

Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.
Registration Number: 201111900M

Annual Report
Year ended 31 March 2026

KPMG LLP (Registration No. T08LL1267L), an accounting limited liability partnership registered in Singapore under the Limited Liability Partnership Act (2005) and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

The symbol "\$", wherever appearing, denotes Singapore Dollars unless otherwise specified

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Directors Report

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages i to xvii 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 ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; 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.

The Board of Directors has on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Anand Radhakrishnan

Anish Mathew

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 ('the Act'), particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and children) in shares, debentures, warrants or share options in the Company and in related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) are as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Anand Radhakrishnan		
Sundaram Finance Ltd		
- ordinary shares	-	-

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the year or at the end of the financial year.

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.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

The Board of Directors

Anish Mathew

Chief Executive Officer

8 May 2026

Anand Radhakrishnan

Director



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Independent auditors' report

Member of the Company
Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd. ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS32.

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 'Auditors' 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 Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ('ACRA Code'), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Singapore. We have also 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 contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained Directors' statement prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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.

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 directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.
- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 controls 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Yap Gek Kheng.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
8 May 2026

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Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	47,845	73,996
Right-of-use asset	5	150,232	232,177
Contract costs	12	1,666,504	1,146,343
Trade and other receivables	6	24,002	46,142
Other investments		126,456	–
Deferred tax asset	8	–	1,601
		<u>2,015,039</u>	<u>1,500,259</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	508,209	478,288
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,791,644	7,566,081
		<u>7,299,853</u>	<u>8,044,369</u>
Total assets		<u>9,314,892</u>	<u>9,544,628</u>
Equity			
Share capital	9	5,855,001	5,855,001
Retained earnings		2,262,831	2,341,696
Total equity		<u>8,117,832</u>	<u>8,196,697</u>
Non-current liability			
Lease liability	10	76,604	162,272
Deferred tax liability		2,050	–
		<u>78,654</u>	<u>162,272</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	969,668	974,396
Current tax liabilities		63,070	131,941
Lease liability	10	85,668	79,322
		<u>1,118,406</u>	<u>1,185,659</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,197,060</u>	<u>1,347,931</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>9,314,892</u>	<u>9,544,628</u>

Statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue	12	3,381,685	4,473,538
Other income	13	449,190	327,149
		<u>3,830,875</u>	<u>4,800,687</u>
Staff costs		(998,020)	(959,583)
Depreciation expenses	16	(108,096)	(106,223)
Investor introduction expenses	14	(1,265,254)	(1,471,488)
Other distribution expenses		(498,568)	(597,107)
Other operating expenses		(593,054)	(805,140)
Profit from operating activities		<u>367,883</u>	<u>861,146</u>
Finance income		117,813	223,829
Finance costs		(15,285)	(7,548)
Net finance income	15	<u>102,528</u>	<u>216,281</u>
Profit before tax	16	470,411	1,077,427
Tax expense	17	(49,259)	(70,758)
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		<u>421,152</u>	<u>1,006,669</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 March 2026

	Share Capital \$	Accumulated Losses Retained earnings \$	Total \$
At 1 April 2024	5,855,001	1,938,092	7,793,093
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	–	1,006,669	1,006,669
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity			
Distribution to owner			
Dividend paid	–	(603,065)	(603,065)
At 31 March 2025	5,855,001	2,341,696	8,196,697
At 1 April 2025	5,855,001	2,341,696	8,196,697
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	–	421,152	421,152
Transactions with owner, recognised directly in equity			
Distribution to owner			
Dividend paid	–	(500,017)	(500,017)
At 31 March 2026	5,855,001	2,262,831	8,117,832

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

Year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		421,152	1,006,669
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	16	108,096	106,223
Amortisation of contract costs	14	1,265,254	1,132,504
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(18,706)	18,413
Net fair value loss on investment		2,643	–
Finance costs	15	15,285	7,548
Finance income	15	(117,813)	(223,829)
Tax expense		49,259	70,758
		1,725,170	2,118,286
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(7,781)	600,537
Contract costs		(1,785,415)	(1,407,059)
Other payables		(4,728)	(283,263)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(73,184)	1,028,501
Tax paid		(114,049)	(657,817)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(187,233)	370,684
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		117,813	223,829
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	–	(77,800)
Acquisition of other investment		(127,924)	–
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(10,111)	146,029
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividends paid on ordinary shares		(500,017)	(603,065)
Payment of lease liability	10	(79,322)	(88,520)
Interest paid on lease liability	10	(15,285)	(7,548)
Net cash used in financing activities		(594,624)	(699,133)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(791,968)	(182,420)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,316,081	7,516,914
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		17,531	(18,413)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	6,541,644	7,316,081

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 May 2026.

1 Domicile and activities

Sundaram Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 138, Cecil Street, #09-01A, Cecil Court, Singapore 069538.

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited and Sundaram Finance Limited respectively, both of which incorporated in the Republic of India.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to the provision of fund management and related services, for which the Company holds a Capital Markets Services Licence granted by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS). The changes to material accounting policies are described in note 2.5.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise described in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements made in applying the entity's accounting policies and no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

2.5 Changes in material accounting policies

New accounting standards and amendments

The Company has applied the Amendments to FRS 21 Lack of Exchangeability for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 April 2025. The application of these amendments to

accounting standards does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in note 2.5, which addresses changes in accounting policies.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

If significant parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use.

Furniture and fittings	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvement	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.3 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above (e.g. financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed

and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities comprised redeemable preference shares, lease liability and other payables.

Derecognition**Financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
 - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
 - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid

(including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Share capital**Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.4 Leases

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability is fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

3.5 Impairment

(i) **Non-derivative financial asset**

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets (as defined in FRS115).

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

Simplified approach

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit

risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a contract asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its contractual obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.6 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which

services are rendered by employees.

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.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised service to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The following is a description of principal activities from which the Company generates its revenue.

(i) Investment management fees

Investment management fees are based on the fee rates that are applied to the value of assets under the respective funds managed by the Company. No adjustment is made to transaction prices for time value of money as the contracts do not include significant financing consideration payable to the fund.

The Company recognises fee revenue over time as such services are rendered. The invoices raised for the services are rendered on a monthly basis and the fund is required to pay for the services within 30 days of receipt of such invoice.

(ii) Services and investment advisory fees

Services and investment advisory fees relate to fees paid in return for the Company's provision of services and investment advisory. No adjustment is made to transaction prices for time value of money as the contracts do not include significant financing consideration.

The Company recognises fee revenue over time as such services are rendered. The invoices raised for the services are rendered on a quarterly basis and the customers are required to pay for the services within 30 days of receipt of invoice.

3.8 Investor introduction expenses

Investor introduction fees directly attributable to obtaining a contract is capitalised under contract costs when incurred, if the Company expects to be able to recover these costs. The contract costs are then amortised across a period that is consistent with the pattern of revenue recognised.

The Company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the contract assets exceed

the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the services to which the contract assets relates less costs that relate directly to providing such services that have not been recognised as expenses.

For investor introduction fees arising from contracts with no fixed revenue period, the Company recognised these fees as an expense when incurred.

3.9 *Other distribution expenses*

Other distribution expenses pertain to trailer fees paid to intermediaries, and are recognised on an accrual basis when services are received.

3.10 *Finance income and finance costs*

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense on lease liability; and

Interest income or expense is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3.11 *Tax*

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the carrying amount of the investment property is presumed to be recovered through sale and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

3.12 *New accounting standards and interpretations not adopted*

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2025 and early application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

(i) **FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

FRS 118 will replace FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new accounting standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required

for MPMs. The Company is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

(ii) **Other accounting standards**

The following amendments to FRSs are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's statement of financial position.

- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107)
- Annual Improvements to FRSs—Volume 11
- FRS 119: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

4 Plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvement	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost					
At 1 April 2024	89,920	13,500	12,133	37,278	152,831
Additions	77,800	–	–	–	77,800
Written off	(89,920)	–	–	–	(89,920)
At 31 March 2025	77,800	13,500	12,133	37,278	140,711
Additions	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2026	77,800	13,500	12,133	37,278	140,711
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	89,920	13,500	11,923	35,952	151,295
Depreciation for the year	4,022	–	210	1,108	5,340
Written off	(89,920)	–	–	–	(89,920)
At 31 March 2025	4,022	13,500	12,133	37,060	66,715
Depreciation for the year	25,933	–	–	218	26,151
At 31 March 2026	29,955	13,500	12,133	37,278	92,866
Carrying amounts					
At 1 April 2024	–	–	210	1,326	1,536
At 31 March 2025	73,778	–	–	218	73,996
At 31 March 2026	47,845	–	–	–	47,845

5 Right-of-use asset

Leases as lessee (FRS 116)

The Company leases its office premise for a period of 3 years. Lease payments are renegotiated every three years to reflect market rentals.

Information about lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

Leased premise
\$

Cost	
At 1 April 2024	190,111
Addition	256,926
Disposal	(190,111)
At 31 March 2025	256,926
Addition	–
At 31 March 2026	256,926
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	113,977
Depreciation for the year	100,883
Disposal	(190,111)
At March 2025	24,749
Depreciation for the year	81,945
At March 2026	106,694
Carrying amounts	
At 1 April 2024	76,134
At 31 March 2025	232,177
At 31 March 2026	150,232

6 Trade and other receivables

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Non-current		
Security deposits	24,002	46,142
Current		
Trade receivables	58,416	39,909
Trade amounts due from related parties	336,228	344,129
Other receivables	33,916	30,271
GST receivables	4,752	5,022
Prepayments	74,897	58,957
	508,209	478,288

Credit and market risks, and impairment losses

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and impairment losses for trade and other receivables, are disclosed in note 19.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 \$	2025 \$
Cash at bank	6,541,084	1,193,671
Fixed deposits	250,560	6,372,410
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	6,791,644	7,566,081
Less: Deposits pledged	(250,000)	(250,000)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	6,541,644	7,316,081

The effective interest rate relating to fixed deposits at the reporting date is 1.28% (2025: 1.91%) per annum.

Fixed deposits amounting to \$250,000 (2025: \$250,000) are

pledged with bank for a revolving credit facility granted to the Company. No drawdowns have been made by the Company in respect of the facility as at 31 March 2026.

8 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2026		2025	
	\$		\$	
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:				
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Right-of-use asset	25,539	41,072	–	–
Lease Liability	–	–	(27,589)	(39,471)
Deferred tax asset				
(liability)	25,539	41,072	(27,589)	(39,471)
Set off of tax	(25,539)	(39,471)	25,539	39,471
Net deferred tax				
asset (liability)	–	1,601	(2,050)	–

9 Share capital

	2026		2025	
	Number of shares		Number of shares	

Issued and fully paid ordinary shares

At 1 April and 31 March	5,855,001	5,855,001
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All issued shares are fully paid, with no par value.

Ordinary shares

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

Dividend

The following exempt (one-tier) dividends were declared and paid by the Company:

For the year ended 31 March

	2026	2025
	\$	\$

Paid by the Company to owner of the Company

Interim dividend of \$0.0854

(2025: \$0.10) cents per

qualifying ordinary share	500,017	603,065
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Capital management

The Company defines "capital" to be share capital and accumulated profits. The immediate holding company ensures that the Company has adequate capital in order to meet its obligations and to sustain the operations of the Company.

The Company is subject to externally imposed minimum base capital requirements under Securities and Futures (Financial and Margin Requirements for Holders of Capital Markets Services Licenses) Regulations. The Company has complied with the base capital and financial resources requirements.

10 Lease liability

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Non-current		
Lease liability	76,604	162,272
Current		
Lease liability	85,668	79,322

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans and borrowings are as follows:

	Nominal		2026		2025	
	Interest rate %	Year of maturity	Face value \$	Carrying amount \$	Face value \$	Carrying amount \$
Lease liability	8	2025 - 2028	173,448	162,272	268,056	241,594

Market and liquidity risks

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks is included in note 19 to the financial statements.

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Lease liability	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	241,594	78,452
Addition	–	251,662
Changes from financing cash flows		
Payments of lease liability	(79,322)	(88,520)
Interest paid	(15,285)	(7,548)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(94,607)	(96,068)
Other changes		
Liability-related		
Interest expense	15,285	7,548
Total liability-related other changes	15,285	7,548
Balance at 31 March	162,272	241,594

11 Other payables

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Accrued expenses	895,607	894,856
GST payables	68,796	74,275
Provision for reinstatement cost	5,265	5,265
	969,668	974,396

The provision of \$5,265 (2025: \$5,265) pertains to the Company's obligation to reinstate its office premise to its original condition when the lease has ended.

Market and liquidity risks

The Company's exposures to currency and liquidity risk related to other payables are disclosed in note 19.

12 Revenue

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Investment management fees	2,817,688	3,987,028
Services and investment advisory fees	640,896	555,062
Management fee rebate	(76,899)	(86,741)
Investment fund registration fees	–	18,189
	<u>3,381,685</u>	<u>4,473,538</u>

The Company incurs investor introduction expenses. Such expenses may be considered as incremental costs and are capitalised as contract costs as the Company expects to recover these costs. These costs are amortised consistently with the pattern of revenue being recognised for the related contract.

During the year, contract costs totalling \$1,265,254 (2025: \$1,132,504) were amortised to profit or loss. There was no impairment loss recognised on contract costs.

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract costs from contracts with customers.

	Note	2026	2025
		\$	\$
Trade receivables	6	394,644	384,038
Contract costs		<u>1,666,504</u>	<u>1,146,343</u>

13 Other Income

	Note	2026	2025
		\$	\$
Realisation charges		446,602	317,845
Others		<u>2,588</u>	<u>9,304</u>
		<u>449,190</u>	<u>327,149</u>

14. Investor introduction expenses

	Note	2026	2025
		\$	\$
Amortisation of contract costs	12	1,265,254	1,132,504
Investor introduction expenses not capitalised		<u>–</u>	<u>338,984</u>
		<u>1,265,254</u>	<u>1,471,488</u>

15 Net finance income

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Interest income	117,813	223,829
Finance income	<u>117,813</u>	<u>223,829</u>
Interest expense on lease liability	<u>(15,285)</u>	<u>(7,548)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(15,285)</u>	<u>(7,548)</u>
Net finance income recognised in profit or loss	<u>102,528</u>	<u>216,281</u>

16 Profit for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit for the year:

	Note	2026	2025
		\$	\$
Salaries, bonuses and other costs		939,083	898,913
Contribution to a defined contribution plans		58,937	60,670
Depreciation expenses			
- plant and equipment	4	26,151	5,340
- right-of-use asset	5	81,945	100,883
Legal and professional fees		81,742	66,850
Subscription and licence fees		207,249	251,685
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net		21,322	46,725
Audit fees paid to:			
- auditors of the Company and other firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited		38,640	38,640
Non-audit fees paid to:			
- auditors of the Company and other firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited		<u>6,300</u>	<u>1,800</u>

17 Tax expense

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Current tax expense		
Current year	63,070	131,941
Change in estimates related to prior years	<u>(17,462)</u>	<u>(59,582)</u>
	<u>45,608</u>	<u>72,359</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,651	(1,601)
Tax expense	<u>49,259</u>	<u>70,758</u>
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	<u>470,411</u>	<u>1,077,427</u>
Tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17% (2025: 17%)	79,970	183,163
Non-deductible expenses	20,993	4,254
Tax-exempt income	(20,468)	(38,051)
Partial tax exemption	(17,425)	(17,425)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	(17,462)	(59,582)
Others	3,651	(1,601)
	<u>49,259</u>	<u>70,758</u>

18 Related parties

Identification of related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Directors of the Company are considered as key management personnel of the Company.

The compensation details of key management personnel are as follows:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Remuneration and short-term employee benefits	484,481	510,311
Contribution to a defined contribution plan	14,334	15,681
	<u>498,815</u>	<u>525,992</u>

Other related party transactions

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions took place with related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Transaction with Sundaram India Funds		
Transaction with Sundaram India Funds Investment management fee income	2,817,689	3,018,471
Investment realisation charges	446,602	317,845
Investment service fees	<u>410,063</u>	<u>360,828</u>
Transaction with related parties		
Fund set-up Cost reimbursement	–	6,633
Investment advisory expenses	–	(1,990)
Investment advisory income	<u>–</u>	<u>51,350</u>

19 Financial instruments

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to

each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and debt investments. The carrying amount of financial assets in the statement of financial position represents the Company's respective maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

Trade receivables

The Company's credit risk exposure arising from trade receivables pertains largely to the trade receivables from funds where the Company is the fund manager or investment advisor. The counterparties have good history of prompt payments, where none of the receivables have been written off or are credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Exposure to credit risk

The exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

	2026	2024
	\$	\$
Third parties	58,416	39,909
Related parties	<u>336,228</u>	<u>344,129</u>
	<u>394,644</u>	<u>384,038</u>

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 March:

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance	Credit impaired
	%	\$	\$	
2026				
Current (not past due)	–	394,644	–	No
1 – 30 days past due	–	–	–	No
31 – 60 days past due	–	–	–	No
		<u>394,644</u>	<u>–</u>	

2025

Current (not past due)	–	383,984	–	No
1 – 30 days past due	–	54	–	No
31 – 60 days past due	–	–	–	No
		384,038	–	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past three years.

The amount of the allowance on trade receivables is negligible as the profile of customers historically and going forward are not expected to differ significantly and therefore any forward-looking adjustments are not likely to be material.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$6,791,644 at 31 March 2026 (2025: \$7,566,081). The cash and cash equivalents are held with a bank which is rated A3 (2025: A3), based on Moody's ratings.

Loss allowances on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The amount of the allowance on cash and cash equivalents is negligible.

Other receivables and deposits

Loss allowances on other receivables and deposits have been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis which reflects the low credit risk of the exposures. The amount of the allowance on these balances is negligible.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flow.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1 – 2 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2026				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables*	895,607	(895,606)	(895,607)	–
Lease liability	162,272	(173,448)	(94,608)	(78,840)
	1,057,879	(1,069,055)	(990,215)	(78,840)

2025**Non-derivative financial liabilities**

Other payables*	894,856	(894,856)	(894,856)	–
Lease Liability	241,594	(268,056)	(94,608)	(173,448)
	1,136,450	(1,162,912)	(989,464)	(173,448)

* excludes provision for reinstatement cost and GST payables

Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from income and expenses, assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The foreign currency in which these transactions is mainly denominated in United States Dollar ("USD").

The Company does not enter into any derivatives to eliminate the foreign currency exposures and it relies mainly on the natural hedge of its receivables and payables.

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to USD is as follows:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	397,226	386,720
Cash and cash equivalents		
Investment in Fund at FVTPL	2,339,458	126,456
	1,057,217	–
Other payables	(607,045)	(597,156)
	2,256,095	846,781

Sensitivity analysis

A 5% (2025: 5%) strengthening of Singapore dollar against the following currency at the reporting date would have decreased profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2025.

	Profit or loss	
	2026	2025
	\$	\$
USD	(112,805)	(42,339)

A 5% (2025: 5%) weakening of Singapore dollar against the above currency at 31 March would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amount shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Fixed rate instrument		
Fixed deposits	250,560	6,372,410

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not measured at fair value are as follows:

		Carrying amount			
Note		Amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
31 March 2026					
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade and other receivables*					
	6	452,562	-	-	452,560
Cash and cash equivalents					
	7	6,791,644	-	-	6,791,644
Investment in Fund					
		-	-	126,456	126,456
		7,244,204	-	126,456	7,370,662
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Other payables**					
	11	-	(895,607)	-	(895,607)
31 March 2025					
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade and other receivables*					
	6	460,452	-	-	460,452
Cash and cash equivalents					
	7	7,566,081	-	-	7,566,081
		8,026,533	-	-	8,026,533
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Other payables**					
	11	-	(894,856)	-	(894,856)

* excludes prepayments and GST receivables

** excludes provision for reinstatement cost and GST payables

Measurement of fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period of maturity.

Fair value of financial instruments

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. The tables below analyse fair value measurements for various financial assets and liabilities, by the levels in the fair value

hierarchy based on the inputs to valuation techniques. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

These do not include fair value information for financial asset and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Total carrying amount	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

2025**Financial assets****measured****at fair value**

Other investment	126,456	-	126,456	-	126,456
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Measurement of fair values**Financial instruments measured at fair value**

Type	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Units of fund	NAV of the fund as at year end	Net asset value of underlying fund	The estimated fair value varies directly with the net asset value of the underlying fund.

20 Interest in unconsolidated structured entities

The Company acts as a fund manager for 4 (2025: 4) investment funds and manages its assets to earn fee income based on the fund's asset size. These investment funds provide the investors with a variety of investment opportunities through managed investment strategies and have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding how the investing activities should be conducted. The investment fund is financed through the issue of units to investors and the Company did not provide any financial support and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

The Company earned a total fee income of \$2,817,688 (2025: \$3,987,028) from the investment funds for the year ended 31 March 2026. As at 31 March 2026, the Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of acting as the fund manager of the investment fund is equivalent to the carrying amount of fee income receivable from the investment funds of \$250,481 (2025: \$260,422).

