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.

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.
Level 13A-6, Menara Milenium
Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar 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 **Research Instruments 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 documents. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

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

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

Practitioner's Responsibility

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

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

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

Factual Findings

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

Other Matter

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

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Restriction on Use and Distribution

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

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

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

Yours Sincerely,

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Akhil Bhalla)
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 26505002KYNTO18392

Place: Noida
Date: 14 October 2026

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.
Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)
Translated Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(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	4,02,804	94,02,928
Right of use assets	4A	91,638	21,39,170
Other intangible assets	4B	13,937	3,25,331
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5A	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	5,60,000	1,30,72,457
Total non-current assets		**10,68,379**	**2,49,39,886**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	17,54,032	4,09,45,541
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	7,10,937	1,65,95,879
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	8,79,303	2,05,26,168
(iii) Loans	10	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
(iv) Other financial assets	5B	68,616	16,01,750
Current tax assets (net)	11	14,91,349	3,48,13,553
Other current assets	12	59,879	13,97,796
Total current assets		**61,14,115**	**14,27,25,911**
Total assets		**71,82,494**	**16,76,65,797**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	11,77,000	2,13,03,285
Other equity	14	2,63,658	1,23,26,996
Total equity		**14,40,658**	**3,36,30,281**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liability			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15A	22,063	5,15,029
Total non-current liability		**22,063**	**5,15,029**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	9,13,000	2,13,12,774
(ii) Lease liabilities	15B	72,285	16,87,389
(iii) Trade payables	17		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		12,68,549	2,96,12,595
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	3,92,968	91,73,310
Other current liabilities	19	30,72,971	7,17,34,419
Provisions		-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	20	-	-
Total current liabilities		**57,19,772**	**13,35,20,487**
Total equity and liabilities		**71,82,494**	**16,76,65,797**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

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

This is 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
Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Koo Lai Kim
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.
Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)
Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	1,62,12,135	34,41,37,695
Other income	22	15,646	3,32,122
Total income		**1,62,27,781**	**34,44,69,817**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	23A	1,07,87,038	22,89,78,247
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	23B	(10,39,012)	(2,20,55,273)
Employee benefits expenses	24	34,36,799	7,29,53,496
Finance costs	25	67,683	14,36,708
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	2,01,213	42,71,189
Other expenses	27	5,64,909	1,19,91,412
Total expenses		**1,40,18,629**	**29,75,75,779**
Profit before tax		**22,09,152**	**4,68,94,038**
Tax expense	28		
Current tax		6,01,433	1,27,66,711
Deferred tax		(5,09,890)	(1,08,23,520)
Total tax expense		**91,543**	**19,43,191**
Profit for the year		**21,17,609**	**4,49,50,847**
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		-	1,22,19,186
Total comprehensive income for the year		**21,17,609**	**5,71,70,033**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

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

This is 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
Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Koo Lai Kim
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)

Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(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	22,09,152	4,68,94,038
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,01,213	42,71,189
	Interest on lease liabilities	4,939	1,04,839
	Interest on term loan	62,744	13,31,869
	Interest income	(5,663)	(1,20,211)
	Loss/ (Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	2,749	58,353
	Unrealised Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	39,127	8,30,557
	Provision for Inventory	11,047	2,34,499
	Reversal of expected credit loss on trade receivables	(9,983)	(2,11,911)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**25,15,325**	**5,33,93,222**
	Changes in working capital		
	Movement in trades payables	1,31,166	27,84,279
	Movement in other liabilities	(12,96,576)	(2,75,22,625)
	Movement in trade receivables	6,91,718	1,46,83,223
	Movement in inventories	(10,50,059)	(2,22,89,772)
	Movement in other assets	13,88,563	2,94,75,261
	Cash flows from operating activities post working capital changes	**23,80,138**	**5,05,23,588**
	Income tax paid (net)	(23,14,943)	(4,91,39,683)
	Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**65,195**	**13,83,905**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(2,53,588)	(53,82,960)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,227)	(47,273)
	Interest received	5,663	1,20,211
	Loan to related parties	39,30,000	8,34,22,765
	Net cash from/ (used) in investing activities (B)	**36,79,848**	**7,81,12,743**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Movement in current borrowings (net)	5,13,000	1,08,89,537
	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(85,061)	(18,05,606)
	Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(4,939)	(1,04,839)
	Interest paid	(62,744)	(13,31,869)
	Placement of deposits pledged as securities with licensed bank	(81,391)	(17,27,700)
	Dividend paid	(54,80,000)	(11,63,24,874)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(52,01,135)**	**(11,04,05,351)**
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(14,56,091)**	**(3,09,08,703)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22,75,595	4,39,59,872
	Unrealised Exchange Loss	(21,592)	(4,58,341)
	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	(2,48,75,327)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,97,912**	**1,86,26,204**
	Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash flows comprise the following (refer note 9)		
	Cash and Bank Balance	7,97,912	1,86,26,204
	Deposits with licensed bank	81,391	18,99,964
		8,79,303	**2,05,26,168**
	Less: Deposits with Licensed banks pledged as securities for banking facilities	(81,391)	(18,99,964)
		7,97,912	**1,86,26,204**

Notes:

(a) The above cash flow has been prepared using indirect method.

(b) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non cash changes persuant to IFRS.

(c) The Deposit pledged as on 31 March 2026 is RM 81,391/INR 18,99,964 (Refer Note 16)

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.
Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)
Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities

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

Particulars	1 April 2025	Cash flows (net)	Interest expense	Addition	Exchange Difference	31-Mar-26
Borrowings (current)	4,00,000	4,50,256	62,744	-	-	9,13,000
Lease liabilities	1,22,267	(90,000)	4,939	57,142	-	94,348
Total liabilities for financing activities	**5,22,267**	**3,60,256**	**67,683**	**57,142**		**10,07,348**

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

Particulars	1 April 2025	Cash flows (net)	Interest expense	Addition	Exchange Difference	31-Mar-26
Borrowings (current)	77,27,186	95,57,668	13,31,869	-	26,96,051	2,13,12,774
Lease liabilities	23,61,950	(19,10,456)	1,04,839	12,12,965	4,33,120	22,02,418
Total liabilities for financing activities	**1,00,89,136**	**76,47,212**	**14,36,708**	**12,12,965**	**31,29,171**	**2,35,15,192**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

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

This is Translated Special Purpose Standalone 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
Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Koo Lai Kim
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.
Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)
Translated Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	MYR			INR		
	Opening balance as at 1 April 2025	Issued during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026	Opening balance as at 1 April 2025	Issued during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Equity share capital	11,77,000	-	11,77,000	2,13,03,285	-	2,13,03,285

B Other equity

Particulars	MYR		INR		
	Retained earnings	Total	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	36,26,049	36,26,049	6,54,12,878	60,68,959	7,14,81,837
Add/less:					-
Profit for the year	21,17,609	21,17,609	4,49,50,847	-	4,49,50,847
Dividend Paid	(54,80,000)	(54,80,000)	(11,63,24,874)	-	(11,63,24,874)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	1,22,19,186	1,22,19,186
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**2,63,658**	**2,63,658**	**(59,61,150)**	**1,82,88,145**	**1,23,26,996**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

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 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
Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Koo Lai Kim
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026

Research Instruments Sdn, Bhd.
Registration No: 198901005949 (183254-M)
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in MYR/INR, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

Research Instruments Sdn, Bhd., (the Company) is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at Level 13A-6, Menara Milenium, Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at 3A08, Block A, Kelana Centre Point, No. 3, Jalan SS7/19, Kelana Jaya, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

The principal activities of the Company are trading in scientific instruments and providing its related services.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements of Reasearch Instruments 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 nine months period 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 Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 period 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 29 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 29 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 periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

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.

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 referencing nature - dependent electricity

Annual Ammendments to IFRS Accounting Standards- Volume II

IFRSs and amendments to IFRSs effective for annual periods 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 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

The Company's Standalone financial statements are presented in MYR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, 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

Plant and Machinery	20% - 25%
Computers	25%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	15% - 30%

The carrying values of property, 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.

2.7 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's ("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 period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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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 other 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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 determined under MFRS 15.

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 financial assets, or both.

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 following conditions are met:

- 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 (excluding prepayment), cash and bank balances, 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.

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 mismatch.

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. Dividend 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.

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(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, amount due to holding company, amount due to related companies and borrowings.

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.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 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.

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2.12 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 period 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 term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

2.13 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 and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services are 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 60 days (2025: 30 to 60 days) upon delivery.

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, non-cash 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 medical equipments provide customers with discounts. The discounts give rise to variable consideration.

- 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.

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

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(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.

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 period 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 period 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.



2.15 Leases

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

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 recognise lease liabilities to make lease payment and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the 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 include 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 exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities are increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities are 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 underlying asset.

2.16 Borrowings

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 period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.17 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

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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.

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4 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in MYR)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount						
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**4,16,878**	**74,751**	**65,361**	**-**	**59,779**	**6,16,769**
Additions	1,89,255	11,990	-	-	36,769	**2,38,014**
Disposals	(8,935)	-	(35,905)	-	(36,171)	**(81,011)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**5,97,198**	**86,741**	**29,456**	**-**	**60,377**	**7,73,772**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**1,82,839**	**53,994**	**52,511**	**-**	**49,211**	**3,38,555**
Charge for the period (refer note 2	80,465	27,697	3,318	-	1,422	**1,12,902**
Disposals	(8,935)	-	(35,383)	-	(36,171)	**(80,489)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency						
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**2,54,369**	**81,691**	**20,446**	**-**	**14,462**	**3,70,968**
Net block as at 31 March 2026	**3,42,829**	**5,050**	**9,010**	**-**	**45,915**	**4,02,804**

Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount						
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**80,53,234**	**14,44,037**	**12,62,641**	**-**	**11,54,809**	**1,19,14,721**
Additions	40,17,347	2,54,514	-	-	7,80,502	**50,52,363**
Disposals	(1,89,665)	-	(7,62,161)	-	(7,67,808)	**(17,19,634)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	20,59,879	3,26,303	1,87,131	-	2,41,919	**28,15,233**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,39,40,795**	**20,24,854**	**6,87,611**	**-**	**14,09,422**	**1,80,62,683**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**35,32,077**	**10,43,054**	**10,14,406**	**-**	**9,50,656**	**65,40,193**
Charge for the period (refer note 2	17,08,044	5,87,929	70,432	-	30,185	**23,96,590**
Disposals	(1,89,665)	-	(7,51,081)	-	(7,67,808)	**(17,08,554)**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	8,87,450	2,75,985	1,43,528	-	1,24,563	**14,31,526**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**59,37,907**	**19,06,968**	**4,77,285**	**-**	**3,37,596**	**86,59,755**
Net block as at 31 March 2026	**80,02,888**	**1,17,886**	**2,10,326**	**-**	**10,71,825**	**94,02,928**

Notes:

(i) Refer note 36 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(i) Property, plant and equipments are carried at cost and the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the period.

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4A Right-of-use assets

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**Buildings**	**Buildings**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**6,24,234**	**1,20,58,930**
Additions during the period	57,142	12,12,965
Expiration of lease contracts	(3,79,367)	(80,52,893)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	18,30,993
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**3,02,009**	**70,49,995**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**5,05,732**	**97,69,713**
Charge for the period (refer note 26)	84,006	17,83,210
Expiration of lease contracts	(3,79,367)	(80,52,893)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	14,10,795
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**2,10,371**	**49,10,825**
Net block as at 31 March 2026	**91,638**	**21,39,170**

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4B Other intangible assets

Particulars	MYR		INR	
	Computer Software	Total	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at 1 April 2025	29,080	29,080	5,61,766	5,61,766
Additions	15,574	15,574	3,30,584	3,30,584
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-	1,50,029	1,50,029
Balance as at 31 March 2026	44,654	44,654	10,42,379	10,42,379
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 1 April 2025	26,412	26,412	5,10,226	5,10,226
Charge for the period (refer note 26)	4,305	4,305	91,383	91,383
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	-	1,15,439	1,15,439
Balance as at 31 March 2026	30,717	30,717	7,17,048	7,17,048
Net block as at 31 March 2026	13,937	13,937	3,25,331	3,25,331

Notes:

(i) Refer note 36 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.

(ii) Intangible assets are carried at cost and the Company has not revalued its intangible assets during the period.

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5A Other financial assets - non current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	-	-
	-	-

5B Other financial assets-current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	68,500	15,99,042
Other recoverable	116	2,708
	68,616	**16,01,750**

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax assets (net)	5,60,000	1,30,72,457
	5,60,000	**1,30,72,457**

7 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 (refer note below)	19,12,047	4,46,34,190
	19,12,047	**4,46,34,190**
Less: Provision for inventory obsolescence	(1,58,015)	(36,65,268)
Less: 'Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	(23,381)
	17,54,032	**4,09,45,541**

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

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8 Trade receivables

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	7,10,937	1,65,95,879
- Trade Receivables - credit impaired	33,340	7,78,266
	7,44,276	**1,73,74,145**
Impairment allowance		
Less: Allowance against expected credit loss	(33,340)	(7,78,266)
	7,10,937	**1,65,95,879**

Trade receivable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in MYR)

Particulars	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:							
- considered good	5,53,430	1,41,157	-	16,349	-	-	**7,10,936**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	33,340	**33,340**
Total	**5,53,430**	**1,41,157**	-	**16,349**	-	-	**7,44,276**

Trade receivable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	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:							
- considered good	1,29,19,096	32,95,123	-	3,81,634	-	-	**1,65,95,853**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-		7,78,278	**7,78,278**
Total	**1,29,19,096**	**32,95,123**	-	**3,81,634**	-	**7,78,278**	**1,73,74,131**

Note:

(i) The Company's normal trade credit term ranges from 30 to 60 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. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non interest bearing.

(iii) The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

(iv) Refer Note 29 for Related party balance



(v) Movement in allowance for expected credit loss:

	MYR	INR
	Amount	Amount
Balance at the 1 April 2025	43,323	8,36,902
Provision for expected credit losses recognised during the period	(9,983)	(2,11,911)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	1,53,275
Balance at the 31 March 2026	**33,340**	**7,78,266**

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Balance with banks in current accounts	7,97,912	1,86,26,204
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	81,391	18,99,964
	8,79,303	**2,05,26,168**

Note: This Deposit is pledged as on 31 March 2026 (Refer Note 16)

10 Loans-current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to related parties (Refer note 29)	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
	11,50,000	**2,68,45,224**

Note:

	MYR		INR	
	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
Name of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advance in the nature of loan %	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advance in the nature of loan %
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	11,50,000	100%	2,68,45,224	100%
	11,50,000	**100%**	**2,68,45,224**	**100%**

The carrying amount of loan to the related party - immediate holding Company approximates its fair value, are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand, the amount are to be settled in cash.

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11 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Income tax recoverable	14,91,349	3,48,13,553
	14,91,349	**3,48,13,553**

12 Other current assets

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Advances to suppliers	-	
Prepaid expenses	31,972	7,46,354
Others	27,907	6,51,442
	59,879	**13,97,796**

Note:
(i) Refer Note 29 for Related party balance

13 Equity share capital

Particulars	MYR		INR	
	As at 31 March 2026			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
i Authorised				
Equity shares of MYR1/INR 18.09 each with voting rights	11,77,000	11,77,000	11,77,000	2,13,03,285
	11,77,000	**11,77,000**	**11,77,000**	**2,13,03,285**
ii Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of face value of MYR1/ INR 18.09 each	11,77,000	11,77,000	11,77,000	2,13,03,285
	11,77,000	**11,77,000**	**11,77,000**	**2,13,03,285**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2025	11,77,000	11,77,000	11,77,000	2,13,03,285
Add: Share issued during the period through:				
Issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-
Bonus issue	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**11,77,000**	**11,77,000**	**11,77,000**	**2,13,03,285**

iv Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The holder of ordinary shares are entitled 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.	11,77,000	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.

vi Details of shares held by Promoters

	As at 31 March 2026	
	Number	%
Chemopharm Sdn. Bhd.	11,77,000	100%

Note:
1. There is no change in the promoter's shareholding in the year ended 31 March 2026.

vii No equity shares had been issued as bonus, for consideration other than cash and bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.



14 Other equity

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Retained earnings	2,63,658	(59,61,150)
	2,63,658	**(59,61,150)**

Nature and purpose of reserves
Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

15A Lease liabilities-non current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Lease liabilities (refer note 34)	22,063	5,15,029
	22,063	**5,15,029**

15B Lease liabilities - current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Lease liabilities (refer note 34)	72,285	16,87,389
	72,285	**16,87,389**

16 Borrowings- current

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Secured		
Bankers acceptance	9,13,000	2,13,12,774
	9,13,000	**2,13,12,774**

Note: The bankers' acceptances bear interest at rates ranging from 4.56 % to 5.08 % per annum and are repayable within 82 days to 104 days (2025: 67 days to 93 days) from issuance date.

The bankers' acceptances are secured by the pledged fixed deposits as disclosed below.
Pledged fixed deposits are for a tenure of 1 to 12 months , bear interest at a floating rate of 1.75% to 2.75% per annum and have been pledged to banks as security for banking facilities granted to the Group.

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17 Trade payables

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Due to Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Due to other than Micro and small enterprises	12,60,570	2,94,26,333
Trade Payables to Related Party	7,979	1,86,262
	12,68,549	**2,96,12,595**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026 *(Amount in MYR)*

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	11,76,881	83,689	-	-	-	12,60,570
Trade Payables to Related Party	-	7,979	-	-	-	-	7,979
Total	-	**11,84,860**	**83,689**	-	-	-	**12,68,549**

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

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	2,74,72,725	19,53,608	-	-	-	2,94,26,333
Trade Payables to Related Party	-	1,86,262	-	-	-	-	1,86,262
Total	-	**2,76,58,987**	**19,53,608**	-	-	-	**2,96,12,595**

Note:
(i) The Company does not have any disputed trade payables as on 31 March 2026.
(ii) The amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Employee related payables	1,56,841	36,61,251
Payable to related parties*	11,351	2,64,964
Other payables	2,24,776	52,47,095
	3,92,968	**91,73,310**

* Refer Note 29 for Related party balance

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19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Advances from customers*	19,99,209	4,66,68,871
Statutory dues payable	7,27,917	1,69,92,246
Other payables	3,45,845	80,73,302
	30,72,971	**7,17,34,419**

*Refer note 36 for Contract liabilities

20 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Provision for income tax (net of prepaid taxes)	-	-
	-	-

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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 goods		
Domestic sales :		
-Traded goods	1,28,28,264	27,23,07,708
Export sales :		
-Traded goods	33,83,871	7,18,29,987
	1,62,12,135	**34,41,37,695**

22 Other income

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Interest income		
-from banks	5,663	1,20,211
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Reversal of expected credit loss on trade receivables	9,983	2,11,911
	15,646	**3,32,122**

23A 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	1,07,87,038	22,89,78,247
	1,07,87,038	**22,89,78,247**

23B Changes in inventories of 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	17,54,032	4,09,45,541
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Traded goods	7,15,020	1,38,12,730
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		50,77,538
	(10,39,012)	**(2,20,55,273)**

24 Employee benefits expense*

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Salaries, wages and bonus	28,59,751	6,07,04,406
Contributions to provident and other funds	3,81,839	81,05,354
Staff welfare expenses	1,95,209	41,43,737
Total	**34,36,799**	**7,29,53,497**

*Refer note 29 for remuneration to KMP.

25 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 34)	4,939	1,04,839
- Borrowings	62,744	13,31,869
	67,683	**14,36,708**

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26 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)	1,12,902	23,96,596
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 4A)	84,006	17,83,210
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4B)	4,305	91,383
	2,01,213	**42,71,189**

27 Other expenses

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Power and fuel	3,729	79,164
Forwarding expense	47,996	10,18,814
Travelling and conveyance	2,15,106	45,66,100
Legal and professional expenses	34,243	7,26,888
Realised Foreign exchange fluctuation	53,803	11,42,077
Unrealised Foreign exchange fluctuation	39,127	8,30,557
Bank charges	27,454	5,82,776
Repair and maintenance	41,116	8,72,778
Registration fee	-	-
Penalty	302	6,419
Advertising and sales promotion	43,663	9,26,832
Sponsorship and conference expenses	13,470	2,85,921
Telephone and internet expense	14,449	3,06,701
Printing and stationery	4,138	87,839
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	-	-
Packaging expenses	32	679
Payment to Auditors	17,385	3,69,031
Miscellaneous expenses	6,147	1,30,483
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	2,749	58,353
	5,64,909	**1,19,91,412**

***Remuneration to auditors comprises of:**		
Statutory audit fees	17,385	3,69,031
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	17,385	**3,69,031**

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28. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in the special purpose statement of profit and loss

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Current tax	6,01,433	1,27,66,711
Deferred tax	(5,09,890)	(1,08,23,520)
Tax expense for the period	**91,543**	**19,43,191**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Accounting profit before income tax	**22,09,152**	**4,68,94,038**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	24.00%	24.00%
Expected tax expense at Malaysia's statutory income tax rate	5,30,196	1,12,54,569
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	17,641	3,74,468
Deferred tax not created*	-	-
Current income tax of previous period	-	-
Under provision of prior year deferred tax	(7,51,890)	(1,45,24,984)
Under provision of tax expense in prior financial year	2,95,596	57,10,313
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	(8,71,175)
Income tax expense	**91,543**	**19,43,191**

(ii) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026: *(Amount in MYR)*

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in profit or loss	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Expected credit loss				
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	14,000	-	(19,000)	(5,000)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	53,843	-	(53,843)	-
Right of use asset and lease liabilities	-	-	1,000	1,000
Provision for doubtful debts	(10,091)	-	18,091	8,000
Provision for inventory written off	467	-	37,533	38,000
Property, plant and equipment	65,104	-	(73,104)	(8,000)
Unutilised capital allowances	(73,213)	-	73,213	-
Provision for Compensation for Unutilsed Leave	-	-	6,000	6,000
Provision of sales commissions	-	-	29,000	29,000
Deferred revenue	-	-	4,80,000	4,80,000
Provision for tax fee	-	-	4,000	4,000
Provision for bonus	-	-	7,000	7,000
Total	**50,110**	**-**	**5,09,890**	**5,60,000**

(ii) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026: *(Amount in INR)*

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in profit or loss	Exchange Difference	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Expected credit loss	-				
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	2,70,451	-	(4,03,316)	16,146	(1,16,718)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	10,40,129	-	(11,42,926)	1,02,796	-
Right of use asset and lease liabilities	-	-	21,227	2,116	23,344
Provision for doubtful debts	(1,94,937)	-	3,84,021	(2,334)	1,86,749
Provision for inventory written off	9,021	-	7,96,719	81,319	8,87,059
Property, plant and equipment	12,57,677	-	(15,51,791)	1,07,365	(1,86,749)
Unutilised capital allowances	(14,14,326)	-	15,54,105	(1,39,778)	-
Provision for Compensation for Unutilsed Leave	-	-	1,27,363	12,699	1,40,062
Provision of sales commissions	-	-	6,15,588	61,379	6,76,966
Deferred revenue	-	-	1,01,89,040	10,15,923	1,12,04,963
Provision for tax fee	-	-	84,909	8,466	93,375
Provision for bonus	-	-	1,48,590	14,816	1,63,406
Total	**9,68,015**		**1,08,23,529**	**12,80,913**	**1,30,72,457**

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29 Information on related party transactions pursuant to IFRS - Related Party Disclosures

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

A Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Name of the party	Country of Incorporation	Relationship
(i) Ultimate Holding Company		
Integris Medtech Limited (formerly known as Integris Health Private Limited)	India	Ultimate holding Company
(ii) Intermediate Holding Company		
Everlife Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore	Intermediate Holding Company
(iii) Immediate Holding Company		
Chemopharm Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Immediate Holding Company
(iii) Fellow Subsidiaries		
Medigene Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Related Co
Research Instruments Pte Ltd	Singapore	Related Co

The following are the key managerial personnel of the group:

Name of Related Party	Designation	Appointment date
Koo Lai Kim	Director	5th February 2023

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

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	MYR 31-Mar-26	INR 31-Mar-26
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Sale of traded goods	12,889	2,73,586
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Dividend paid	54,80,000	11,63,24,874
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Purchases	47,752	10,13,640
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Rental expense	60,000	12,73,630
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Loan repaid	56,80,000	12,05,70,307
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Loan given	17,50,000	3,71,47,542
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Reimbursement Paid	1,06,616	22,63,156
Medigene Sdn Bhd	Sale of traded goods	-	-
Research Instruments Pte Ltd	Sale of traded goods	2,651	56,283
Research Instruments Pte Ltd	Purchases	2,78,917	59,20,619
Chemoscience Pte Ltd	Purchases	983	20,877
Neoscience	Purchases	1,410	29,930

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

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	MYR As at 31 Mar 2026	INR As at 31 Mar 2026
Chemopharm Sdn Bhd	Loan given	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
	Other Payables	11,351	2,64,964
	Trade Receivable	80	1,867
Research Instruments Pte Ltd	Trade Receivable	2,596	60,603
	Trade Payable	7,979	1,86,262
Neoscience	Other Receivable	7,170	1,67,374

D Category-wise remuneration of key management personnel

No remuneration has been paid to Key management employees

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30 Financial instruments

The carrying amount of financial instruments by category are as follows:

(a) Financial instruments by category	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	7,10,937	1,65,95,879
Cash and cash equivalents	8,79,303	2,05,26,168
Loans	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
Other financial assets	68,616	16,01,750
Total financial assets	**28,08,856**	**6,55,69,021**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings	9,13,000	2,13,12,774
Lease liabilities	94,348	22,02,418
Trade payables	12,68,549	2,96,12,595
Other financial liabilities	3,92,968	91,73,310
Total financial liabilities	**26,68,864**	**6,23,01,097**

There are no financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows, these fair values are calculated using level 3 inputs

Particulars	Level	MYR As at 31 March 2026 Amortised cost	INR As at 31 March 2026 Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	3	7,10,937	1,65,95,879
Cash and cash equivalents	3	8,79,303	2,05,26,168
Loans	3	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
Other financial assets	3	68,616	16,01,750
Total financial assets		**28,08,856**	**6,55,69,021**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3	9,13,000	2,13,12,774
Lease liabilities	3	94,348	22,02,418
Trade payables	3	12,68,549	2,96,12,595
Other financial liabilities	3	3,92,968	91,73,310
Total financial liabilities		**26,68,864**	**6,23,01,097**

31 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.



(i) 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.

(a) 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 functional currency of the Holding Company is MYR. Most of the transactions of the Holding Company and other companies are carried out in the respective local currency. Exposures to currency exchange rates mainly arise from the overseas operations, which are primarily denominated in US Dollar ("USD") and Euro ("EUR") and later translated to INR.

The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk and outstanding foreign currency exposures are not being hedged against adverse currency fluctuation.

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in MYR	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in INR
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Receivables					
Trade receivables	USD	19,024	75,072	19,024	17,52,449
	SGD	833	2,596	833	60,603
Trade payables	USD	77,541	3,05,991	77,541	71,42,954
	CHF	600	3,066	600	71,569
	EUR	35	163	35	3,807
	SGD	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity

The foreign currency sensitivity of profit and equity in regards to the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities considering 'all other things being equal' and ignoring the impact of taxation. It assumes a +/- 1% change of the respective countries exchange rates (i.e. local currency to foreign currency) for the period ended at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: +/-1%). The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at end of each period reported upon. A positive number indicates an increase in profit or equity and vice-versa.

If the MYR had strengthened against the USD by 1% (31 March 2025: 1%), Euro by 1% (31 March 2025: 1%), JPY by Nil (31 March 2025: 1%), SGD by 1% (31 March 2025: 1%), the following would have been the impact:

Currency	Profit/(loss) for the year	Equity
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26
USD	751	751
USD	3,060	3,060
CHF	31	31
EUR	2	2
SGD	-	-

(ii) 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 Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

(Amount in MYR)

31 March 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	9,13,000	-	-	**9,13,000**
Trade payable	12,68,549	-	-	**12,68,549**
Lease Liabilities	72,285	22,063	-	**94,348**
Other financial liabilities	3,92,968	-	-	**3,92,968**
Total	**26,46,802**	**22,063**	**-**	**26,68,865**

(Amount in INR)

31 March 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	2,13,12,774	-	-	**2,13,12,774**
Trade payable	2,96,12,595	-	-	**2,96,12,595**
Lease Liabilities	16,87,389	5,15,029	-	**22,02,418**
Other financial liabilities	91,73,310	-	-	**91,73,310**
Total	**6,17,86,068**	**5,15,029**	**-**	**6,23,01,097**

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(iii) Credit risk

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

Particulars	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Classes of financial assets carrying am		
Loans	11,50,000	2,68,45,224
Trade receivables	7,10,937	1,65,95,879
Cash and cash equivalents	8,79,303	2,05,26,168
Other financial assets	68,616	16,01,750
	28,08,856	**6,55,69,021**

Credit risk exposure

The Group provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets:

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

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	8,79,303	-	8,79,303
Trade receivables	7,44,277	(33,340)	7,10,937
Loans	11,50,000	-	11,50,000
Other financial assets	68,616	-	68,616

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

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	2,05,26,168	-	2,05,26,168
Trade receivables	1,73,74,145	(7,78,266)	1,65,95,879
Loans	2,68,45,224	-	2,68,45,224
Other financial assets	16,01,750	-	16,01,750

32 Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. No change were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2026.

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Borrowings	9,13,000	2,13,12,774
Lease liabilities	94,348	22,02,418
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(8,79,303)	(2,05,26,168)
Net debt	**1,28,045**	**29,89,024**
Total equity	14,40,658	3,36,30,281
Capital and net debt	**15,68,703**	**3,66,19,304**
Gearing ratio (Net debt/capital and net debt)	**0.08%**	**0.08%**

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33 Employee benefit plans

(i) Defined Contribution plan

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

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Expense recognised towards providend fund	3,81,839	81,05,354

34 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.

The Company has considered automatic extension option available for the property leases in lease period assessment since the Company can enforce its right to extend the lease beyond the initial lease period as the Company is likely to be benefited by exercising the extension option.

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

Particulars	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
As at 1 April 2025	1,22,267	23,61,950
Additions	57,142	12,12,965
Accretion of interest	4,939	1,04,839
Payments	(90,000)	(19,10,445)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	4,33,119
As at 31 March 2026	**94,348**	**22,02,428**
- Current	72,285	16,87,389
- Non Current	22,063	5,15,029

B Lease liabilities

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

Particulars	MYR As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Current	72,285	16,87,389
Non-current	22,063	5,15,029
Total	**94,348**	**22,02,418**

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

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	84,006	17,83,210
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,939	1,04,839
Total	**88,945**	**18,88,049**

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.

D **Maturity of lease liabilities**

(Amount in MYR)

31-Mar-26	Minimum lease payments due			
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Lease payments	75,000	22,500	-	97,500
Interest expense	2,715	437	-	3,152
Net present values	**72,285**	**22,063**	**-**	**94,348**

(Amount in INR)

31-Mar-26	Minimum lease payments due			
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Lease payments	15,92,038	4,77,611	-	20,69,649
Interest expense	57,640	9,278	-	66,918
Net present values	**15,34,398**	**4,68,333**	**-**	**20,02,731**

E **Total cash outflow of leases**

Particulars	MYR For the year ended 31 March 2026	INR For the year ended 31 March 2026
Total cash outflow of leases	90,000	19,10,445

35 **Contingent liabilities and commitments**

There is no contingent liability and commitment during the period.

36 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company supplies drug eluting stents and other coronary products. The revenue is respect of the these recognised on point in time basis when the control of goods is transferred to the customer.

a) **Assets related to contracts with customer**

Particulars	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Trade receivables	7,10,937	1,65,95,879

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

Description	MYR 31 March 2026	INR 31 March 2026
Contract price	1,62,12,135	34,41,37,695
Total	**1,62,12,135**	**34,41,37,695**

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c) **The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:**

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers	19,99,209	4,66,68,871
Sub- Total	**19,99,209**	**4,66,68,871**
Receivables		
Trade receivables	7,44,276	1,73,74,145
Less: Allowance against expected credit loss	(33,340)	(7,78,266)
Net receivables	**7,10,937**	**1,65,95,878**

d) **Revenue recognised in the reporting period included in contract liability:**

	MYR	INR
Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2026**
As at 1 April 2025	3,15,457	60,93,987
Addition during the period	19,99,209	4,24,37,533
Revenue recognised during the period	(3,15,457)	(66,96,258)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		48,33,609
As at 31 March 2026	**19,99,209**	**4,66,68,871**

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.

37 **Other statutory information :**

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

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

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

(iv) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Research Instruments Sdn. Bhd.

Koo Lai Kim
Director

Place:
Date: 14 October 2026