

Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31st March 2025

	NOTE	2025 RM	2024 RM
ASSET			
Current Asset			
Bank balance		54,554	54,604
		<u>54,554</u>	<u>54,604</u>
Total Asset		<u>54,554</u>	<u>54,604</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
Accumulated losses		(2,090,011)	(2,081,596)
Total Equity		<u>(90,011)</u>	<u>(81,596)</u>
Current Liabilities			
Other payables and accruals		2,902	16,429
Amount due to immediate holding company	5	37,330	15,438
Amount due to related companies	6	104,333	104,333
		<u>144,565</u>	<u>136,200</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>144,565</u>	<u>136,200</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>54,554</u>	<u>54,604</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31st March 2025

	NOTE	2025 RM	2024 RM
Revenue		-	-
Other operating expenses		<u>(8,415)</u>	<u>(6,907)</u>
Loss Before Tax	7	(8,415)	(6,907)
Income tax expense	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss After Tax		<u><u>(8,415)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,907)</u></u>

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Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31st March 2025

	Share Capital RM	Accumulated Losses RM	Total Equity RM
As at 1st April 2024	2,000,000	(2,081,596)	(81,596)
Loss after tax	-	(8,415)	(8,415)
As at 31st March 2025	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>(2,090,011)</u>	<u>(90,011)</u>
As at 1st April 2023	2,000,000	(2,074,689)	(74,689)
Loss after tax	-	(6,907)	(6,907)
As at 31st March 2024	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>(2,081,596)</u>	<u>(81,596)</u>

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Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31st March 2025

	2025	2024
	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss Before Tax	(8,415)	(6,907)
Changes in payables	8,365	6,855
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(52)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(50)	(52)
OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>54,604</u>	<u>54,656</u>
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>54,554</u>	<u>54,604</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISES OF:		
Bank balance	<u><u>54,554</u></u>	<u><u>54,604</u></u>

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Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st March 2025

1. General Information

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office of the Company is located at Unit D-3A-4, Level 4, Block D, SetiaWalk, Persiaran Wawasan, Pusat Bandar Puchong, 47160 Puchong, Selangor Darul Ehsan.

The principal place of business is located at Level 6 & 7, Residence Tribeca, No. 215, Jalan Imbi, 55100 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activities of the Company are trading in medical equipment and accessories. The Company did not have any trading activities during the financial year.

The directors regard Biocon Biologics UK Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom as the Holding Company and Biocon Limited, a company incorporated in India as the Ultimate Holding Company

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

The Company has a net loss of RM 8,415 for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 and the current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RM 90,011. In addition, the Company also reported a capital deficiency of RM 90,011. The Board of Directors is confident of the recovery and accordingly, the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 of the Company have been prepared on a going-concern basis. Nevertheless, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on continuous financial support from the holding company.

The financial statement of the Company has been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

2.1 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for the counterparty to the arrangement.

2.1 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

After initial recognition, financial assets are classified into one of three categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment.

(i) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial assets are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial assets are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(ii) Financial Assets that are Debt Instruments measured at Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are classified as current assets are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, are impaired.

Objective evidence could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer; or
- a breach of contract; or
- the lender granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets.

For certain category of financial assets, such as trade receivables, if it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the assets are included in a group with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

2.1 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Impairment losses, in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost, are measured as the differences between the assets' carrying amounts and the present values of their estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate.

If there is objective evidence that impairment losses have been incurred on financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the amount of impairment losses are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets are reduced directly, except for the carrying amounts of trade receivables which are reduced through the use of an allowance account. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. If, in subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, the previously recognised impairment losses are reversed directly, except for the amounts related to trade receivables which are reversed to write back the amount previously provided in the allowance account. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

On derecognition of financial assets in their entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances, short-term bank deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that have a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, net of bank overdrafts (if any).

2.3 Liabilities and Equity

(i) Classification of Liabilities and Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement, not merely its legal form, and in accordance with the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.3 Liabilities and Equity (Cont'd)

(ii) Equity Instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Equity instruments are any contracts that evidence a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company, other than those issued as part of a business combination or those accounted for in paragraph 22.15A to 22.15B, are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of transaction costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement shall be on a present value basis.

The Company accounts for the transaction costs of an equity as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to the transaction costs is accounted for in accordance with Section 29 of the MPERS.

Distributions to owners are deducted from the equity. Related income tax is accounted for in accordance with Section 29 of the MPERS.

2.4 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for the Company to the arrangement.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into one of three categories: financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, or loan commitments measured at cost less impairment.

(i) Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liabilities are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial liabilities are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial liabilities and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial liabilities.

2.4 Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Any difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and taxes applicable to the revenue. The company did not earn any revenue during the year.

2.6 Employment Benefits

(i) Short-Term Employment Benefits

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and other benefits, are recognised at the undiscounted amount as a liability and an expense when the employees have rendered services to the Company.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. The expected cost of non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured at the undiscounted additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period.

The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the Company has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions payable to the defined contribution plan are recognised as a liability and an expense when the employees have rendered services to the Company.

2.7 Income Tax

Tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Tax payable on taxable profit for current and past periods is recognised as a current tax liability to the extent unpaid. If the amount paid in respect of the current and past periods exceeds the amount payable for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax liabilities and assets are offset if, and only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and plan either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amounts in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of an asset or liability at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised in respect of the temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transactions, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are also not recognised for temporary difference associated with the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amounts of their assets and liabilities and are measured at the tax rates and laws that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

3. Critical Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty

3.1 Critical Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies

There are no judgements made by management in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. **Share Capital**

Company	Number of shares		2025 RM	2024 RM
	2025 Units	2024 Units		
Issued and fully paid:	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

5. **Amount Due To Immediate Holding Company**

This amount is unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon demand.

6. **Amount Due To Related Company**

This amount is unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon demand.

7. **Loss Before Tax**

This is stated after charging:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Audit fees	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>

8. **Income Tax Expense**

There is no tax charge for the year as the Company has no chargeable income.

As at 31st March 2025, the Company has unabsorbed tax losses amounting to RM 2,051,576 (2024: RM 2,051,576) which, subject to agreement of the Inland Revenue Board, can be carried forward to set-off against future taxable profits.

The income tax expense is reconciled to the accounting loss at the applicable tax rate as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Loss before tax	<u>(8,415)</u>	<u>(6,907)</u>
Applicable tax rate	<u>24%</u>	<u>24%</u>
Tax at applicable tax rate	(2,020)	(1,658)
Effect on tax:		
Expenses not deductible under tax legislation	<u>2,020</u>	<u>1,658</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. **Financial Instruments**

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities of the Company as at the reporting date are measured at amortised cost other than prepayment and accruals.

Biocon Biologics Healthcare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Detailed Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31st March 2025

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Revenue	-	-
Less: Other operating expenses		
Audit fees	1,400	1,400
Bank charges	50	50
Printing and stationery	507	413
Professional fees	652	900
Secretarial and filing fees	3,946	2,786
SST expenses	660	358
Tax agent fees	1,200	1,000
	8,415	6,907
Loss Before Tax	(8,415)	(6,907)

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.