J C BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BRANCH OFFICE : B-5, SECTOR-6, NOIDA - 201 301 (U.P.)
TEL. : +91 - 120 - 4241000, FAX : +91-120-4241007
E-MAIL : taxaid@jcbhalla.com

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.

Chemoscience Pte. Ltd.
211 Woodlands Avenue 9
#08-78/79 Singapore 738960

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 **Chemoscience Pte. Ltd.** (the "Subsidiary Company") for the period from January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (the "Reporting Period"). 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 financial 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 Reporting Period 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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

internal 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 Reporting Period starting from January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Akhil Bhalla)
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 26505002IFDISZ6578

Place: Noida
Date: 14 October 2026

Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Translated Statement of Financial Position As At 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	S$ For the financial period ended 31 March 2026	INR For the financial period ended 31 March 2026
EQUITY			
Share capital	4	52,15,143	28,74,30,721
Retained earning		27,03,633	29,11,97,672
		79,18,776	57,86,28,393
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	5	3,16,941	2,31,59,016
Investment in subsidiary company	6	2,61,666	1,91,20,048
Right-of-use asset	7	1,60,477	1,17,26,124
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	8	11,95,384	8,73,47,227
Amount owing by immediate holding company	9	37,81,810	27,63,38,495
Amount owing by related companies	9	73,746	53,88,652
Trade and other receivables	10	24,98,533	18,25,68,889
Fixed deposit	11	39,100	28,57,054
Cash and cash equivalents	11	18,29,834	13,37,06,763
Derivative assets	12	4,351	3,17,929
		94,22,758	68,85,25,009
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	7	1,47,363	1,07,67,878
Amount owing to immediate holding company	9	6,511	4,75,762
Amount owing to related companies	9	11,401	8,33,076
Amount owing to subsidiary company	9	2,22,980	1,62,93,245
Amount owing to intermediate holding company	9	-	-
Trade and other payables	13	13,80,800	10,08,95,654
Trust receipts payable	14	-	-
Provision for taxation	19	4,15,669	3,03,73,114
		21,84,724	15,96,38,729
NET CURRENT ASSETS		72,38,034	52,88,86,280
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	7	21,341	15,59,396
Deferred tax liability	19	37,001	27,03,679
		79,18,776	57,86,28,393
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

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

This is the Translated Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet 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: 14 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ooi Chuai Aun
Director
Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chan Cher Mayn
Director
Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Translated Statement Of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For Period Ending 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	S$ For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026
Revenue	15	1,74,93,875	1,18,32,94,508
Other operating income	16	2,62,605	1,77,62,734
Depreciation	5	(2,41,251)	(1,63,18,339)
Amortise of right-of-use asset	7	(2,04,225)	(1,38,13,882)
Employee benefits expense	17	(39,04,482)	(26,41,01,127)
Other expenses	18	(1,04,74,433)	(70,84,95,919)
Other gains /losses	18	1,21,081	81,89,980
Finance expenses	18	(1,22,540)	(82,88,667)
Repairs and maintenance		(1,42,110)	(96,12,392)
Profit for the financial period before tax		27,88,520	18,86,16,896
Taxation	19	(4,26,381)	(2,88,40,652)
Profit for the financial period after tax		23,62,139	15,97,76,244
Other comprehensive income for the period after tax		-	
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency			7,40,47,725
Total comprehensive income for the period		23,62,139	23,38,23,969
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company		23,62,139	23,38,23,969

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

This is Translated Statement 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: 14 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ooi Chuai Aun
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Translated Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	S$ For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		27,88,520	18,86,16,896
Adjustments for:			
Allowance for expected credit losses	10	28,184	19,06,380
Amortise of right-of-use asset	7	2,04,225	1,38,13,882
Allowance for slow moving inventory	8	(1,99,941)	(1,35,24,110)
Depreciation of equipment	5	2,41,251	1,63,18,339
Equipment written off		30,645	20,72,843
Impairment on investment in subsidiary	6	12,157	8,22,306
Interest expenses - Trust receipts		1,03,215	69,81,515
Lease interest	7	19,325	13,07,153
Fair value gain on derivative assets	12	(4,351)	(2,94,304)
Operating profit before working capital changes		32,23,230	21,80,20,900
Change in working capital:			
Inventories		2,98,334	2,01,79,462
Trade and other receivables		(1,67,839)	(1,13,52,714)
Trade and other payables		(4,73,691)	(3,20,40,698)
		(3,43,196)	(2,32,13,950)
Cash generated from operations		28,80,034	19,48,06,950
Interest paid		(1,03,215)	(69,81,515)
Income tax paid	19	(2,63,584)	(1,78,28,954)
Income tax refund	19	-	
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		25,13,235	16,99,96,481
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of equipment	5	(2,01,951)	(1,36,60,067)
Placement of fixed deposits		(27,00,000)	(18,26,29,359)
Withdrawal of fixed deposits		32,74,525	22,14,90,519
Changes to fixed deposits pledged with the bank		-	
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities		3,72,574	2,52,01,093
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Advances to immediate holding company		(6,60,949)	(4,47,06,923)
Advances to the related companies		(32,065)	(21,68,893)
Amount owing to subsidiary company		(23,434)	(15,85,088)
Advances to intermediate holding company		(82,545)	(55,83,385)
Repayment of trust receipts		(20,33,361)	(13,75,37,561)
Repayment of lease liabilites	7	(2,23,304)	(1,51,04,395)
Dividend paid	21	(10,00,000)	(6,76,40,503)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		(40,55,658)	(27,43,26,748)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(11,69,849)	(7,91,29,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial period		29,99,683	18,86,94,911
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		-	2,41,41,027
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial period	11	18,29,834	13,37,06,763
Cash and cash equivalents include (refer note 11)			
Cash at bank		18,29,834	13,37,06,763
		18,29,834	**13,37,06,763**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

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

This is the Translated 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: 14 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ooi Chuai Aun
Director
Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chan Cher Mayn
Director
Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Translated Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Financial Period Ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Shar capital and Retained earning

(Amount in S$/INR)

Particulars	Note	Share capital	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025		52,15,143	13,41,494	65,56,637
Profit for the year		-	23,62,139	23,62,139
Dividend paid	21	-	(10,00,000)	(10,00,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2026		52,15,143	27,03,633	79,18,776

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Share capital	Retained earning	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	28,74,30,721	8,65,42,728	3,84,71,478	41,24,44,927
Profit for the year	-	15,97,76,244	-	15,97,76,244
Dividend paid	-	(6,76,40,503)	-	(6,76,40,503)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-	7,40,47,725	7,40,47,725
Balance as at 31 March 2026	28,74,30,721	17,86,78,469	11,25,19,203	57,86,28,393

Summary of Material Accounting Policies

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

This is the Translated 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: 14 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ooi Chuai Aun
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026

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

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

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemoscience Pte Ltd (the Company) is domiciled and incorporated in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of operation at 211 Woodlands Avenue 9 #08-78/79 Singapore 738960.

The principal activities of the Company are involves the selling of laboratory equipment and spare parts.

The Board of Directors authorised the financial statements for issue on the same date as date of the Directors' Statement.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current period, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial period beginning on January 1, 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Basis of translation

These financial statements were originally prepared and audited in the Subsidiary's functional currency and have been translated 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 1 September 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 14 October 2026.

2.2 Foreign Currency transactions and balances

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the 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 financial statements and statement of financial position of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

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.

2.3 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.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established, except where such proceeds represent a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments for which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, all changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. Upon derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the aggregate of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 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.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss upon derecognition of the liabilities 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.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, or where annual impairment testing is required for an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its 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 groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating 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 when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. In such circumstances, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount; however, the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Any such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). ECLs represent the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held and other credit enhancements that form an integral part of the contractual terms.

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

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

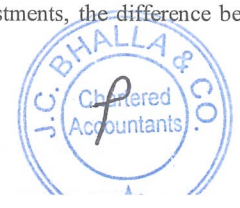
The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are more than 60 days past due. However, in certain circumstances, the Company may also determine that a financial asset is in default when internal or external information indicates that it is unlikely to collect the outstanding contractual amounts in full, without considering any credit enhancements held. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.7 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.

2.8 Investments in subsidiary

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. Upon disposal of such investments, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.



2.9 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
Office equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	3-5 years
Computers	4 years
Renovation	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	5-10 years
Machinery	5 years
Tools and equipment	3 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 period, 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 already been recognised is capitalised and added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, beyond the asset's previously assessed standard of performance, will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent expenditure that does not meet these criteria is recognised as an expense in the period 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 period the asset is derecognised.



2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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);
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.



2.14 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.

Interest income
Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method, unless collectability is in doubt.

2.15 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 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 period 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

As lessee

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.

i) 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.

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-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) 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 in- substance 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 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.

iii) 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.



2.18 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. All borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when they are incurred. b) Transactions and balances

2.19 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.

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.

2.20 Dividend

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's 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.

3.1 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$41,567 and deferred tax liability by S$1,071, if unfavourable/favourable.

3.2 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 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 0.43% variances in the Company's profit for the period. The carrying amounts of the Company's equipment are disclosed in Note 5 of the financial statements.

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

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 value-in-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 period 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 periods.

c) Impairment of investments in subsidiary company

When the subsidiary company is in net deficit and have suffered operating losses, a test is made to determine if the investment has suffered any impairment in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. This determination requires significant judgement. An estimate is made on the future profitability of the investees and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investees including factors such as industry and sector performance, operational and financing cash flows.
It is impossible to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected.
The carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary company is disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

d) 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).

e) 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 8 of the 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$119,538 lower.

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$119,538 lower.



f) 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 10 of the financial statements.



Chemoscience Pte Ltd
(Incorporated in Singapore)
REGISTRATION NO: 198204729R
Notes to the Translated Financial Statements For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

5 EQUIPMENT

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Computers	Machinery	Renovation	Tools and Equipment	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2025	1,73,567	1,42,199	3,35,577	2,96,753	6,58,347	43,546	16,49,989
Additions	5,118	10,145	32,908	1,33,497	-	20,283	2,01,951
Written off	(67,141)	(1,28,327)	(1,50,243)	(1,96,868)	-	-	(5,42,579)
Cost as at 31 March 2026	1,11,544	24,017	2,18,242	2,33,382	6,58,347	63,829	13,09,361
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2025	1,70,082	1,42,198	3,05,139	2,08,703	4,26,074	10,907	12,63,103
Depreciation Charged during the year	2,869	1,755	22,652	55,134	1,51,115	7,726	2,41,251
Written off	(67,141)	(1,28,327)	(1,50,243)	(1,66,223)			(5,11,934)
As at 31 March 2026	1,05,810	15,626	1,77,548	97,614	5,77,189	18,633	9,92,420

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Computers	Machinery	Renovation	Tools and Equipment	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2025	1,09,18,224	89,45,021	2,11,09,455	1,86,67,233	4,14,13,286	27,39,259	10,37,92,477
Additions	3,46,184	6,86,213	22,25,914	90,29,804	-	13,71,952	1,36,60,067
Written off	(45,41,451)	(86,80,103)	(1,01,62,512)	(1,33,16,251)	-	-	(3,67,00,317)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	14,27,612	8,03,801	27,74,181	26,72,537	66,92,415	5,52,801	1,49,23,348
Cost as at 31 March 2026	81,50,568	17,54,933	1,59,47,037	1,70,53,324	4,81,05,700	46,64,013	9,56,75,575
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2025	1,06,99,000	89,44,958	1,91,94,754	1,31,28,452	2,68,02,164	6,86,104	7,94,55,432
Depreciation Charged during the year	1,94,061	1,18,709	15,32,193	37,29,292	1,02,21,495	5,22,591	1,63,18,339
Written off	(45,41,451)	(86,80,103)	(1,01,62,512)	(1,12,43,407)	-	-	(3,46,27,473)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	13,79,973	7,58,234	24,09,075	15,18,361	51,51,792	1,52,827	1,13,70,262
As at 31 March 2026	77,31,583	11,41,799	1,29,73,509	71,32,697	4,21,75,450	13,61,521	7,25,16,559
Net carrying value:							
As at 31 March 2026 (Amount in S$)	5,734	8,391	40,694	1,35,768	81,158	45,196	3,16,941
As at 31 March 2026 (Amount in INR)	4,18,986	6,13,134	29,73,528	99,20,627	59,30,250	33,02,491	2,31,59,016

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

4 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31-03-2026 Number of ordinary shares	As at 31-03-2026 S$	As at 31-03-2026 INR
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares			
At beginning and end of the period / year	52,15,143	52,15,143	28,74,30,721

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. The ordinary shares have no par value.

6 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Particulars	S$ As at 31-03-2026	INR As at 31-03-2026
Unquoted shares, at cost	43,78,515	31,99,39,988
Diminution in value of investment	(41,16,849)	(30,08,19,940)
	2,61,666	1,91,20,048

The details of diminution in value of investment are as follows:

Balance at beginning of the period / year	41,04,692	25,82,05,448
Diminution in value of investment	12,157	8,22,306
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		4,17,92,187
Balance at end of the period / year	41,16,849	30,08,19,940

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity/Country of incorporation and operations	Percentage of equity held As at 31-03-2026 %
Held by the Company		
Bio-Rev Pte. Ltd.	Trading and distribution of scientific and life sciences products/Singapore	100

Audited by L W Ong & Associates LLP

The financial statements of the subsidiary have not been consolidated as one set of consolidated financial statements with the Company's financial statements as the immediate holding company will present the consolidated financial statements for public use

7 LEASES

As lessee

The Company has lease contracts for premise and equipment in operations. Leases of premise and equipment have lease terms of 3 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Lease contracts do not include extension and termination options.

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

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	Leased premise	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost As at 1 january 2026	4,22,342	-	4,22,342
Additions	-	83,141	83,141
Written off	-	-	-
Cost As at 31 March 2026	4,22,342	83,141	5,05,483
Accumulated amortisation :			
As at 1 January 2026	1,40,781		1,40,781
Amortisation for the period	1,75,976	28,249	2,04,225
As at 31 March 2026	3,16,757	28,249	3,45,006

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Leased premise	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2025	2,65,67,403	-	2,65,67,403
Additions	-	56,23,699	56,23,699
Written off	-	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	42,93,310	4,51,450	47,44,760
Cost as at 31 March 2026	3,08,60,713	60,75,149	3,69,35,862
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2025	88,55,822	-	88,55,822
Amortisation for the period	1,19,03,105	19,10,777	1,38,13,882
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	23,86,644	1,53,390	25,40,034
As at 31 March 2026	2,31,45,571	20,64,167	2,52,09,738
Net carrying value:			
As at 31 March 2026 (Amount in S$)	1,05,585	54,892	1,60,477
As at 31 March 2026 (Amount in INR)	77,15,142	40,10,982	1,17,26,124

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

Particulars	Amount in S$	Amount in INR
As at 1 January 2025	2,89,542	1,82,13,625
Additions	83,141	56,23,699
Accretion of interest	19,325	13,07,153
Payments	(2,23,304)	(1,51,04,395)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	22,87,192
As at 31 March 2026	1,68,704	1,23,27,274
Maturity analysis:		
Within one year	1,52,943	1,11,75,611
Within two to five years	21,900	16,00,242
	1,74,843	1,27,75,854
Unearned interest	(6,139)	(4,48,579)
	1,68,704	1,23,27,274
Current	1,47,363	1,07,67,878
Non-current	21,341	15,59,396

The Company has lease contracts for premise that contains only fixed rent for the period.

8 INVENTORIES	S$	INR
Particulars	As at 31-03-2026	As at 31-03-2026
Laboratory equipment and accessories	13,41,752	9,80,42,400
Goods in transit	28,473	20,80,534
	13,70,225	10,01,22,934
Allowance for inventories obsolescence	(1,74,841)	(1,27,75,708)
	11,95,384	8,73,47,227
Movement for inventories obsolescence		
As at 1 January 2025	3,74,782	2,35,75,643
Movement during the year ended 31 March 2026	(1,99,941)	(1,35,24,110)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		27,24,174
As at 31 March 2026	1,74,841	1,27,75,708

The allowance for inventories obsolescence arose from the specifically identified slow-moving, damaged and obsolete inventories assessed to be unrecoverable through sale to the customers.

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in the in 'cost of sales' amounted to S$9,689,132

9 AMOUNTS OWING BY/ (TO) IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY, RELATED COMPANIES, SUBSIDIARY COMPANY AND INTERMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

Amount owing by/ (to) immediate holding company:	S$	INR
Particulars	As at 31-03-2026	As at 31-03-2026
Trade receivables	(6,676)	(4,87,818)
Non-trade receivables	2,88,486	2,10,79,797
Loan	35,00,000	25,57,46,516
	37,81,810	27,63,38,495
Non-trade payables	(6,511)	(4,75,762)
	(6,511)	(4,75,762)
Net amount owing	37,75,299	27,58,62,733

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

The carrying amount owing by/ (to) immediate holding company approximate their fair values, are unsecured, interest is charged at prevailing bank rate, repayable on demand, the amounts are to be settled in cash and are denominated in the following currencies:

	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Singapore dollars	37,81,810	27,63,38,495
Malaysia ringgit	(6,511)	(4,75,762)
United States dollars		
	37,75,299	27,58,62,733

Amount owing by/ (to) related companies:	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Trade receivables	69,736	50,95,640
Non-trade receivables	4,010	2,93,012
	73,746	53,88,652
Trade payables	(11,113)	(8,12,032)
Non-trade payables	(288)	(21,044)
	(11,401)	(8,33,076)
Net amount owing	**62,345**	**45,55,576**

The carrying amount owing by/ (to) related companies approximate their fair values, are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand, the amounts are to be settled in cash and are denominated in Singapore dollars.

Amount owing (to) subsidiary company:	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Non-trade payables	(2,22,980)	(1,62,93,245)
Net amount owing	(2,22,980)	(1,62,93,245)

The carrying amount owing to subsidiary company approximates the fair values, is unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand, the amount is to be settled in cash and denominated in Singapore dollars.

The carrying amount owing to ultimate holding company approximate the fair values, is unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand, the amount is to be settled in cash and denominated in United States dollars.

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Trade receivables third parties	20,99,533	15,34,13,786
Allowance for expected credit losses	(33,570)	(24,52,974)
	20,65,963	15,09,60,811
Other receivables ultimate holding company	29,704	21,70,484
Deposit	52,693	38,50,300
Prepayment third parties	45,602	33,32,158
Prepayment intermediate holding company	1,84,714	1,34,97,132
Advance received	62,995	46,03,072
Advance sales	31,575	23,07,199
Deferred cost	25,287	18,47,732
	24,98,533	18,25,68,889

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

	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	5,386	3,38,806
Movement for the period	28,184	19,06,380
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	2,07,788
Balance at the end of the period / year	33,570	24,52,974

Deposits represent security deposits paid in relation to leases of premises and equipment. These deposits are refundable to the Company at the end of the lease term.

Included in the Company trade receivables are receivables with a carrying amount of S$554,028 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 a trade receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade and other receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Accordingly, management believes that no additional allowance for credit loss is required.

The average credit period on the sale of goods is 30 to 90 days

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



Particulars	S$ As at 31-03-2026	INR As at 31-03-2026
Singapore dollars	22,53,670	16,46,76,643
United States dollars	2,02,476	1,47,95,009
British pounds	26,947	19,69,029
Euro	3,249	2,37,406
Malaysia ringgit	12,191	8,90,802
Japanese yen	24,98,533	18,25,68,889

11 FIXED DEPOSIT, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Fixed deposit	39,100	28,57,054

Fixed deposits are pledged as a lien to secure banker guarantees issued by banks. Fixed deposits bear effective interest at an average rate of 1% per annum for the Company and for a tenure of 365 days for the Company. Fixed deposits are denominated in Singapore dollars.

Cash and cash equivalents:	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Cash at bank	18,29,834	13,37,06,763

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate its fair value and it is denominated in the following currencies:

Particulars	S$ As at 31-03-2026	INR As at 31-03-2026
Singapore dollars	18,19,195	13,29,29,367
United States dollars	10,639	7,77,396
	18,29,834	13,37,06,763

12 DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Derivative assets	4,351	3,17,929

The Company has entered agreement to purchase United States dollars, British pounds, Euro dollars and Swiss franc forward contracts in order to prevent significant fluctuations of foreign currencies. The notional amount of forward contract is US$304,109.01 and the settlement date on April 2026

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Trade payables third parties	7,52,176	5,49,61,826
GST payables	1,24,615	91,05,672
Other payables third parties	50,033	36,55,933
Accruals third parties	3,65,378	2,66,98,329
Advance payment	85,834	62,71,928
Deferred revenue	2,764	2,01,967
	13,80,800	10,08,95,654

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

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair value, are non-interest bearing, have an average payment term of 1 to 3 months, the amounts are to be settled in cash and are denominated in the following currencies:

Particulars	S$ As at 31-03-2026	INR As at 31-03-2026
Singapore dollars	6,99,291	5,10,97,496
United States dollars	6,39,670	4,67,40,964
British pounds	-	-
Euro	4,818	3,52,053
Swiss francs	34,042	24,87,464
Malaysia ringgit	2,799	2,04,524
Japanese yen	180	13,153
	13,80,800	10,08,95,654

14 TRUST RECEIPTS PAYABLES	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2026**
Trust receipts payable	-	-

Trust receipts payables are secured by fixed deposits, personal and corporate guarantees furnished by the directors and immediate holding company respectively. This bears an effective annual interest rate of Nil % for the Company.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

15 REVENUE

a) Disaggregation of revenue	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Type of goods or services		
Sales of laboratory equipment	1,39,97,808	94,68,18,777
Services rendered	34,96,067	23,64,75,731
	1,74,93,875	1,18,32,94,508
Timing of transfer of good or service		
At a point in time	1,74,93,875	1,18,32,94,508

b) Judgement and methods used in estimating revenue

Estimating variable consideration

The performance obligation from sales of goods or services rendered is satisfied upon delivery of the goods or performance of services 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 goods / 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 services 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 or rendering of services is satisfied upon performance of services. There is no allocation of transaction price and no unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 March 2026.

16 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:

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Bank interest income	4,971	3,36,241
Government grants	34,392	23,26,292
Loan interest income immediate holding company	1,18,068	79,86,179
Miscellaneous income	1,05,174	71,14,022
	2,62,605	1,77,62,734

17 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Other staff:		
Salaries and other related costs	34,07,655	23,04,95,499
CPF and SDL contribution	4,06,589	2,75,01,885
Foreign workers levy	16,882	11,41,907
Staff welfare	64,573	43,67,750
Medical fees	8,783	5,94,087
Short term employment benefits	39,04,482	26,41,01,127

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

18 EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD / YEAR	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Changes in inventories	98,393	66,55,352
Material and distribution costs	95,90,739	64,87,22,412
Advertisement	2,339	1,58,211
Insurance	66,852	45,21,903
Management fees	3,23,817	2,19,03,145
Professional fees	24,207	16,37,374
Rental expenses	-	-
Transportation and travelling	1,75,477	1,18,69,353
Others	1,92,609	1,30,28,170
	1,04,74,433	70,84,95,919
Other (gains) / losses:		
Allowance for credit losses	28,184	19,06,380
Allowance for slow moving inventory	(1,99,941)	(1,35,24,110)
Exchange loss	7,874	5,32,601
Equipment written off	30,645	20,72,843
Impairment on investment in subsidiary	12,157	8,22,306
	(1,21,081)	(81,89,980)
Finance expenses:		
Trust receipts	1,03,215	69,81,515
Lease interest	19,325	13,07,153
	1,22,540	82,88,667

19 INCOME TAX	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Current period/year's income tax	(4,15,669)	(2,81,16,060)
Deferred taxation	(10,712)	(7,24,565)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(4,26,381)	(2,88,40,625)

A reconciliation of tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate:

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Profit before taxation	27,88,520	18,86,16,896
Statutory income tax rate 17%	(4,74,048)	(3,20,64,872)
Income not subject for tax	14,964	10,12,172
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(50,494)	(34,15,440)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets and other temporary differences	21,059	14,24,441
Singapore statutory income tax exemption	34,850	23,57,272
Tax rebate	38,000	25,70,339
Deferred taxation	(10,712)	(7,24,565)
Total income tax expense	(4,26,381)	(2,88,40,652)

Provision for income tax	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
As at 1 January 2025	2,63,584	1,65,80,739
Current period / year income tax	4,15,669	2,81,16,060
Income tax paid	(2,63,584)	(1,78,28,954)
Income tax refund	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		35,05,269
As at 31 March 2026	4,15,669	3,03,73,114

There were potential estimated deferred tax benefits calculated by the liability method, in respect of:-



Composition of deferred tax liabilities

Provision for deferred tax comprises the estimated tax expenses at current tax rates on the following items:

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Differences in depreciation for accounting and income tax purposes	45,534	33,27,189

Deferred tax liabilities movement	**S$**	**INR**
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
As at 1 January 2025	62,694	39,43,763
Movement for the period / year	(17,160)	(11,60,711)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		5,44,137
At end of the period / year	45,534	33,27,189
Deferred tax not recognised	(8,533)	(6,23,510)
Deferred tax liabilities recognised	37,001	27,03,679

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

20 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

The Company has significant balances and transactions with related parties on terms agreed between themselves as follows:-

Particulars	S$ For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026
Transactions		
Immediate holding company		
Sales	(8,291)	(5,60,807)
Purchases	5,676	3,83,927
Freight charges	-	-
Insurance	106	7,170
Staff salaries	7,545	5,10,348
Travelling and transportation	151	10,214
Repair and maintenance	-	-
Interest income	(1,18,068)	(79,86,179)
Related companies		
Sales	(1,36,928)	(92,61,879)
Purchases	80,570	54,49,795
Advertisement	-	-
Staff welfare	2,024	1,36,904
Telecommunication	6,079	4,11,187
Travelling and transportation	1,151	77,854
Repair and maintenance	1,650	1,11,607
Intermediate holding company		
Management fees	3,23,817	2,19,03,145
Balances with the related party		
Amount owing to ultimate holding company	-	
Amount owing by immediate holding company	37,81,810	27,63,38,495
Amount owing to immediate holding company	(6,511)	(4,75,762)
Amount owing to subsidiary company	(2,22,980)	(1,62,93,245)
Amount owing by related companies	73,746	53,88,652
Amount owing to related companies	(11,401)	(8,33,076)
Other receivables ultimate holding company	29,704	21,70,484
Prepayment intermediate holding company	1,84,714	1,34,97,132

21 DIVIDEND

Particulars	S$ For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026
Interim one tier tax exempt dividend of S$0.192 per share approved and paid for the period / year	10,00,000	6,76,40,503

22 IMMADIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The immediate holding company is Chemopharm Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia with a registered office address located at 20 Jalan SS2/66, 47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. The intermediate holding company is Everlife Holdings Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore with a registered office address at 163 Penang Road, #06-05, Winsland House II, Singapore 238463. The ultimate holding company is Integris Medtech Limited (formerly known as Integris Health Private Limited), a company incorporated in India with a registered office address located at 1st floor, Metro tower LSC, M.O.R. Land, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi- 110060, India.

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The Board of Directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

23.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

a) Interest rate risk

In the management of interest rate risk, the Company places its cash with reputable and creditworthy financial institutions.

The interest rate and terms of repayment of lease liabilities and trust receipts payable are set out in Note 7 and Note 14 to the financial statements.

The interest rate risk exposure of the Company mainly arises from the interest-bearing debts and interest-bearing assets that substantially bear interest at floating rates.

If interest rate has been 0.5% higher or lower and all other variables were held period would increase or decrease by S$844

b) Equity price risk

The Company is not exposed to any movement in equity price risk as it does not hold any quoted or marketable financial instruments.

c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities are mainly denominated in Singapore dollars, United States dollars, British pound, Euro, Swiss franc, Malaysia ringgit and Japanese yen. Exposures to foreign currency risk are managed as far as possible by matching monetary assets and liabilities in the same currency denomination and supplemented with appropriate financial instruments where necessary.

If the respective functional currency of the Company strengthens or weakens by 5% against major relevant foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the Company would record additional exchange gain/ (loss) as follows:

	S$		INR	
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**		**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	
	Strengthen	**Weaken**	**Strengthen**	**Weaken**
United States dollars	21,328	(21,328)	15,58,446	(15,58,446)
British pound	(1,347)	1,347	(98,426)	98,426
Euro	78	(78)	5,699	(5,699)
Swiss franc	1,702	(1,702)	1,24,366	(1,24,366)
Malaysia ringgit	(144)	144	(10,522)	10,522
Japanese yen	9	(9)	658	(658)
	21,626	(21,626)	15,80,221	(15,80,221)

23.2 Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Derivative assets	4,351	3,17,929
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Amount owing by immediate holding company	37,81,810	27,63,38,495
Amount owing by related companies	73,746	53,88,652
Trade and other receivables	21,48,360	15,69,81,596
Fixed deposit	39,100	28,57,054
Cash and cash equivalents	18,29,834	13,37,06,763
	78,72,850	57,52,72,560
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Lease liabilities	1,68,704	1,23,27,274
Amount owing to immediate holding company	6,511	4,75,762
Amount owing to related companies	11,401	8,33,076
Amount owing to subsidiary company	2,22,980	1,62,93,245
Amount owing to intermediate holding company	-	-
Trade and other payables	11,67,587	8,53,16,088
Trust receipts payable	-	-
	15,77,183	11,52,45,445

23.3 Credit risk

The Company manages credit risk by ongoing credit evaluation of the counterparties' financial position, limiting theaggregate financial exposure to any individual counterparty and requiring counterparties to provide letters of credit orother forms of security, if considered necessary.

The Company places its cash with reputable financial institutions of high credit rating.

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic, industry or geographical factors similarly affect groupof counterparties whose aggregate exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. In additionto disclosure in Note 10 of the financial statements, the Company has outstanding receivables from its top 3 customerswhich represent 21.37% of total trade receivables balance at period end.

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

The carrying amount of financial assets disclosed in Note 23.2, net of any allowances for losses, represents theCompany's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other securityobtained.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic pros	Amount is written off

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	20,99,533	(33,570)	20,65,963
Other receivables	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	29,704	-	29,704
Amount owing by immediateholding company / related companies	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	38,55,556	-	38,55,556
		59,84,793	(33,570)	59,51,223

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Trade receivables	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	15,34,13,786	(24,52,974)	15,09,60,811
Other receivables	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	21,70,484	-	21,70,484
Amount owing by immediateholding company / related companies	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	28,17,27,147	-	28,17,27,147
		43,73,11,417	(24,52,974)	43,48,58,443

Trade and other receivables, amount owing by immediate holding company and related companies (Note 1):
For trade and other receivables, amount owing by immediate holding company and related companies, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade and other receivables, amount owing by immediate holding company and related companies are presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

23.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations dueto shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective isto maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. TheCompany finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations andbank borrowings. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

J.C. BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026

(Amount in S$)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years
Financial assets					
Amount owing by immediate holding company	37,81,810	37,81,810	37,81,810	-	-
Amount owing by related companies	73,746	73,746	73,746	-	-
Trade and other receivables	21,48,360	21,48,360	21,48,360	-	-
Fixed deposit	39,100	39,100	39,100	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18,29,834	18,29,834	18,29,834	-	-
Derivative assets	4,351	4,351	4,351	-	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	78,77,201	78,77,201	78,77,201	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	1,68,704	1,74,843	1,52,943	21,900	-
Amount owing to immediate holding company	6,511	6,511	6,511	-	-
Amount owing to related companies	11,401	11,401	11,401	-	-
Amount owing to subsidiary company	2,22,980	2,22,980	2,22,980	-	-
Trade and other payables	11,67,587	11,67,587	11,67,587	-	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	15,77,183	15,83,322	15,61,422	21,900	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	63,00,018	62,93,879	63,15,779	-21,900	0

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years
Financial assets					
Amount owing by immediate holding company	27,63,38,495	27,63,38,495	27,63,38,495	-	-
Amount owing by related companies	53,88,652	53,88,652	53,88,652	-	-
Trade and other receivables	15,69,81,596	15,69,81,596	15,69,81,596	-	-
Fixed deposit	28,57,054	28,57,054	28,57,054	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13,37,06,763	13,37,06,763	13,37,06,763	-	-
Derivative assets	3,17,929	3,17,929	3,17,929	-	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	57,55,90,489	57,55,90,489	57,55,90,489	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	1,23,27,274	1,27,75,854	1,11,75,611	16,00,242	-
Amount owing to immediate holding company	4,75,762	4,75,762	4,75,762	-	-
Amount owing to related companies	8,33,076	8,33,076	8,33,076	-	-
Amount owing to subsidiary company	1,62,93,245	1,62,93,245	1,62,93,245	-	-
Trade and other payables	8,53,16,088	8,53,16,088	8,53,16,088	-	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,52,45,445	11,56,94,024	11,40,93,782	16,00,242	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	46,03,45,044	45,98,96,465	46,14,96,707	(16,00,242)	-

23.5 Capital risk management policies and objectives

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debts and the equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of wholly equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising paid up capital, reserves and accumulated profits.

Management reviews the Company's capital structure from time to time and recommends to the Board of Directors appropriate actions such as payment of dividend, new share issues, and utilisation of available banking facilities.

Based on recommendations of management, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends and new share issues as well as the issuance of new debt or the redemption of existing debt. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 31 December 2024.

The Company manages its capital using a ratio calculated as debt divided by net assets. Debt comprises total borrowings and net assets are calculated as total assets less total liabilities.

	S$	INR
Particulars	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**For the financial period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Debts	1,68,704	1,23,27,274
Net assets	79,18,776	57,86,28,393
Gearing ratio	0.02	0.02

The Company is not subject to any externally capital requirement except as disclosed in Note 7 and Note 14 of the financial statements.



24 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND FRS INTERPRETATIONS

A number of new standards and amendments to standard that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The directors expect that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

		Effective date
Issued in 2014		
FRS 110, FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture *	to be determined
Issued in 2015		
FRS 110, FRS 28	Effective Date of Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 *	
Issued in 2024		
FRS 118	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements *	January 1, 2027
FRS 109,	Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: Amendments to the Classification and	January 1, 2026
FRS 107	Measurement of Financial Instruments *	
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs Volume 11 *	January 1, 2026
FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027
FRS 109,	Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: Contracts Referencing Nature-	January 1, 2026
FRS 107	dependent Electricity *	January 1, 2027
Issued in 2025		
FRS 119	Subsidiaries and Small Entities without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027
FRS 119	Amendments to FRS 119: Subsidiaries and Small Entities without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027

* Not relevant to the Company

25 CHANGE OF FINANCIAL YEAR END

The Company changed its financial year end from 31 December to 31 March to be in line with the rest of the related companies.

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

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002
Place: Noida
Date: 14 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ooi Chuai Aun
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026