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.

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.
Level 5, Guoco Tower
6 Jalan Damanlela
Damansara City, Bukit Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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 **Medigene Sdn. Bhd.** (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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

documents. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of 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 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

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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: 26505002ABDAFZ6541

Place: Noida
Date: 14 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.
Translated Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
Registration No : 200001026556 (529163-W)
Registered Office :Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara,50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	33,25,218	7,76,22,813
Right of use assets	5	-	-
Other intangible assets	6	19,921	4,65,029
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	1,26,188	29,45,692
Total non-current assets		**34,71,327**	**8,10,33,534**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	-	-
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	40,51,303	9,45,72,293
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	14,56,405	3,39,97,842
(iii) Other financial assets	11	21,366	4,98,761
Current tax assets (net)	12	4,19,289	97,87,745
Other current assets	13	59,796	13,95,859
Total current assets		**60,08,159**	**14,02,52,500**
Total assets		**94,79,486**	**22,12,86,034**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	15,00,000	2,71,49,471
Other equity	15	72,28,029	17,65,94,796
Total equity		**87,28,029**	**20,37,44,267**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16A	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	17A	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16B	70,142	16,37,372
(ii) Lease liabilities	17B	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	18		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,15,245	50,24,609
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	4,66,070	1,08,79,786
Other current liabilities	20	-	-
Total current liabilities		**7,51,457**	**1,75,41,767**
Total equity and liabilities		**94,79,486**	**22,12,86,034**

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
Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Yee Pui Yuen
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Year 31 March 2026

Registration No : 200001026556 (529163-W)

Registered Office :Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara,50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	1,61,42,013	34,26,49,202
Other income	22	6,28,069	1,33,32,125
Total income		**1,67,70,082**	**35,59,81,327**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	23	71,31,567	15,13,82,962
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	24	49,21,885	10,44,77,674
Employee benefits expenses	25	12,59,792	2,67,41,815
Finance costs	26	54,924	11,65,881
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	16,16,168	3,43,06,656
Other expenses	28	4,29,660	91,20,475
Total expenses		**1,54,13,996**	**32,71,95,463**
Profit before tax		**13,56,086**	**2,87,85,864**
Tax expense	29		
Current tax		2,52,846	53,67,204
Deferred tax		2,61,516	55,51,244
Total tax expense		**5,14,362**	**1,09,18,448**
Profit for the year		**8,41,724**	**1,78,67,416**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		-	4,31,32,792
Total comprehensive income for the year		**8,41,724**	**6,10,00,208**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,41,724	1,78,67,416
Non-controlling interest		-	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,41,724	6,10,00,208
Non-controlling interest		-	

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Special Purpose Standalone financial statements

This is the Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss 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
Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Yee Pui Yuen
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Translated Special Purpose Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31 March 2026

Registration No : 200001026556 (529163-W)

Registered Office :Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara,50490 Kuala Lumpur , Malaysia

(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax but after exceptional items	13,56,086	2,87,85,864
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	16,16,168	3,43,06,668
	Interest on Lease liabilities	2,159	45,830
	Interest on Finance Lease payable	18,257	3,87,544
	Interest on Buyer's acceptance	34,508	7,32,507
	Interest income	(955)	(20,272)
	Unrealized foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(20,892)	(4,43,478)
	Gain on lease termination	(2,399)	(50,924)
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(4,52,991)	(96,15,716)
	Provision for Inventories	(4,42,596)	(93,95,059)
	(Reversal of provision)/Reversal of expected credit loss on trade receivables	-	
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**21,07,345**	**4,47,32,964**
	Movement in operating assets and liabilities		
	Movement in trades payables	(25,64,707)	(5,44,41,463)
	Movement in other liabilities	(6,62,425)	(1,40,61,406)
	Movement in trade receivables	8,56,353	1,81,77,948
	Movement in inventories	58,12,198	12,33,76,496
	Movement in other assets	2,84,730	60,44,011
	Cash flows from operating activities post working capital changes	**58,33,494**	**12,38,28,550**
	Income tax paid (net)	(6,42,764)	(1,36,44,059)
	Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**51,90,730**	**11,01,84,491**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress, capital	(3,59,161)	(76,23,970)
	Interest received	955	20,272
	Investment in loans	-	-
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(3,58,206)**	**(76,03,698)**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	33,50,234	7,11,15,976
	Repayment of borrowings	(71,98,450)	(15,28,02,699)
	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(62,781)	(13,32,663)
	Interest paid on lease	(2,159)	(45,829)
	Interest paid	(52,765)	(11,20,051)
	Dividend paid	(50,30,000)	(10,67,72,649)
	Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities (C)	**(89,95,921)**	**(19,09,57,915)**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(41,63,397)**	**(8,83,77,122)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	56,19,802	10,85,63,133
	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		1,38,11,831
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14,56,405**	**3,39,97,842**
	Cash and cash equivalents include (refer note 10)		
	Cash on hand	-	
	Cheques on hand	-	
	Balance with banks in current accounts	14,56,405	3,39,97,842
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	
		14,56,405	**3,39,97,842**

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities,

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

As at 31 March 2026 (MYR)

Particulars	1 April 2025	Cash flows	Interest expense	Other Non-cash Adjustments	31 March 2026
Borrowings (Current and Non current)	39,18,358	(39,00,981)	52,765	-	70,142
Lease liabilities	1,25,276	(64,940)	2,159	(62,495)	(0)
Total liabilities for financing activities	**40,43,634**	**(39,65,921)**	**54,924**	**(62,495)**	**70,142**

As at 31 March 2026 (INR)

Particulars	1 April 2025	Cash flows	Interest expense	Other Non-cash Adjustments	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	31 March 2026
Borrowings (Current and Non current)	7,56,94,699	(8,28,06,774)	11,20,051		76,29,396	16,37,372
Lease liabilities	24,20,077	(13,78,492)	45,830	(13,26,596)	2,39,182	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 21B)						-
Total liabilities for financing activities	**7,81,14,776**	**(8,41,85,266)**	**11,65,881**	**(13,26,596)**	**78,68,577**	**16,37,372**

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

This is Translated Statement of cash flow 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
Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Yee Pui Yuen
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.
Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
Registration No : 200001026556 (529163-W)
Registered Office :Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara,50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	MYR			INR		
	Balance as at 1 April 2025	Issued during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026	Balance as at 1 April 2025	Issued during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Equity share capital	15,00,000	-	15,00,000	2,71,49,471	-	2,71,49,471

B Other equity

Particulars	MYR			INR			INR
	Other equity		Total	Other equity			Total
	Distributable retained earnings	Other comprehensive income		Distributable retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-				-
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**1,14,16,305**	**-**	**1,14,16,305**	**20,70,10,673**	**-**	**1,53,56,565**	**22,23,67,237**
Add/less:							
Profit for the year	8,41,724	-	**8,41,724**	**1,78,67,416**			**1,78,67,416**
Dividend Paid	(50,30,000)	-	**(50,30,000)**	**(10,67,72,649)**			**(10,67,72,649)**
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	**4,31,32,792**	**4,31,32,792**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**72,28,029**	**-**	**72,28,029**	**11,81,05,440**	**-**	**5,84,89,356**	**17,65,94,796**

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.
This is the Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity refe

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
Medigene Sdn. Bhd.

Yee Pui Yuen
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Medigene Sdn. Bhd.
Notes to the Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended 31 March 2026
Registration No : 200001026556 (529163-W)
Registered Office :Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara,50490 Kuala Lumpur , Malaysia

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at Level-5, Guoco Tower, 6 Jalan Damenlela, Damansara City, Bukit Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur , Malaysia.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at No 14, 2nd Floor, Jalan SS2/66, 47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

The principal activities of the Company are supply of medical and genetic tools and provision of management and consultancy services. There has been no significant change in the nature of the principal activities during the financial year.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements of Medigene Sdn. Bhd. ('the Company'), comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 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 Year presented in the said Special Purpose Financial Statements and in line with previous years.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements were authorized by Board of Directors of the Company for issue on 11 May 2026.

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 11 May 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 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

New and amended standards
The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual Years beginning on or

Amendments to IFRSs effective for annual Years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Financial instruments and financial instruments: disclosures: Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Financial instruments and financial instruments: disclosures: Contracts

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

2.3 Standards notified but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRSs and amendments to IFRSs effective for annual Years beginning on or after 1 January 2027

IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements
IFRS 19*	Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures
Amendments to IFRS 19*	Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures
Amendments to IAS 121*	Amendments to IAS 121*

Amendments to IFRSs effective for a date yet to be confirmed

Amendments to IFRS 10* and IAS 128*	Consolidated financial statements and investments in associates and joint ventures: Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

* Not applicable to the Company's operation

The initial application of the above applicable standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have material financial impact to the financial statements upon its first adoption.

2.4 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in RM, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies 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 denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Company's net investment in foreign operations, which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the year except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

2.5 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, plant and equipment except for freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent to recognition, all items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.



Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following annual rates:

Plant and Machinery	20%
Machinery leasing to customer	20%
Computers	25%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Vehicles	20%
Leasehold improvements	10%
Office equipment	15%

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.6 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 when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit ("CGU") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount 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. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a Year of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to comprehensive income ("OCI"). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

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



2.8 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the Purchases or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, and amount due from holding company and related company.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.
The Company does not have any financial assets designated at fair value through OCI.

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.
A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. The Company does not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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 required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the 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.
The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 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.



(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, amount due to holding company, amount due to related company, and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Provisions

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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.



2.11 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The Malaysian companies in the Company make contributions to the Employee Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the Year in which the related service is performed.

(ii) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short

2.12 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in the business of distributions, marketing and after sales support of high research equipment for research and development, quality control, quality assurance and clinical research laboratories. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (such as warranties). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of

- Discounts

The Company provides discounts to certain customers. Discounts are offset against amounts payable by the customer.

Interest income

Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis that reflects the effective yield on the asset.

2.13 Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management Yearically 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.

(ii) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement Year or recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future Year in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(iii) Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

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

2.14 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 Year of time in exchange for consideration.

(a) As lessee

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

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially 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.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognised lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease term payment include fixed payment 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 the payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company

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.

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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 payment or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the

2.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.15 Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Gain or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising form development expenditure that are directly attributable to the design and testing of an individual project is recognized only where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured

Amortisation

Amortisation on intangible assets is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives n a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following annual rates, and is included in 'depreciation and amortisation' head in the statement of profit and loss.

Computer Software	25%

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

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 at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

(a) Critical judgement made in applying accounting policies

There is no critical judgement made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of preparing these financial statements, there was no significant estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.



4 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in MYR)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Machinery leasing to Customer	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Office equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**37,22,070**	**96,89,905**	**2,24,972**	**13,771**	**1,75,238**	**2,25,459**	**1,76,647**	**1,42,28,063**
Additions during the year	-	3,38,821	7,941	-	-	-	-	3,46,763
Disposals during the year	(2,34,066)	(19,253)	(1,12,517)	(3,090)	(1,75,238)	-	(1,02,132)	(6,46,296)
Transfer	-	5,274	-	-	-	-	-	5,274
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**34,88,004**	**1,00,14,748**	**1,20,397**	**10,681**	**-**	**2,25,459**	**74,515**	**1,39,33,804**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**37,22,070**	**54,57,740**	**1,84,415**	**9,764**	**1,75,238**	**59,367**	**1,10,694**	**97,19,288**
Charge for the year	-	14,84,519	17,273	1,069	-	22,547	10,186	15,35,594
Disposals during the year	(2,34,066)	(19,253)	(1,12,517)	(3,090)	(1,75,238)	-	(1,02,132)	(6,46,296)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**34,88,004**	**69,23,006**	**89,170**	**7,743**	**-**	**81,914**	**18,748**	**1,06,08,586**

Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Machinery leasing to Customer	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Office equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**7,19,02,815**	**18,71,89,240**	**43,46,005**	**2,66,028**	**33,85,241**	**43,55,409**	**34,12,464**	**27,48,57,202**
Additions during the year	-	71,92,218	1,68,574	-	-	-	-	73,60,792
Disposals during the year	(49,68,558)	(4,08,677)	(23,88,417)	(65,592)	(37,19,806)	-	(21,67,977)	(1,37,19,027)
Transfer	-	1,11,952	-	-	-	-	-	1,11,952
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	1,44,88,569	3,96,96,258	6,84,346	48,898	3,34,565	9,07,632	4,94,967	5,66,55,235
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**8,14,22,826**	**23,37,80,991**	**28,10,508**	**2,49,334**	**-**	**52,63,041**	**17,39,454**	**32,52,66,154**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**7,19,02,814**	**10,54,32,420**	**35,62,522**	**1,88,620**	**33,85,240.99**	**11,46,850**	**21,38,380**	**18,77,56,847**
Charge for the year	-	3,15,12,136	3,66,646	22,687	-	4,78,609	2,16,227	3,25,96,305
Disposals during the year	(49,68,558)	(4,08,677)	(23,88,417)	(65,592)	(37,19,806)	-	(21,67,977)	(1,37,19,027)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	1,44,88,569	2,50,72,511	5,40,804	35,035	3,34,565	2,86,715	2,51,017	4,10,09,216
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**8,14,22,825**	**16,16,08,390**	**20,81,555**	**1,80,750**	**-**	**19,12,174**	**4,37,647**	**24,76,43,341**
Net block as at 31 March 2026 (MYR)	**-**	**30,91,742**	**31,227**	**2,938**	**-**	**1,43,545**	**55,767**	**33,25,218**
Net block as at 31 March 2026 (INR)	**-**	**7,21,72,602**	**7,28,953**	**68,584**	**-**	**33,50,868**	**13,01,807**	**7,76,22,813**



5 Right-of-use assets

The Company has lease contracts for the lease of its office and warehouse. The lease terms of the right-of-use assets are within 1 to 2 years.

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**Office and warehouse**	**Office and warehouse**
Gross carrying Amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**2,18,987**	**42,30,382**
Additions during the year	25,873	5,49,214
Adjustment for lease expiry	(16,328)	(3,46,605)
Adjustment for lease terminations	(2,28,532)	(48,51,081)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		4,18,090
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**1,12,075**	**21,65,061**
Charge for the year	46,816	9,93,764
Adjustment for lease expiry	**(16,328)**	**(3,46,602)**
Adjustment for lease terminations	(1,42,563)	(30,26,206)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		2,13,983
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	-
Net block as at 31 March 2026	-	-

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6 Other Intangible assets	MYR	MYR	INR	INR
Particulars	**Computer software**	**Total**	**Computer software**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1,63,659**	**1,63,659**	**31,61,562**	**31,61,562**
Additions during the year	12,398	**12,398**	**2,63,175**	**2,63,175**
Disposal during the year	(5,400)	**(5,400)**	**(1,14,627)**	**(1,14,627)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency			**6,73,651**	**6,73,651**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,70,657**	**1,70,657**	**39,83,761**	**39,83,761**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1,22,378**	**1,22,378**	**23,64,103**	**23,64,103**
Charge for the year	33,758	**33,758**	**7,16,587**	**7,16,587**
Disposal during the year	(5,400)	**(5,400)**	**(1,14,627)**	**(1,14,627)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency			**5,52,669**	**5,52,669**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,50,736**	**1,50,736**	**35,18,732**	**35,18,732**
Net block as at 31 March 2026	**19,921**	**19,921**	**4,65,029**	**4,65,029**

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7 Deferred tax assets (net)*

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,26,188	29,45,692
	1,26,188	**29,45,692**

A Deferred tax assets (net)*

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax assets (net)*		
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :		
Property, plant and equipment	16,576	3,86,961
Provision for doubtful debts	4,320	1,00,845
Provision for customer rebate	25,256	5,89,566
Provision for stock obsolescene	-	-
Contract liabilities	48,806	11,39,304
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	31,230	7,29,016
Deferred tax liability arising on account of :		
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-
	1,26,188	**29,45,692**

B Statement of profit and loss

Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment	1,14,672	24,34,163
Provision for doubtful debts	6,656	1,41,280
Provision for customer rebate	33,270	7,06,230
Provision for stock obsolescene	61,554	13,06,622
Contract liabilities	79,455	16,86,611
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	(33,447)	(7,09,979)
Lease liabilities	(644)	(13,674)
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**2,61,516**	**55,51,253**

C Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

Deferred tax assets (continuing operations)	1,26,188	29,45,692
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Continuing operations	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	**1,26,188**	**29,45,692**

D Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

Opening balance as of 1 April	3,87,704	74,89,651
Tax income/(expense) during the Year recognised in profit or loss	(2,61,516)	(55,51,253)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		10,07,294
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,26,188**	**29,45,692**

8 Inventories

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Traded goods	-	
	-	-
Less: Provision for obsolete inventory	-	
	-	-

Notes:
During the year, inventories of March 31, 2026: RM 5,274 were transferred to plant and equipment due to change of management intention to lease out the machinery.

9 Trade receivables

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good*	40,51,303	9,45,72,293
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	18,000	4,20,186
	40,69,303	**9,49,92,479**
Impairment allowance		
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	(18,000)	(4,20,186)
	40,51,303	**9,45,72,293**

***Refer note 36 on related parties**

Trade receivable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in MYR)

S.No	Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following Years from due date of payment: Current but Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables:									
1	considered good	-	-	3,51,891	36,99,412	-	-	-	40,51,303
2	which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000
3	credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables:									
1	considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**3,51,891**	**36,99,412**	**-**	**-**	**18,000**	**40,69,303**

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Trade receivable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026 *(Amount in INR)*

S.No	Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following Years from due date of payment						
			Current but Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables:									-
1	considered good			82,14,433	8,63,57,860			-	9,45,72,293
2	which have significant increase in credit risk							4,20,186	4,20,186
3	credit impaired								
Disputed trade receivables:									-
1	considered good								-
2	which have significant increase in credit risk								-
3	credit impaired								-
	Total	-	-	**82,14,433**	**8,63,57,860**	-	-	**4,20,186**	**9,49,92,479**

Note:
(i) The company's normal trade credit term ranges from 30 to 90 days. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.
(ii) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.
(iii) The normal trade credit for related party is 120 days. These amounts are unsecured and interest free.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Cash on hand	-	
Balance with banks in current accounts	14,56,405	3,39,97,842
	14,56,405	**3,39,97,842**

Note:
(i) The amounts due from related party is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Other financial assets-current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	990	23,110
Other recoverable	20,376	4,75,651
	21,366	**4,98,761**

***Refer note 36 on related parties**

12 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Income tax recoverable	4,19,289	97,87,745
	4,19,289	**97,87,745**

13 Other current assets

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Prepaid expenses	13,376	3,12,245
Balance with government authorities	46,420	10,83,614
	59,796	**13,95,859**

14 Equity share capital

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		
		Number	Amount (MYR)	Amount (INR)
i	**Authorised**			
	Equity shares of MYR 1 each with voting rights	15,00,000	15,00,000	2,71,49,471
		15,00,000	**15,00,000**	**2,71,49,471**
ii	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up**			
	Equity share capital of face value of MYR 1 each	15,00,000	15,00,000	2,71,49,471
		15,00,000	**15,00,000**	**2,71,49,471**

iii Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		
	Number	Amount (MYR)	Amount (INR)
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,00,000	15,00,000	2,71,49,471
Balance at the end of the year	**15,00,000**	**15,00,000**	**2,71,49,471**

iv Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The holder of ordinary shares are entitiled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to company's residual assets.

v Details of shareholder holding more than 5% share capital*

Name of the equity shareholders	As at 31 March 2026	
	Number	%
CHEMOPHARM SDN BHD	15,00,000	100%

*As per records of the Holding Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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15 Other equity

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Retained earnings		
At the beginning of the year	1,14,16,305	20,70,10,673
Add: Profit for the year	8,41,724	1,78,67,416
Less: Dividend paid	(50,30,000)	(10,67,72,649)
At the end of the year	**72,28,029**	**11,81,05,440**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
At the beginning of the year	-	1,53,56,565
Other Comprehensive Income	-	4,31,32,792
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-
At the end of the year	**-**	**5,84,89,356**
Total Other Equity	**72,28,029**	**17,65,94,796**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are used to record the profit/(loss) earned by the Company. The company may distribute dividend out of its entire retained earnings under the single tier system.

16A Borrowings- non current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Secured		
Hire Purchase of Vehicles (Refer note 16(a) & 16(b))	-	
	-	-

16(a) Terms and conditions of loans are as follows

Nature of Loan	Rate of interest per annum	Terms of repayment	Date of maturity	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
				Non-current (MYR)	Current (MYR)	Non-current (INR)	Current (INR)
Hire Purchase of Vehicles	3.18%	36 Months	Jan'26-July'26	-	70,142		16,37,372
			Total	-	70,142	-	16,37,372

16(b) Security of loans

(i) The vehicle loans are secured by first charge by way of hypothecation over vehicles.

16B Borrowings- current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Secured		
Banker's Acceptance (refer note (a) below)	-	
Hire Purchase of Vehicles (refer note (b) below)	70,142	16,37,372
	70,142	**16,37,372**

Notes:

(a) The bankers acceptance bear interest rate at ranging from March 31, 2026: 4.56% to 4.78% p.a. and are redeemable within 60 days to 68 days from issuance date.

Primary Security :
These boorowing are secured by lein on fixed deposit of Chemopharma by MYR 4 million.

17A Lease liabilities-non current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Lease liabilities (refer note 33)	-	
	-	-

17B Lease liabilities - current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Lease liabilities (refer note 33)	-	
	-	-

18 Trade payables

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Due to related parties	1,70,073	39,70,129
Due to other than MSME*	45,172	10,54,480
	2,15,245	**50,24,609**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in MYR)

Particulars	Outstanding for following Years from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables:							
a) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	45,172	72,490	97,583	-	-	-	2,15,245
Disputed trade payables:							-
a) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**45,172**	**72,490**	**97,583**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,15,245**

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Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in INR

Particulars	Outstanding for following Years from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables:							
a) Micro enterprises and small enterprises							-
b) other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,54,480	16,92,183	22,77,950				50,24,613
Disputed trade payables:							-
a) Micro enterprises and small enterprises							-
b) other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises							-
Total	**10,54,480**	**16,92,183**	**22,77,950**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50,24,613**

Note:
(i) The normal trade credit terms granted to the company ranges from 30 to 60 days. These amounts are non-interest bearing.
(ii) The Company does not have any disputed trade payables as on 31 March 2026
(iii) The normal trade credit for related party is 120 days. These amounts are unsecured and interest free.

***Refer note 36 on related parties**
Note:

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Employee related payables	4,38,290	1,02,31,299
Contract liabilities	16,278	3,79,988
Other payables*	11,502	2,68,499
	4,66,070	**1,08,79,786**

*Refer note 36 on related parties

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Advances from customers	-	
Statutory dues payable	-	
Wage and church tax payable	-	
Interest accrued and due	-	
Bonus payable	-	
Other payables	-	
	-	-

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21 Revenue from operations*

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Sale of products		
Domestic sales :		
-Traded goods	1,61,42,013	34,26,49,202
Export sales:		
-Traded goods	-	
	1,61,42,013	**34,26,49,202**

*Refer note 35 for revenue related disclosure

22 Other income

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Interest income		
-from banks	955	20,272
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	1,07,537	22,82,706
Gain on lease termination	2,399	50,924
Reversal of expected credit loss on trade receivables	-	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	4,52,991	96,15,715
Miscellaneous income	64,187	13,62,508
	6,28,069	**1,33,32,125**

23 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Purchase of traded goods	71,31,567	15,13,82,962
	71,31,567	**15,13,82,962**

24 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Traded goods	-	-
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Traded goods	49,21,885	9,50,80,798
Exchange difference		93,96,876
	49,21,885	**10,44,77,674**

25 Employee benefits expense*

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Salaries, wages and bonus	10,27,897	2,18,19,341
Contributions to provident and other funds	1,45,914	30,97,341
Staff welfare expenses	85,981	18,25,133
	12,59,792	**2,67,41,815**

*Refer note 36 for remuneration to KMP.

26 Finance costs

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Interest expense on:		
- Lease liabilities (refer note 33)	2,159	45,830
- Finance lease payables	18,257	3,87,544
- Banker's acceptance	34,508	7,32,507
	54,924	**11,65,881**



27 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	15,35,594	3,25,96,305
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 5)	46,816	9,93,764
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	33,758	7,16,587
	16,16,168	**3,43,06,656**

28 Other expenses

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Forwarding expense	18,620	3,95,250
Travelling and conveyance	89,624	19,02,463
Legal and professional expenses	12,484	2,65,000
Exchange rate fluctuation (net)	-	-
Bank charges	9,125	1,93,698
Repair and maintenance	1,05,697	22,43,648
Registration fee	-	-
Penalty	600	12,736
Advertising and sales promotion	26,738	5,67,572
Remuneration to auditors (Refer below note)*	37,042	7,86,297
Director Fees	15,226	3,23,205
Sponsorship and conference expenses	7,194	1,52,708
Telephone and internet expense	14,385	3,05,353
Printing and stationery	50,957	10,81,673
Packaging expenses	14,400	3,05,671
Miscellaneous expenses	27,568	5,85,201
	4,29,660	**91,20,475**

*Remuneration to auditors comprises of:		
Audit fees	37,042	7,86,297

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29. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in the restated statement of profit and loss	MYR	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
Current tax	2,52,846	53,67,204
Deferred tax	2,61,516	55,51,244
Tax expense for the year	**5,14,362**	**1,09,18,448**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate	MYR	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
Accounting profit before income tax	**13,56,086**	**2,87,85,864**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	24.00%	24.00%
Expected tax expense at statutory income tax rate 24% (31 March 2025: 24%)	3,25,461	69,08,607
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expeses not deductible for tax purpose	14,803	3,14,218
(Under) provision of income tax in prior years	(4,66,433)	(90,10,528)
Over provision of deferred tax in prior years	6,40,531	1,23,73,762
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		3,32,389
Income tax expense for the year	**5,14,362**	**1,09,18,448**

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30 Financial instruments risk

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise lease liabilities and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign currency risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting Year was:

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in MYR	Amount in INR
		31 March 2026	31 March 2026	31 March 2026
Payables				
Trade payables	EUR	-	-	
	USD	-	-	
Net Exposure		-	-	-

Sensitivity

The following demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in EUR and USD exchange rates against the respective functional currencies of the Company, with all other variables held constant.

If MYR had strengthened against the USD by 5%, Euro by 5% the following would have been the impact:

	MYR	MYR	INR	INR
Currency	Profit/(loss) for the year	Equity	Profit/(loss) for the year	Equity
	31 March 2026	31 March 2026	31 March 2026	31 March 2026
EUR	-		-	
USD	-		-	

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

Particulars	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Trade receivables	40,51,303	9,45,72,293
Cash and cash equivalents	14,56,405	3,39,97,842
Other financial assets	21,366	4,98,761
	55,29,074	**12,90,68,896**

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances), the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.



b) (i) Credit risk exposure

As at 31 March 2026 *(Amount in MYR)*

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	14,56,405	-	14,56,405
Trade receivables	40,69,303	(18,000)	40,51,303
Other financial assets	21,366	-	21,366

As at 31 March 2026 *(Amount in INR)*

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	3,39,97,842		3,39,97,842
Other bank balances			
Trade receivables	9,49,92,479	(4,20,186)	9,45,72,293
Other financial assets	4,98,761	-	4,98,761

Reconciliation of expected credit loss	MYR	INR
Reconciliation of loss allowance	**Trade receivables**	**Trade receivables**
Expected credit loss as on 1 April 2025	**18,000**	**4,20,186**
Expected credit loss reversed during the year	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Expected credit loss as on 31 March 2026	**18,000**	**4,20,186**

30 Financial instruments (cont'd)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The

Maturities of financial liabilities (MYR)

The tables below analyse the companies financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their undiscounted

31 March 2026	MYR Less than 1 year	MYR 1 - 5 years	MYR More than 5 years	MYR Total
Borrowings	70,142	-	-	**70,142**
Trade payable	2,15,245	-	-	**2,15,245**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial liabilities	4,66,070	-	-	**4,66,070**
Total	**7,51,457**	**-**	**-**	**7,51,457**

Maturities of financial liabilities (INR)

The tables below analyse the companies financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their undiscounted

31 March 2026	INR Less than 1 year	INR 1 - 5 years	INR More than 5 years	INR Total
Borrowings	16,37,372			**16,37,372**
Trade payable	50,24,609			**50,24,609**
Lease liabilities	-			**-**
Other financial liabilities	1,08,79,786			**1,08,79,786**
Total	**1,75,41,767**	**-**	**-**	**1,75,41,767**



(d) The below tables summarise the fair value of the financial asset / (liabilities):

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statements and are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

		MYR	INR
Particulars	**Fair Value Heirarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3)**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Trade Receivable	3	40,51,303	9,45,72,293
Cash and cash equivalents	3	14,56,405	3,39,97,842
Other financial assets	3	21,366	4,98,761
Borrowings	3	70,142	16,37,372
Trade payable	3	2,15,245	50,24,609
Lease liabilities	3	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3	4,66,070	1,08,79,786

31 Capital Management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain positive cash flow position. The Company's strategy is to maintain a reasonable current ratio. The current ratio is as follows:

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
Long term borrowings	-	
Short term borrowings	70,142	16,37,372
Lease liabilities	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(14,56,405)	(3,39,97,842)
Net debt	**(13,86,263)**	**(3,23,60,470)**
Total capital	87,28,029	20,37,44,267
Capital and net debt	**(13,86,263)**	**(3,23,60,470)**

In order to achieve overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that is meets financial coveants attached to interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.
No change were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026. There's no breaches in the financials convenans of the borrowing that would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings in the reporting Years.

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32 Employee benefit plans

(i) Defined Contribution plan

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The Malaysian companies in the Company make contributions to the Employee Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the Year in which the related service is performed.

33 Leases

The Company has executed lease arrangements for office and business premises. With the exception of short-term leases and leases with variable lease payments, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security against the Company's other debts and liabilities. For leases over office buildings and factory premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company is required to insure items of property, plant and equipment and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

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

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Opening Balance	**1,25,276**	**24,20,077**
Additions	25,873	5,49,214
Accretion of interest	2,159	45,829
Payments	(47,450)	(10,07,233)
Lease termination	(88,368)	(18,75,810)
Exchange differences arising on translation		(1,32,078)
Closing balance	-	-
- Current	-	-
- Non Current	-	-

B Lease liabilities

i) Lease liabilities are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Current	-	
Non-current	-	
Total	-	-

ii) The following are amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	46,816	9,93,764
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,159	45,830
Rent expense related to short-term leases	-	-
Total	**48,975**	**10,39,594**

Lease liabilities of the company are subject to interest rates from 3.56% to 3.63% per annum.

C The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability for short term leases is 31 March 2026:Nil

D Maturity of lease liabilities (MYR)

31 March 2026	Minimum lease payments due			
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Lease payments	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Net present values	-	-	-	-

Maturity of lease liabilities (INR)

31 March 2026	Minimum lease payments due			
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Lease payments	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Net present values	-	-	-	-

E Total cash outflow of leases

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Total cash outflow of leases	47,450	10,07,233



34 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) There are no open commitments as on the balance sheet date.

b) Contingent liabilities

There are no Contingent liabilities as on the balance sheet date.

35 Revenue from contracts with customers

a) Assets related to contracts with customer

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Trade receivables	40,51,303	9,45,72,293

b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in statement of Profit and loss with contract price:

	MYR	INR
Description	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Contract price	1,61,42,013	34,26,49,202
Less: discounts, rebates, credits etc.	-	
Total	**1,61,42,013**	**34,26,49,202**

c) The information about contract liabilities from contract with customers:

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers	16,278	3,79,988
Sub- Total	**16,278**	**3,79,988**
Receivables		
Trade receivables	40,69,303	9,49,92,479
Less : Loss allowance	(18,000)	(4,20,186)
Net receivables	**40,51,303**	**9,45,72,293**

d) Revenue recognised in the reporting Year included in contract liability:

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Opening balance	1,57,292	30,38,552
Addition during the year	16,278	3,45,536
Revenue recognised during the year	(1,57,292)	(33,38,854)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		3,34,754
Closing balance	**16,278**	**3,79,988**

e) The Company has not incurred any cost for obtaining contracts except administrative cost and the same is charged to statement of profit and loss.

f) No single external customer amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue from operations.

36 Information on related party transactions

The names of the related party where control exists/able to exercise significant influence along with the transactions and year-end

A Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Name of the party	Country of Incorporation	Relationship with the group
(i) Ultimate Holding Company		
Integris Medtech Limited (formerly known as Integris Health Private Limited)	India	Ultimate holding company
(ii) Holding Company		
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Holding company
(iii) Fellow Subsidiaries		
Research Instruments Sdn Bhd	Singapore	Fellow subsidiary
Biofrontier Technology Pte Ltd	Singapore	Fellow subsidiary
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Singapore	Fellow subsidiary
Chemoresource Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Fellow subsidiary
Analisa Resources Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Fellow subsidiary
(iv) Associate of Holding Company		
Chemoscience (Thailand) Co. Ltd	Thailand	Associate of holding company

The following are the key managerial personnel of the group:

Name of Related Party	Designation
Yee Pui Yuen	Director



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

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Sales	47,25,836	10,03,16,109
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Purchases	38,28,704	8,12,72,536
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Loan given	33,00,000	7,00,49,650
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Dividend paid	50,30,000	10,67,72,649
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Rental expense	49,940	10,60,085
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Loan repaid	33,00,000	7,00,49,650
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Reimbursement	46,958	9,96,794
Analisa Resources Sdn Bhd	Sales	21,127	4,48,466
Chemoresources Sdn Bhd	Purchases	-	
Research Instruments Sdn Bhd	Sales	-	
Research Instruments Sdn Bhd	Purchases	-	
Biofrontier Technology Pte Ltd	Sales	-	
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Sales	-	
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Purchases	-	

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

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Trade Receivable	39,85,174	9,30,28,604
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Trade Payable	(1,70,073)	(39,70,132)
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Other payables	(6,000)	(1,40,062)
Analisa Resources Sdn Bhd	Trade Receivable	1,350	31,514

D Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel includes all the director of the Company.

Name of Director	Nature of transaction	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Yee Pui Yuen	Remuneration to director	15,226	3,23,205

37 Other statutory information :

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

(ii) 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.

(iii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding
(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.

38 Previous year figures have been presented for the purpose of comparison and have been recomputed/reclassified wherever necessary.

39 There are no subsequent event after the reporting dates for which there is any adjustment required in the financials.

This is the summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 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
Medigene Sdn bhd

MEDIGENE SDN BHD 529183-M

Yee Pui Yuen
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026