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.

Scientific Resources Pte Ltd
211 Woodlands Avenue 9
#08-78/79 Singapore 738960

Dear Sirs,

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

reasonable in the circumstances.

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

Practitioner's Responsibility

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

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

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

Factual Findings

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

Other Matter

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

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

Restriction on Use and Distribution

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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: 26505002ERHERH2730

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD
REGISTRATION NO: 199900346R
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
EQUITY			
Share capital	4	50,000	27,55,732
Retained earning		24,78,003	18,19,66,543
		25,28,003	**18,47,22,275**
NON-CURRENT ASSET			
Equipment	5	64,527	47,15,017
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	6	3,54,043	2,58,70,076
Trade and other receivables	7	29,62,097	21,64,41,711
Cash and cash equivalents	8	10,51,101	7,68,04,405
		43,67,241	**31,91,16,192**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	15,46,910	11,30,33,385
Provision for taxation	14	3,45,885	2,52,73,966
		18,92,795	**13,83,07,351**
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**24,74,446**	**18,08,08,841**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Deferred tax liability	14	10,970	8,01,583
		25,28,003	**18,47,22,275**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

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

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 26 October 2026

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD
REGISTRATION NO: 199900346R
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Profit or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

Particulars	Note	S$ For Financial year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For Financial year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Revenue	10	71,16,036	48,73,69,258
Other operating income	11	62,734	42,96,581
Depreciation	5	(37,133)	(25,43,197)
Employee benefits expense	12	(5,43,367)	(3,72,14,591)
Other expenses	13	(45,42,260)	(31,10,94,250)
Other losses	13	(23,131)	(15,84,216)
Repairs and maintenance		(15,739)	(10,77,948)
Profit for the financial year before tax		**20,17,140**	**13,81,51,637**
Taxation	14	(2,84,442)	(1,94,81,111)
Profit for the financial year after tax		**17,32,698**	**11,86,70,526**
Other comprehensive income for the year after tax		-	47,04,435
Total comprehensive income for the year		**17,32,698**	**12,33,74,961**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		**17,32,698**	**12,33,74,961**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Statement of Profit or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income.

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

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 26 October 2026

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD
REGISTRATION NO: 199900346R
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

(Amounts in S$)

Particulars	Note	Share capital	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025		50,000	23,45,305	23,95,305
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	17,32,698	17,32,698
Dividends paid	16	-	(16,00,000)	(16,00,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2026		50,000	24,78,003	25,28,003

(Amounts in INR)

Particulars	Note	Share capital	Retained earning	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025		27,55,732	12,61,67,371	4,20,06,401	17,09,29,504
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	11,86,70,526	-	11,86,70,526
Dividends paid	16	-	(10,95,82,190)	-	(10,95,82,190)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	47,04,435	47,04,435
Balance as at 31 March 2026		27,55,732	13,52,55,707	4,67,10,836	18,47,22,275

Summary of material accounting policies 2
The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Statement Of Changes In Equity.

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

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 26 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD
REGISTRATION NO: 199900346R
Translated Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in S$/INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	S$ For Financial year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR For Financial year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		20,17,140	13,81,51,637
Adjustments for:			
Allowance for slow moving inventories	6	-	-
Depreciation of equipment	5	37,133	25,43,197
Equipment written off		45	3,082
Inventories written off		11,051	7,56,871
Operating profit before working capital changes		**20,65,369**	**14,14,54,786**
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		(31,449)	(21,53,906)
Trade and other receivables		(18,83,894)	(12,90,25,770)
Trade and other payables		9,92,281	6,79,60,203
		(9,23,062)	**(6,32,19,473)**
Cash generated from operations		11,42,307	7,82,35,314
Income tax paid	14	(2,07,116)	(1,41,85,141)
Income tax refund	14	-	-
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**9,35,191**	**6,40,50,174**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of equipment	5	(1,174)	(80,406)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activity		**(1,174)**	**(80,406)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Dividends paid	16	(16,00,000)	(10,95,82,191)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activity		**(16,00,000)**	**(10,95,82,191)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(6,65,983)	(4,56,12,423)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year		17,17,084	12,25,31,501
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		-	(1,14,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	**10,51,101**	**7,68,04,405**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these Translated Special Purpose Statement Of Cash Flows.

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

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 26 October 2026

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Notes to the Translated Special Purpose Financial Statements
For the Financial year ended 31 March 2026

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The principal activities of the Company are wholesale of basic industrial chemicals (except fertilisers), medical, professional, scientific and precision equipment.

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

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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 22 April 2026. These translated financial statements have been prepared based on such audited financial statements and will be authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2026.

J C BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

2.2 Foreign currency transactions and balances

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transactions and balances

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

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

2.3 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

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



Derecognition

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

2.4 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

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

J C BHALLA & CO Chartered Accountants

will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

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

2.7 Share capital

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

2.8 Equipment

a) Measurement

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

The cost of an equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

b) Depreciation

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

	Useful lives
Air conditioning	80 months
Office equipment	80 months
Computer equipment	48 months
Furniture and fittings	120 months
Lab equipment	96 months

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



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

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

c) Subsequent expenditure

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

d) Disposal/ derecognition

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

2.9 Inventories

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

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Provisions

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

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

2.12 Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

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

i) Has control or joint control over the Company;



ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.13 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

2.14 Taxes

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



Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.15 Employee benefits

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

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

2.16 Government grants

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

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

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

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2.17 Dividend

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's Special Purpose Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

a) Income taxes

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

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

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

increase/ decrease the income tax liability by S$29,227 (2025: S$22,701), if unfavourable/ favourable;
increase/ decrease the deferred tax liability by S$783 (2025: S$662) if unfavourable/ favourable.

b) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

a) Estimated useful lives of equipment

The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of equipment based on factors such as business plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological

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developments. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A 5% difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in approximately 0.09% (2025: 0.14%) variances in the Company's profit for the period. The carrying amounts of the Company's equipment are disclosed in Note 5 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

b) Impairment of equipment

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

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

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

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

c) Inventory valuation method

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience of selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made periodically on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and declines in net realisable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines. The realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount and is based on the most reliable evidence available and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The carrying amount of the Company's inventories are disclosed in Note 6 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

If the future expected realisable value lower by 10% of its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the Company's inventories would have been S$35,404 (INR 25,86,986) lower.

d) Provision for expected credit losses

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

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

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

The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 7 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.



4 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
	Number of ordinary shares	S$	INR
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares			
At beginning and end of the year	50,000	50,000	27,55,732

The holder of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per shares without restriction. The ordinary shares have no par value.

5 EQUIPMENT

(Amounts in S$)

Particulars	Air conditioning	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Lab equipment	Total
Cost:						
At 01 April 2025	20,090	46,281	3,80,979	64,807	2,28,304	7,40,461
Additions	-	-	1,174	-	-	1,174
Written off	-	-	-	-	(83)	(83)
At 31 March 2026	**20,090**	**46,281**	**3,82,153**	**64,807**	**2,28,221**	**7,41,552**
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 01 April 2025	18,544	43,117	3,65,574	63,478	1,49,217	6,39,930
Additions	1,546	1,757	11,957	469	21,404	37,133
Written off	-	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
At 31 March 2026	**20,090**	**44,874**	**3,77,531**	**63,947**	**1,70,583**	**6,77,025**
Net carrying value:						
At 31 March 2026	**-**	**1,407**	**4,622**	**860**	**57,638**	**64,527**

(Amounts in INR)

Particulars	Air conditioning	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Lab equipment	Total
Cost:						
At 01 April 2025	14,33,627	33,02,623	2,71,86,747	46,24,642	1,62,91,825	5,28,39,464
Additions	-	-	80,406	-	-	80,406
Written off	-	-	-	-	(5,685)	(5,685)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	34,358	79,150	6,56,932	1,10,833	3,90,067	12,71,340
At 31 March 2026	**14,67,985**	**33,81,773**	**2,79,24,085**	**47,35,475**	**1,66,76,207**	**5,41,85,525**
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 01 April 2025	13,23,304	30,76,839	2,60,87,443	45,29,804	1,06,48,159	4,56,65,549
Additions	1,05,884	1,20,335	8,18,921	32,121	14,65,936	25,43,197
Written off	-	-	-	-	(2,603)	(2,603)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	38,797	81,789	6,79,989	1,10,709	3,53,082	12,64,366
At 31 March 2026	**14,67,985**	**32,78,963**	**2,75,86,353**	**46,72,634**	**1,24,64,574**	**4,94,70,509**
Net carrying value:						
At 31 March 2026	**-**	**1,02,810**	**3,37,732**	**62,841**	**42,11,634**	**47,15,017**

6 INVENTORIES

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Finished goods	4,01,624	2,93,46,840
Goods-in-transit	564	41,212
	4,02,188	**2,93,88,052**
Allowance for slow moving inventor	(48,145)	-35,17,976
	3,54,043	**2,58,70,076**

Movement for allowance for slow moving inventories:

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
At 01 April 2025	1,06,588	76,06,144
Movement during the year	(58,443)	(40,02,695)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	(85,473)
At 31 March 2026	**48,145**	**35,17,976**

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6 INVENTORIES (CONT'D)

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

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to S$ 43,83,865 (INR 30,02,45,956).

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade receivables – third parties	26,76,290	19,55,57,669
Trade receivables – related company	5,978	4,36,815
Trade receivables – related party	2,369	1,73,104
	26,84,637	**19,61,67,588**
Other receivables – ultimate holding company	52,088	38,06,093
Deposits	15,807	11,55,024
Prepayments	30,199	22,06,654
Deferred purchases	32,835	23,99,268
Deferred contract cost	82,202	60,06,536
Advance sales	64,329	47,00,548
	29,62,097	**21,64,41,711**

Included in the Company's trade receivables balance are receivables with a carrying amount of S$10,60,573 (INR 7,74,96,529) respectively which are past due at the reporting date for which the Company have not provided for credit loss as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral over these balances.

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

The average credit period on sales of goods and provision of services is 30 to 90 days.
The age analysis of trade and other receivables are as follows:

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Not past due and not impaired	16,24,064	11,86,71,060
Past due but not impaired		
– Past due 0 to 3 months	10,40,017	7,59,94,492
– Past due 3 to 6 months	17,451	12,75,152
– Past due 6 months	3,105	2,26,884
	10,60,573	**7,74,96,528**
	26,84,637	**19,61,67,588**

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

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Singapore dollars	27,86,171	20,35,86,722
United States dollars	1,60,085	1,16,97,480
Euro	12,604	9,20,980
British pound	-	-
Malaysia ringgit	3,237	2,36,529
	29,62,097	**21,64,41,711**

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8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Cash at bank	10,51,101	7,68,04,405

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

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Singapore dollars	10,12,057	7,39,51,443
United States dollars	39,044	28,52,962
	10,51,101	**7,68,04,405**

9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Trade payables - third parties	2,89,503	2,11,54,110
Trade payables - related company	8,36,945	6,11,55,934
	11,26,448	**8,23,10,044**
GST payables	1,48,970	1,08,85,302
Other payables - third parties	6,206	4,53,475
Other payables - immediate holding company	279	20,387
Other payables - related companies	2,322	1,69,670
Accruals - third parties	1,49,430	1,09,18,915
Accruals - related company	700	51,149
Deferred revenue	20,867	15,24,761
Unearned revenue	91,688	66,99,682
	15,46,910	**11,30,33,385**

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing cost.
The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair value, are non-interest bearing, have an average payment term of 1 to 3 months, the amount are to be settled in cash and are denominated in the following currencies:

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Singapore dollars	12,85,894	9,39,60,832
United States dollars	2,27,288	1,66,08,033
Euro	32,894	24,03,579
British pounds	-	-
Canadian dollar	834	60,941
Japanese Yen	-	-
	15,46,910	**11,30,33,385**

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10 REVENUE

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
a) Disaggregation of revenue		
Type of good or service		
Wholesale of basic industrial chemicals, medical,professional, scientific and precision equipment	71,16,036	48,73,69,258
Timing of transfer of good or service		
At a point in time	71,16,036	48,73,69,258

b) Judgement and methods used in estimating revenue

Estimating variable consideration

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

c) Contract balances

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

d) Refund liabilities

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

e) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

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

11 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

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

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Government grant	4,291	2,93,886
Reversal of allowance for slow moving inventories	58,443	40,02,695
	62,734	**42,96,581**

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12 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Other staff:		
Salaries and other related costs	4,69,991	3,21,89,152
CPF contribution	63,089	43,20,894
Foreign worker levy	5,104	3,49,567
Medical fees	1,052	72,050
Skill development levy	856	58,627
Staff training	1,014	69,448
Staff welfare	2,261	1,54,853
Total employee benefits	**5,43,367**	**3,72,14,591**

13 EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Other expenses:		
Changes in inventories	(20,398)	(13,97,036)
Material and distribution costs	44,04,263	30,16,42,992
Auditor's remuneration	6,221	4,26,069
Insurance	15,263	10,45,346
Professional fees	13,033	8,92,615
Rental of warehouse	11,663	7,98,786
Sales promotion	42,163	28,87,696
Transportation	16,351	11,19,861
Travelling expenses	18,042	12,35,676
Others	35,659	24,42,245
	45,42,260	**31,10,94,250**
Other losses:		
Allowance for slow moving inventories		
Equipment written off	45	3,082
Inventories written off	11,051	7,56,870
Loss on exchange difference	12,035	8,24,264
	23,131	**15,84,216**

14 INCOME TAX

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Current year's income tax	(2,92,273)	(2,00,17,447)
Deferred taxation	7,831	5,36,336
	(2,84,442)	**(1,94,81,111)**



14 INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

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

	S$	INR
Particulars	**From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026**	**From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026**
Profit before tax	**20,17,140**	**13,81,51,637**
Statutory income tax rate 17%	(3,42,914)	(2,34,85,792)
Non-taxable income	340	23,286
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(6,313)	(4,32,370)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets and other temporary differences	1,189	81,433
Singapore statutory income tax exemption	17,425	11,93,419
Tax rebate	38,000	26,02,577
Deferred taxation	7,831	5,36,336
	(2,84,442)	**(1,94,81,111)**

Provision for income tax	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
At beginning of the year	2,60,728	1,86,05,609
Current year income tax	2,92,273	2,00,17,447
Income tax paid	(2,07,116)	-1,41,85,141
Income tax refund	-	-
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency		8,36,051
At end of the year	**3,45,885**	**2,52,73,966**

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

Composition of deferred tax liabilities

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

	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
Differences in depreciation for accounting and income tax purposes	10,970	8,01,583

Deferred tax liabilities movement	S$	INR
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2026**
At beginning of the year	18,801	13,41,644
Movement for current year	(7,831)	(5,36,336)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency	-	(3,725)
At end of the year	**10,970**	**8,01,583**



15 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

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

Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Balances:		
Trade receivables – related company	5,978	4,36,815
Trade receivables – related party	2,369	1,73,104
Other receivables – ultimate holding company	52,088	38,06,093
Trade payables – related company	(8,36,945)	(6,11,55,934)
Other payables – immediate holding company	279	20,387
Other payables – related companies	(2,322)	(1,69,670)
Accruals – related company	700	51,149

Particulars	S$ From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	INR From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Transactions:		
Immediate holding company		
- *Dividend*	16,00,000	10,95,82,191
- *Sales*	(4,681)	(3,20,596)
Payment on behalf by immediate holding company:		
- Repair and maintenance	-	-
- Subscription	279	19,108
Related companies		
- Sales	(65,163)	(44,62,940)
- Purchases	7,71,059	5,28,08,959
Payment on behalf by related companies:		
- Bank charges	76	5,205
- General expenses	842	57,668
- Professional fees	4,167	2,85,393
- Purchases	1,012	69,311
- Recruitment	464	31,779
- Sales promotion	8,641	5,91,812
- Staff training	649	44,449
- Staff welfare	2,441	1,67,181
- Telecommunication	2,793	1,91,289
- Travelling expenses	120	8,219
Related party		
- Sales	(11,224)	(7,68,719)
- Purchases	48,719	33,36,709

16 DIVIDEND

Declared and paid during the financial year: Particulars	S$ As at 31 March 2026	INR As at 31 March 2026
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
- Interim exempt (one tier) dividend of S$20.00 (INR 1,369.78) per share	10,00,000	6,84,88,869
- Interim exempt (one tier) dividend of S$12.00 (INR 821.87) per share	6,00,000	4,10,93,321
	16,00,000	**10,95,82,190**



17 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

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

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The director reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team.

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

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

18.1 Market risk

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

a) Interest rate risk

The Company does not hold interest bearing debts or assets and hence does not subject to interest rate risk exposure at the end of the financial year.

b) Equity price risk

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

c) Foreign exchange risk

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

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

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2026	
Particulars	**Strengthen (in S$)**	**Weaken (in S$)**	**Strengthen (in INR)**	**Weaken (in INR)**
United States dollars	1,408	(1,408)	1,02,883	(1,02,883)
Euro	1,014	(1,014)	74,093	(74,093)
British pounds	-	-	-	-
Canadian dollar	42	(42)	3,069	(3,069)
Malaysia ringgit	(162)	162	(11,837)	11,837
Japanese Yen	-	-	-	-
	2,302	**(2,302)**	**1,68,208**	**(1,68,208)**

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18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

18.2 Categories of financial instruments

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

	S$	INR
	As at	As at
Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2026
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	27,52,532	20,11,28,706
Cash and cash equivalents	10,51,101	7,68,04,405
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**38,03,633**	**27,79,33,111**
Financial liability measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	12,85,385	9,39,23,639
Total financial liability measured at amortised cost	**12,85,385**	**9,39,23,639**

18.3 Credit risk

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

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

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic, industry or geographical factors similarly affect group of counterparties whose aggregate exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. There is no significant concentration of credit risk, as the exposure is spread over a large number of counter-parties and customers unless otherwise disclosed in the notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

The carrying amount of financial assets disclosed in Note 18.2, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

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

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

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

(Amounts in S$)

as at 31 March 2026	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Trade receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	26,84,637	-	26,84,637
Other receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	52,088	-	52,088
					-	

(Amounts in INR)

as at 31 March 2026	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Trade receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	19,61,67,588	-	19,61,67,588
Other receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	38,06,093	-	38,06,093
					-	

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18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

18.3 Credit risk (cont'd)

Trade and other receivables (Note 1)

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

18.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term 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. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations and bank borrowings. The director is satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

(Amounts in S$)

As at 31 March 2026	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	27,52,532	27,52,532	27,52,532	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10,51,101	10,51,101	10,51,101	-	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	**38,03,633**	**38,03,633**	**38,03,633**	-	-
Financial liability					
Trade and other payables	12,85,385	12,85,385	12,85,385	-	-
Total undiscounted financial liability	12,85,385	12,85,385	12,85,385	-	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	**25,18,248**	**25,18,248**	**25,18,248**	-	-

(Amounts in INR)

As at 31 March 2026	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	20,11,28,706	20,11,28,706	20,11,28,706	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,68,04,405	7,68,04,405	7,68,04,405	-	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	**27,79,33,111**	**27,79,33,111**	**27,79,33,111**	-	-
Financial liability					
Trade and other payables	9,39,23,639	9,39,23,639	9,39,23,639	-	-
Total undiscounted financial liability	9,39,23,639	9,39,23,639	9,39,23,639	-	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	**18,40,09,472**	**18,40,09,472**	**18,40,09,472**	-	-



18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

18.5 Capital risk management policies and objectives

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

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

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

Based on recommendations of management, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends and new share issues as well as the issuance of new debt or the redemption of existing debt. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the twelve-months period then ended 31 March 2026.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND FRS INTERPRETATIONS

A number of new standards and amendments to standard that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these Special Purpose Financial Statements. The director expects that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the Special Purpose Financial Statements in the period of initial application.

		Effective date
Issued in 2014		
FRS 110, FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture *	to be determined
Issued in 2015		
FRS 110, FRS 28	Effective Date of Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 *	--

		Effective date
Issued in 2024		
FRS 118	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements *	January 1, 2027
FRS 109, FRS 107	Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments *	January 1, 2026
Various	Annual Improvements to FRSs—Volume 11 *	January 1, 2026
FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027
FRS 109, FRS 107	Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: Contracts Referencing Nature- dependent Electricity *	January 1, 2026
Issued in 2025		
FRS 119	Subsidiaries and Small Entities without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027
FRS 119	Amendments to FRS 119: Subsidiaries and Small Entities without Public Accountability: Disclosures *	January 1, 2027

* Not relevant to the Company

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20 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the financial year end, the Company declared interim exempt (one tier) dividend of S$10.00 (INR 730.07) per share amounting to S$500,000 (INR 3,65,35,216.59) approved and paid for the financial year ended 31 March 2027.

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No: 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 26 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PTE LTD

Chan Cher Mayn
Director

Place:
Date: 26 October 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants