIAL SUBSIDIARY AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To,
The Board of Directors
Integris Medtech Limited *(formerly known as Integris Medtech Private Limited and Integris Health Private Limited)*
1st Floor, Metro Tower LSC,
M.O.R Land, New Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi -110060, India.

Biofrontier Technology Pte. Ltd.
71 Bukit Batok Crescent
Unit #07-11 Prestige Centre
Singapore 658071

Dear Sirs,

Re: Proposed initial public offering of equity shares (the "Equity Shares") of Integris Medtech Limited (the "Company," and such initial public offering, the "Offer")

This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter with the Company dated September 18, 2026.

We have performed the agreed-upon procedures described in this certificate in respect of the translated version of the audited standalone financial statements (the "Annexure") of **Biofrontier Technology Pte. Ltd.** (the "Subsidiary Company") for the year ended March 31, 2026 (the "Financial Year"). The Annexure has been prepared by the Company in Indian Rupees by applying the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", in all material respects. The work carried out by us is in accordance with the Standard on Related Services (SRS) 4400, "Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As required under Schedule VI Part A item no.(11)(I)(A)(ii)(b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("SEBI ICDR Regulations"), the Company has prepared the translated version of the audited standalone efinancial statements contained in the Annexure attached to this certificate which is proposed to be uploaded on the website of Integris Medtech Limited (formerly known as Integris Health Private Limited) ('the Ultimate Holding Company') in connection with the Offer.

Management's Responsibility

The preparation of the accompanying translated version of the audited standalone financial statements for the Financial Year is the responsibility of the management of the Company, including the preparation and maintenance of all accounting and other relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Annexure; selecting and applying the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects; and making estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The management of the Company is also responsible for ensuring that the Annexure complies with the relevant requirements of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, including Schedule VI Part A item no. (11)(I)(A)(ii)(b), and for selecting, documenting and consistently applying the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects.

Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to perform the agreed-upon procedures described below in respect of the translation of the financial information into Indian Rupees using the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects, and to report the factual findings arising from those procedures. The procedures performed do not constitute an audit or review and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or an assurance conclusion on the Annexure.

Accordingly, we have performed the following procedures in relation to the Annexure:

a. Obtained copies of the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the Financial Year and the auditors' report thereon.
b. Compared the amounts and other information included in the Annexure with the corresponding amounts and information in the audited standalone financial statements of the Company.
c. Verified, on a test-check basis, the arithmetical accuracy of the translated amounts included in the Annexure.
d. For selected financial statement line items, compared the exchange rates and translation methodology applied by the Company with the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects.
e. Made inquiries of the management of the Company and obtained such explanations and written representations as we considered relevant to the procedures described above.

Factual Findings

Based on the procedures performed, we report that the amounts and other information selected for verification in the Annexure were found to be in agreement with the audited standalone financial statements, the supporting records made available to us and the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects, except for any differences, if applicable, set out in this certificate. Because the procedures performed do not constitute an audit or review, we do not express an audit opinion or an assurance conclusion on the Annexure.

Other Matter

We did not audit the standalone financial statements of the Company. These financial statements have been audited by other audit firms, whose reports have been furnished to us by the Company.

The translated financial information has been prepared solely for the purpose described in this certificate using the relevant translation principles of Ind AS 21 in all material respects. It does not constitute a reissuance or re-dating of any previous audit report, a new audit opinion on any of the audited standalone financial statements referred to herein, or a complete set of financial statements of the Subsidiary Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS.



Restriction on Use and Distribution

These translated financials are intended solely for use of the management for uploading on website of the Ultimate Holding Company in connection with the Offer.

This certificate has been provided by us at the request of the Ultimate Holding Company and solely for the information of **Axis Capital Limited, Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited, ICICI Securities Limited, IIFL Capital Services Limited,** (collectively referred to as the "Book Running Lead Managers" or the "**BRLMs**") and **Board of Directors of the Company**, to assist them in conducting their due-diligence and documenting their investigations of the affairs of the Company in connection with the proposed Offer. This certificate may be relied on by the BRLMs, their affiliates and legal counsel in relation to the Offer.

This certificate is not intended for general circulation or publication and is not to be reproduced or used for any other purpose without our prior consent in writing, other than for the purpose stated above. We, however, hereby give consent for inclusion of our name and this information (in full or in part) in the Red Herring Prospectus proposed to be filed by the Ultimate Holding Company with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), the stock exchanges where the Equity Shares of the Ultimate Holding Company are proposed to be listed (the "**Stock Exchanges**") with the Registrar of Companies ("**RoC**") and any other material used in connection with the Offer and submission of this certificate to SEBI, Stock Exchanges, or RoC in connection with the proposed Offer, as the case may be. Additionally, we hereby give our consent for the submission of this certificate to any other regulatory authority as may be required under applicable law in connection with the proposed Offer, as the case may be.

Yours Sincerely,

J C Bhalla & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 01111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 26505002SXWNK2294

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place: Noida
Date: 13 october 2026

BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.
REGISTRATION NO: 200600012N
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$ / INR, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Equity			
Share capital	5	1,00,000	56,06,010
Retained earning	5	16,57,856	12,26,85,916
TOTAL EQUITY		**17,57,856**	**12,82,91,925**
Non-current assets			
Property,plant and equipment	6	4,05,478	2,95,92,670
Right of use assets	7	1,16,294	84,87,348
		5,21,772	**3,80,80,018**
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	4,66,014	3,40,10,660
Trade and other receivables	10	6,83,465	4,98,80,658
Cash and cash equivalents	11	8,83,465	6,44,77,107
		20,32,944	**14,83,68,425**
TOTAL ASSETS		**25,54,716**	**18,64,48,443**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	18	69,714	50,87,870
Lease liabilities	8	52,671	38,44,066
Current liabilities			
Provision for taxation		1,32,368	96,60,488
Trade payables	12	4,74,875	3,46,57,373
Lease liabilities	8	67,232	49,06,720
Total Current Liabilities		**6,74,475**	**4,92,24,581**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**7,96,860**	**5,81,56,517**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**25,54,716**	**18,64,48,443**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2
The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This is the Summary of Translated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position referred to in our report of even date.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 13 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 13 October 2026

BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.
REGISTRATION NO: 200600012N

Translated Special Purpose Statement of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in S$ / INR, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	S$ For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Revenue	14	43,80,948	30,00,46,203
Other operating income	15	14,866	10,18,143
Depreciation	6	(1,26,570)	(86,68,669)
Amortisation	7	(66,453)	(45,51,315)
Employee benefits expense	16	(15,80,820)	(10,82,68,562)
Other expenses	17	(14,27,634)	(9,77,77,026)
Other losses	17	(5,297)	(3,62,740)
Finance expenses	17	(8,041)	(5,50,692)
Repairs and maintenance	17	(76,961)	(52,70,932)
Profit for the financial period before tax		**11,04,039**	**7,56,14,410**
Taxation	18	(1,41,182)	(96,69,370)
Profit for the financial period after tax		**9,62,857**	**6,59,45,040**
Other comprehensive income for the period after tax		-	1,78,24,984
Total comprehensive income for the period		**9,62,857**	**8,37,70,025**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company		**9,62,857**	**8,37,70,025**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This is the Summary of Translated Special Purpose Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income referred to in our report of even date.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 13 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 13 October 2026

BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.
REGISTRATION NO: 200600012N
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$ / INR, unless stated otherwise)

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	Share capital	Retained earnigs	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**1,00,000**	**20,44,999**	**21,44,999**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	9,62,857	**9,62,857**
Dividend paid	-	(13,50,000)	**(13,50,000)**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,00,000**	**16,57,856**	**17,57,857**

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Share capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained earnigs	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	56,06,010	1,51,41,937	11,62,33,927	13,69,81,874
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,59,45,040	6,59,45,040
Dividend paid	-	-	(9,24,59,973)	(9,24,59,973)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	1,78,24,984	-	1,78,24,984
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**56,06,010**	**3,29,66,921**	**8,97,18,994**	**12,82,91,925**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Note - 2)

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This is the Summary of Translated Special Purpose Statement of Changes In Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 13 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.

Chan Cher Mayr
Director

Place:
Date: 13 October 2026

BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.
REGISTRATION NO: 200600012N
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$ / INR, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	S$ For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	11,04,039	7,56,14,410
Adjustment for:-		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,93,024	1,32,19,984
Finance cost	8,041	5,50,692
Allowance for slow moving inventory	(4,995)	(3,42,129)
Allowance for expected Credit loss	1,317	90,214
Equipment written off	825	56,503
Operating Profit/ (loss) before working capital changes and other adjustments	**13,02,250**	**8,91,89,675**
Working capital changes and other adjustments:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory	(1,32,450)	(90,71,375)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(71,234)	(48,78,747)
(Increase)/Decrease in amount owing from holding company	93,548	64,06,988
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	23,630	16,18,383
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	**12,15,744**	**8,32,64,923**
Less: Income tax (paid)/ refund (net)	(1,24,729)	(85,42,532)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**10,91,016**	**7,47,22,391**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,06,075)	(72,64,953)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**(1,06,075)**	**(72,64,953)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividend paid	(13,50,000)	(9,24,59,973)
Payment of lease liabilities	(72,000)	(49,31,218)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**(14,22,000)**	**(9,73,91,192)**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4,37,059)	(2,99,33,753)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	13,20,524	8,43,30,047
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		1,00,80,813
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**8,83,465**	**6,44,77,107**
Cash and cash equivalents include (refer note 11)		
Cash at banks	8,83,465	6,44,77,107
	8,83,465	**6,44,77,107**

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This is the Summary of Translated Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 13 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 13 October 2026

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Biofrontier Technology Pte. Ltd. (the Company) is domiciled and incorporated in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of operation at 71 Bukit Batok Crescent #07-11 Prestige Centre Singapore 658071.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of technical testing, analysis services including certification of products and services.

The Director authorised the Special Purpose Financial Statements for issue on the same date as the date of the Director's Statement.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND TRANSLATION

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements of Biofrontier Technology Pte. Ltd. (the Company), comprise the Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, Special Purpose Statement of
Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity and
Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the years then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together referred to as the "Special Purpose Financial Statements").

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by Company's management solely for the preparation of Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of Everlife Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the Holding Company), its subsidiaries and its associates (together referred to as 'Everlife Group') for the year ended March 31, 2026, to be used for the preparation of Financial Statements of Integris Medtech Limited (formerly known as 'Integris Health Private Limited' ('the Ultimate Holding Company') and its subsidiaries and its associates (together referred to as 'Group') for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The accounting policies are consistently applied to the years presented in the said Special Purpose Financial Statements and in line with previous periods.

2.2 Basis of Translation

These financial statements were originally prepared and audited in the Subsidiary's functional currency and have been Translated Special Purpose into Indian Rupees solely for presentation purposes. The translation has been carried out, in all material respects, in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The resulting translation differences have been recognised in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.



The underlying Special Purpose Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Subsidiary on 20 April 2026. These translated financial statements have been prepared based on such audited financial statements and will be authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 October 2026.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Foreign currency transactions and balances

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company ("the functional currency"). The Special Purpose Financial Statements and statement of financial position of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.



Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

3.3 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.



An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cashgenerating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3.6 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.



3.7 Equipment

a) Measurement

Equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost 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.

Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if such obligation is incurred either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of using the asset during a particular period.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation of equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Science equipment	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Tools and equipment	5 years
Computers	5 years
Renovation	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

For acquisitions and disposals during the financial year, depreciation is provided from the month of acquisition and to the month before disposal respectively.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statement until they are no longer in use.

c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to equipment that has been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

d) Disposal/ derecognition

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.10 Provisions

General
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.11 Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

   i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

   ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

   iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

   i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity.

Key management personnel
Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Sales of goods
Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Goods sold are non-refundable and payment for the transaction price is due upon credit terms agreed.

Rendering of services
Revenue from rendering of services and related fees is recognised when the services have been rendered.

3.13 Taxes

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management

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periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

3.14 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans
The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.15 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

a) As lessee

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The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-ofuse assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in the Note, *Impairment of non-financial assets*.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

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When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

3.17 Dividend

Interim dividends are recorded in the financial year in which they are declared payable. Final dividends are recorded in the financial year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's Special Purpose Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, 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. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

4.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

a) Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

If the actual final outcome (on the judgemental areas) differs by 10% from management's estimates, the Company would need to:

- increase/ decrease the income tax liability by S$13,677 (2025: S$12,473), if unfavourable/ favourable;
- increase/ decrease the deferred tax liability by S$441 (2025: S$3,469), if unfavourable/ favourable.

b) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

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Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Special Purpose Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Estimated useful lives of equipment

The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of equipment based on factors such as business plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological developments. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A 5% difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in approximately 0.57% (2025: 0.46%) variances in the Company's profit for the year. The carrying amounts of the Company's equipment are disclosed in Note 5 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

b) Impairment of equipment and right-of-use assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there are indications that its equipment ("PPE") and right-of-use ("ROU") assets may be impaired. When such indicators exist, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs, is determined based on the higher of its valuein-use and its fair value less costs of disposal.

Determining whether PPE and ROU assets are impaired requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. These include:

- Forecast of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets;
- Assessment of the useful lives and utilisation of the assets, taking into account market conditions and business operations;
- Selection of an appropriate discount rate to apply to the projected cash flows, which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the twelve-months period then ended 31 March 2026, management concluded that there were no impairment losses to be recognised, as the recoverable amounts of PPE and ROU assets exceeded their carrying values. Given the inherent uncertainty in these assumptions, changes in market conditions, discount rates or future business performance could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of PPE and ROU assets in future financial years.

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c) Inventory valuation method

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience of selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made periodically on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and declines in net realisable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines. The realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount and is based on the most reliable evidence available and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The carrying amount of the Company's inventories are disclosed in Note 7 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

If the future expected realisable value lower by 10% of its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the Company's inventories would have been S$46,601 (2025: S$32,857) lower.

d) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade and other receivables is disclosed in financial risk management of the Company.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 8 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

e) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).



6 Plant and equipment

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	Computer	Scientific Equipment	Office Equipment	Renovation	Tools & Equipment	Total
Cost						
As on 1 April 2025	2,53,805	6,51,118	29,259	1,14,808	88,889	11,37,878
Additions	96,397	5,432	-	-	4,246	1,06,074
Disposals	(3,699)	(31,232)	(9,428)	-	-	(44,359)
Balance c/f (31 March 2026)	3,46,503	6,25,318	19,831	1,14,808	93,135	11,99,593
Accumulated Depreciation						
As on 1 April 2025	1,52,331	5,03,407	25,430	8,606	21,306	7,11,079
Additions	37,966	46,805	848	22,962	17,989	1,26,570
Disposals	(3,699)	(31,086)	(8,749)			(43,534)
Balance c/f (31 March 2026)	1,86,598	5,19,126	17,528	31,568	39,295	7,94,115
Net block as at 31 March 2026	1,59,905	1,06,192	2,302	83,240	53,840	4,05,478

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Computer	Scientific Equipment	Office Equipment	Renovation	Tools & Equipment	Total
Cost						
As on 1 April 2025	1,62,08,235	4,15,81,055	18,68,508	73,31,742	56,76,542	7,26,66,082
Additions	66,02,089	3,72,047	-	-	2,90,785	72,64,921
Disposals	(2,53,317)	(21,39,060)	(6,45,743)	-	-	(30,38,120)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	27,31,463	58,22,926	2,24,508	10,47,162	8,29,834	1,06,55,893
Balance c/f (31 March 2026)	2,52,88,470	4,56,36,968	14,47,273	83,78,905	67,97,160	8,75,48,776
Accumulated Depreciation						
As on 1 April 2025	97,27,993	3,21,48,094	16,23,975	5,49,572	13,60,621	4,54,10,255
Additions	26,00,300	32,05,622	58,079	15,72,641	12,32,027	86,68,669
Disposals	(2,53,317)	(21,29,061)	(5,99,239)	-	-	(29,81,617)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	15,43,326	46,62,207	1,96,443	1,81,665	2,75,158	68,58,800
Balance c/f (31 March 2026)	1,36,18,302	3,78,86,861	12,79,257	23,03,879	28,67,807	5,79,56,106
Net block as at 31 March 2026	1,16,70,168	77,50,107	1,68,016	60,75,026	39,29,353	2,95,92,670

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5 Share Capital

Particulars	Number as at 31 March 2026	S$ Amount as at 31 March 2026	INR Amount as at 31 March 2026
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares			
At beginning of period	1,00,000	1,00,000	56,06,010
Movement for current period			
As at 31 March 2026	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**	**56,06,010**

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per shares without restriction.

7 Lease liabilities

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contract for premise. Leases of premise have lease terms of 2 years. The Company's obligations under this lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The lease contract include extension option but had not been included.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Right of use assets

	S$	INR
Cost:		
As at 1 April 2025	**1,99,360**	1,27,31,337
Additions/Deletion	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	18,18,364
As at 31 March 2026	**1,99,360**	1,45,49,701
Accumulated amortisation:		
As at 1 April 2025	**16,613**	10,60,924
Amortisation for the period	66,453	45,51,315
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	4,50,114
As at 31 March 2026	**83,066**	60,62,353
Net carrying value		
As at 31 March 2026	**1,16,294**	**84,87,348**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Lease Liability	S$	INR
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
As at 1 April 2025	**1,83,863**	1,17,41,662
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	8,041	5,50,678
Payments	(72,000)	(49,31,199)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	13,89,631
As at 31 March 2026	**1,19,903**	**87,50,772**

Maturity of lease liabilities for Mar'26 :- *(Amount in S$)*

Particulars	Minimum lease payments due				
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Lease payments	(72,000)	(54,000)	-	-	(1,26,000)
Interest expense	4,768	1,328	-		6,097
Net present values	**(67,232)**	**(52,672)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,19,903)**

Maturity of lease liabilities for Mar'26 :- *(Amount in INR)*

Particulars	Minimum lease payments due				
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Lease payments	(49,31,199)	(36,98,399)	-	-	(86,29,598)
Interest expense	3,26,577	90,981	-	-	4,17,558
Net present values	**(46,04,622)**	**(36,07,418)**	**-**	**-**	**(82,12,040)**

Lease Classification	S$	INR
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Current	**67,232**	49,06,720
Non current	**52,671**	38,44,066

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9 Inventories

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Finished goods	4,79,879	3,50,22,538
Allowance for slow moving inventories	(13,865)	(10,11,878)
Inventories, net	**4,66,014**	**3,40,10,660**
Inventories recognised incost of sales		
Movement for slow moving inventories:		
As at 1 April 2025	18,860	12,04,428
Provision during the period	(4,995)	(3,42,129)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	1,49,578
As at 31 March 2026	**13,865**	**10,11,878**

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade receivables - third parties	5,41,625	3,95,28,871
Trade receivables - related party	4,944	3,60,822
Provision for Doubtful Debt	(6,550)	(4,78,047)
Trade receivables, net	**5,40,019**	**3,94,11,646**

Other receivableles related party

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Other receivableles	57,861	42,22,814
Prepayments	19,282	14,07,259
Deposits	66,303	48,38,939
	1,43,446	**1,04,69,012**
	6,83,465	**4,98,80,658**

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL was as follows:

	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
As at 1 April 2025	5,233	3,34,185
Movement for the period	1,317	96,132
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	47,730
As at 31 March 2026	**6,550**	**4,78,047**

Included in the Company's trade receivables balance are receivables with a carrying amount of S$ 169,963 respectively which are past due at the reporting date for which the Company have not provided for credit loss as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances.

In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivables from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Accordingly, management believes that no allowance for credit losses is required.

The average credit period on provision of services is 30 to 90 days

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Unbilled		
Neither past due norimpaired	3,35,427	2,44,80,146
Past due but not impaired		
- Past due 0 to 3 months	2,00,219	1,46,12,424
- Past due 3 to 6 months	5,861	4,27,748
- Past due 6 months	5,061	3,69,362
	5,46,568	**3,98,89,680**

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value, are non-interest bearing, the amount is to be settled in cash and denominated in the following currencies:

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11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash at banks	8,83,465	6,44,77,107
Cash and cash equivalents	**8,83,465**	**6,44,77,107**

12 Trade and other payables

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade payables third parties	1,40,078	1,02,23,203
Trade payables from related parties	3,448	2,51,609
Accruals	76,557	55,87,259
GST Payable	92,983	67,86,056
Other Payables	40,361	29,45,663
Other Financial liabilities	1,21,449	88,63,583
Total trade and otherpayables	**4,74,875**	**3,46,57,373**

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing cost.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximates their fair value are non-interest bearing, have; an average payment term of 30 to 90 days, the amount are to be settled in cash and are denominated in the following currencies:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		
	Local Currency SGD	Foreign currency	INR
Singapore dollars	3,38,686	3,38,686	2,47,17,997
Euro	30,268	20,246	14,77,615
USD	1,03,446	81,866	59,74,739
MYR	2,475	7,714	5,62,984

	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Neither past due norimpaired	1,42,273	1,03,83,391
Past due but not impaired		
- Past due 0 to 3 months	1,538	1,12,210
Unbilled		
- Past due 3 to 6 months	(285)	(20,800)
- Past due 6 months		
	1,43,526	**1,04,74,801**

13 AMOUNT OWING TO DIRECTORS

The amount owing to directors is unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand, the carrying amount approximates their fair value, is to be settled in cash and is dominated in Singapore dollars.

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14 Revenue

Particulars	S$ For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
a) Disaggregation of revenue		
Type of good or service		
Sales of goods	15,10,591	10,34,58,698
Service rendered	28,70,357	19,65,87,505
	43,80,948	**30,00,46,203**
Timing of transfer of good or service		
At a point in time	43,80,948	30,00,46,203

b) Judgement and methods used in estimating revenue

Estimating variable consideration

The performance obligation from sales of goods and rendering of services are satisfied upon delivery of the goods and performance of service respectively, and payment is generally due upon credit terms agreed. The contracts do not provide for warranty services, right of returns or volume rebates, as such variable consideration is not applicable to the Company

c) Contract liabilities

The warranty provides the customers with assurance that the product are per specification stated in the PO raised, and do not constitute further provision of services, therefore the Company do not account for it as a performance obligation. There is no further contract liabilities to be satisfied by the Company.

d) Refund liabilities

Goods sold and service rendered performed are non-refundable and payment for the transaction price is due upon credit terms agreed. Provision arising from rights of return and retrospective volume rebates is not applicable to the Company.

e) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation from sales of goods and rendering of services are satisfied upon delivery of the goods and performance of service respectively. There is no allocation of transaction price and no unsatisfied performance obligations as at June 30, 2025.

15 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income arose from sources other than the Company's normal business operations. The composition of the other operating income is as follows:

Particulars	S$ For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Other income	14,866	10,18,143
	14,866	**10,18,143**

16 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	S$ For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Other staff:		
Salaries and other related costs	13,48,386	9,23,49,432
CPF contributions	1,90,315	1,30,34,459
Foreign worker levy	36,694	25,13,131
Skill development levy	2,578	1,76,564
Medical fees	2,847	1,94,976
Total employee benefits	**15,80,820**	**10,82,68,562**

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17 EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD

	S$	INR
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Other expenses:		
Changes in inventories	(1,37,446)	(94,13,521)
Material and distribution costs	13,63,797	9,34,04,914
Professional fee	2,158	1,47,799
Transportation charges	58,762	40,24,531
Repairs and maintenance	76,960	52,70,932
Other expenses	1,40,363	96,13,303
	14,27,634	**9,77,77,026**
Other losses:		
Allowance for slow moving inventories	(4,995)	(3,42,129)
Impaired receivables written off	1,318	90,241
LossOnDisposalOfAssets	825	56,503
Loss on foreign currency exchange	8,149	5,58,125
	5,297	3,62,740
Finance expenses:		
Interest on lease liability	8,041	5,50,692

18 INCOME TAX

	S$	INR
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Current year's income tax	1,36,768	93,67,060
Deferred taxation	4,414	3,02,310
	1,41,182	96,69,370

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18. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**
Current tax	1,36,768	93,67,060
Deferred tax	4,414	3,02,310
AMT credit utilised		
Earlier years tax adjustments (net)		
Tax expense for the year	**1,41,182**	**96,69,370**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations	-	-
	-	-

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**
Accounting profit before income tax	**11,04,039**	**7,56,14,410**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate,i.e. 17%	(1,87,687)	(1,28,54,450)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non Taxable income	340.00	23,286.22
Non-deductible expenses	(22,878)	(15,66,888)
Unrecognised deferred tax and other temporary differences	18,032	12,34,991
Singapore Statutory Income tax exemption	17,425	11,93,419
Tax rebate	38,000	26,02,577
Deferred taxation	(4,414)	(3,02,310)
Income tax expense	**(1,41,182)**	**(96,69,375)**

(iii) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 : in S$

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Acquired through business combination	Recognised in profit or loss	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment	65,300		4,414	69,714
Total	**65,300**	**-**	**4,414**	**69,714**

(iii) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 : in INR

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Acquired through business combination	Recognised in profit or loss	Exchange Dfference	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment	41,70,126		3,02,310	6,15,435	50,87,870
Total	**41,70,126**	**-**	**3,02,310**		**50,87,870**

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19 Information on related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, 'Related Party Disclosures', the names of the related party where control exists/able to exercise significant influence along with the transactions and year-end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

A Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Name of the party

(i) Ultimate Holding Company
Integris Medtech Limited

(ii) Holding Company
CHEMOPHARM SDN BHD
(iii) Fellow Subsidiaries
RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS PTE LTD
Chemoscience Pte Ltd
Scientific Resources Pte Ltd
MEDIGENE SDN BHD

The following are the key managerial personnel of the group:

Name of Related Party	Designation
Chan Cher Mayn	Director
Anand Shivram Iyer	Director

B. The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business

		S$	INR
Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS PTE LTD	Sales	2,880	1,97,234
	Purchases	327	22,396
	Reimbursement paid	5,858	4,01,208
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Sales	33,865	23,19,376
	Purchases	20,569	14,08,748
	Non Trade Purchases	7,071	4,84,251
CHEMOPHARM SDN BHD	Purchases	10,576	7,24,338
	Reimbursement paid	1,162	79,584
	Sales	998	68,372
	Dividend paid	13,50,000	9,24,59,973
Analisa Resources (M) SDN BHD	Maintenance services sc	353	24,177

C The following balances were outstanding as at with related parties in the ordinary course of business

		S$	INR
Name of related party	Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
CHEMOPHARM SDN BHD	Trade Debtors	124	9,050
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Trade Creditors	3,448	2,51,609
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Trade Debtors	4,820	3,51,772
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Other payables	320	23,383
CHEMOPHARM SDN BHD	Other payables	2,475	1,80,661

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D **Category-wise remuneration of key management personnel**

Short-term employee benefits (Wages, Salaries, Social security contributions and allowances, bonus etc.)

Post-employment gratuity and medical benefits (Pension and other retirement benefits)

Other long-term benefits; (Long service leave, Sabbitical leave, disability benefits, profit sharing etc.)

Termination benefits

Share-based payment transactions

20 **Other statutory information :**

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iii) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(iv) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(v) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note: Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (Paragraph 42 of 1999) and Companies Act for transactions disclosed and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (Paragraph 15 of 2003).

(vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note: Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (Paragraph 42 of 1999) and Companies Act for transactions disclosed and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (Paragraph 15 of 2003).

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.



21 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The new requirement is applicable with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 13 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BIOFRONTIER TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 13 October 2026