JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(UEN No: 200708909D)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Jayanti Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors:
The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are: -

Challa Srishant
Challa Rajendra Prasad
Venkataramaiyer Sivaramakrishnan

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures:

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the company or any other body corporate.

Directors' Interest in Shares or Debentures:

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the company kept under section 164 of the Companies Act, 1967 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
	Number of shares		Number of shares	
	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
Holding company-CCL Products (India) Ltd				
Challa Rajendra Prasad	13,376,759	13,378,519	32,038,520*	32,064,420*
Challa Srishant	14,115,723	14,117,483	1,009,390*	1,009,390

*Held by director's immediate family members

JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (continued)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Directors' Interest in Shares or Debentures: cont'd...

Mr. Challa Rajendra Prasad, who by virtue of his interest is not less than 20% of the issued share capital of the holding company.

OPTIONS GRANTED

No options were granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options.

There were no unissued shares under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

MGI N Rajan Associates has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors,

CHALLA SRISHANT Director	**CHALLA RAJENDRA PRASAD** Director

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JAYANTI PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAYANTI PTE. LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Statement [set out on pages 2 to 3].

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The director's responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE
DATE:

JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	NOTE	2026 US$	2025 US$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	54,080	63,687
Due from holding company	7	100,000	100,000
		154,080	**163,687**
Total assets		**154,080**	**163,687**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	8,650	8,330
Capital and reserves			
Issued capital	9	21,779,131	21,779,131
Reserves	10	(21,633,701)	(21,623,774)
Total equity		**145,430**	**155,357**
Total equity and liabilities		**154,080**	**163,687**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements)

JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	NOTE	2026 US$	2025 US$
Revenue		-	-
Less: Expenses			
Administrative & other operating expenses		(9,927)	(10,097)
(Loss) before tax	4	**(9,927)**	**(10,097)**
Tax expense	5	-	-
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(9,927)**	**(10,097)**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements)

JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Issued Capital US$	Retained profit US$	Other reserve US$	Total reserves US$	Total US$
At 01 April 2024	**21,779,131**	**18,115**	**(21,631,792)**	**(21,613,677)**	**165,454**
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(10,097)	-	(10,097)	(10,097)
At 31 March 2025 and as at 01 April 2025	**21,779,131**	**8,018**	**(21,631,792)**	**(21,623,774)**	**155,357**
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	(9,927)	-	(9,927)	(9,927)
At 31 March 2026	**21,779,131**	**(1,909)**	**(21,631,792)**	**(21,633,701)**	**145,430**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements)

JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	NOTE	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) for the year before tax		(9,927)	(10,097)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**(9,927)**	**(10,097)**
Other payables		320	(8,377)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		**(9,607)**	**(18,474)**
Net changes in cash & cash equivalents		(9,607)	(18,474)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		63,687	82,161
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	**54,080**	**63,687**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements)

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

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Jayanti Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore. The company's registered office is located at 10 Jalan Besar, #10-12 Sim Lim Tower, Singapore 208787.

The immediate holding company is CCL Products (India) Limited which is incorporated in India.

The principal activity of the company is investment holding. However, the company is dormant during the year.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in United State dollars (US$) which is the Company's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial instruments and FRS 107 Financial instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial instruments and FRS 107 Financial instruments: Disclosures: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments In Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective cont'd...

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4. Financial Instruments

(i) 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 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.

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.

(ii) 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.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.4. Financial instruments (Cont'd)

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.

Impairment

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 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 recognizes 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 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.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.5. Income taxes

The current income tax is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss at the time of the transaction.

Current and deferred income tax is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date, and are recognised as income or expense in the income statement, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

2.6. Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the company ("the functional currency"). The financial statements of the company are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the functional currency of the company.

Conversion of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States Dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating those ruling at balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from such transactions are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

However, where a foreign currency transaction is to be settled at a contracted rate or is covered by a related or matching forward exchange contract, the rate of exchange specified in the contract will be used and any corresponding monetary assets or liabilities will not be retranslated.

2.7. 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.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.8. Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost approximate their carrying value.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.9. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand and at bank.

2.10. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has reliably estimated.

2.11. Share capital

Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Share issue costs incurred directly in connection with a business combination are included in the cost of acquisition.

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
(i) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent 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 (or of a parent of the entity).
(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment 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 the investments made by the company and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the investments.

4. (LOSS) BEFORE TAX INCLUDES:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Professional fee	5,193	5,097
Bank charges	150	585

5. TAXATION

TAX EXPENSE	2026 US$	2025 US$
Current taxation	-	-
	-	-

The tax credit on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory rate of income tax on company's (loss) as a result of the following:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
(Loss) before tax	(9,927)	(10,097)
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2025:17%)	(1,688)	(1,716)
Tax on non-deductibles	1,688	1,716
	-	-

6. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash on hand	130	130
Cash at banks	53,950	63,557
	54,080	**63,687**

7. DUE FROM HOLDING COMPANY

The amount receivable is interest free and receivable on demand.

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Accrued operating expenses	8,650	8,330

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026		2025	
	No. of Shares	US$	No. of Shares	US$
Issued & fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	28,084,784	21,779,131	28,084,784	21,779,131
Shares issued	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**28,084,784**	**21,779,131**	**28,084,784**	**21,779,131**

Share capital are denominated in Singapore dollars and converted to United States dollar at historical rates.

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

10. Reserves

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Retained profit	(1,909)	8,018
Other reserve	(21,631,792)	(21,631,792)
Total	**(21,633,701)**	**(21,623,774)**

Other reserve represents the excess of the carrying value of shares, held by the company in its subsidiaries, over the consideration receivable by the company for the transfer of these shares to its holding company due to corporate restructuring done in the year 2019.

Being common control transactions, this difference between the consideration receivable and the carrying value amounting to USD21, 631,792 was accounted as other reserve in statement of changes in Equity.

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or to hedge against fluctuations, if any, in interest rates and foreign exchange. The company's exposure to financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business include:

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

a) Market risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed any significant currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The company maintains its interest-bearing asset and borrowings in fixed rate instruments.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company does not have significant exposure to credit risk arising from trade and other receivables as it deals only with related companies. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company deals only with related companies. The Company's financial condition is dependent on the financial stability of the holding company.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 180 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

A significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 180 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:
- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk except due from holding company. The expected credit loss on due from holding company will not be material and hence no ECL loss allowance was accounted

Cash is held with financial institutions of good standing.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The company obtains continued financial support from its shareholders to meet its operational requirement.

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

2026

Financial liabilities	One year or less US$	One to five years US$	Over five years US$	Total US$
Other payables	8,650	-	-	8,650

2025

Financial liabilities	One year or less US$	One to five years US$	Over five years US$	Total US$
Other payables	8,330	-	-	8,330

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development by issuing or redeeming equity and debts instruments when necessary.

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

The board of directors monitors its capital based on net debt and total capital. Net debt calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and bank deposits. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Net debt	-	-
Total equity	145,430	155,357
Total Capital	**145,430**	**155,357**

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	54,080	63,687
Due from holding company	100,000	100,000
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**154,080**	**163,687**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other payables	8,650	8,330
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**8,650**	**8,330**

14. AUTHORISATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

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JAYANTI PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(This does not form part of the audited financial statements)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Revenue	-	-
Less: Expenses		
Audit fee	3,872	3,729
Professional fee	5,193	5,097
Registered office fee	325	313
Bank Charges	150	585
Tax fee	387	373
	9,927	**10,097**
(Loss) for the year	**(9,927)**	**(10,097)**