Company Registration No.: 200301505M

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Directors

Chua Yueh Siang (Cai Yuxiang) (Appointed on 1 April 2025)
Piush Lohia
Shivendra Nath Agarwal

Company Secretaries

Tan Hui Wen
Tan Sihui (Chen Sihui)

Registered Office

2 Kallang Avenue
#09-23, CT Hub
Singapore 339407

Independent Auditor

JBS Practice PAC

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Singardo International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 31 March 2026, and of the financial performance, changes in equity of the Company and the Group, and cash flows of the Group for the financial 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 report are:

Chua Yueh Siang (Cai Yuxiang)	(Appointed on 1 April 2025)
Piush Lohia	
Shivendra Nath Agarwal	

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 or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporation.

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (...CONT'D)

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of directors

Chua Yueh Siang
Director

Piush Lohia
Director

14 May 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Singardo International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") as set out on pages 8 to 53, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity of the Company and the Group, and the statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position, statement of total comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company 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 Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity of the Company and the Group, and cash flows of the Group 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 General Information set out on page 1 and the Directors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD. (...CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

Other Information (...cont'd)

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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group'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.

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Company Registration No.: 201409251H

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD. (...CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

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

(a) 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.

(b) 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 Group's internal control.

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

(d) 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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

(e) 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.

(f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD. (...CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Balasubramanian Janamanchi.

JBS Practice PAC

JBS PRACTICE PAC
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

14 May 2026

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Company Registration No.: 201409251H

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	Group 2026 S$	Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	609,770	600,767	366,587
Trade and other receivables	5	2,468,835	2,384,767	2,451,678
Inventories	6	2,885,040	2,881,030	3,541,702
Prepayments		48,027	33,629	36,176
		6,011,672	5,900,193	6,396,143
Non-current asset				
Property, plant and equipment	7	5,608,231	5,608,231	6,068,204
Investment in subsidiary	8	-	25,940	-
		5,608,231	5,634,171	6,068,204
Total assets		11,619,903	11,534,364	12,464,347
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	9	1,592,443	1,592,443	2,219,964
Contract liabilities	14	24,957	24,957	-
Loans and borrowings	10	400,252	400,252	346,447
Lease liabilities	11	3,642	3,642	37,588
Current income tax liabilities		75,341	57,484	48,341
		2,096,635	2,078,778	2,652,340
Non-current liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	10	2,954,676	2,954,676	3,364,546
Lease liabilities	11	4,603	4,603	40,168
Deferred tax liabilities	12	10,544	10,544	10,227
		2,969,823	2,969,823	3,414,941
Total liabilities		5,066,458	5,048,601	6,067,281
NET ASSETS		6,553,445	6,485,763	6,397,066
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital	13	2,920,500	2,920,500	2,920,500
Currency translation reserve		(483)	-	-
Retained profits		3,633,428	3,565,263	3,476,566
TOTAL EQUITY		6,553,445	6,485,763	6,397,066

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

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

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

	Note	Group 2026 S$	Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
REVENUE				
Sale of goods	14	8,922,511	8,831,704	8,672,528
Other income	15	244,492	240,473	291,612
		9,167,003	9,072,177	8,964,140
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Purchases consumed	16	(6,571,656)	(6,571,656)	(6,452,468)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	(288,313)	(288,313)	(317,686)
Employee benefits expense	17	(969,942)	(963,387)	(1,192,039)
Other operating expenses	18	(1,007,191)	(1,004,281)	(739,921)
Finance cost	19	(136,640)	(136,552)	(200,904)
		(8,973,742)	(8,964,189)	(8,903,018)
Profit before income tax		193,261	107,988	61,122
Income tax (expense) / benefits	20	(36,399)	(19,291)	38,630
Profit after tax		156,862	88,697	99,752
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation difference in relation to foreign operation		(483)	-	-
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		156,379	88,697	99,752

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

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Share capital S$	Retained profits S$	Currency translation reserves S$	Total S$
Group				
2026				
Balance as at 1 April 2025	2,920,500	3,476,566	-	6,397,066
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	156,862	-	156,862
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	(483)	(483)
Total	-	156,862	(483)	156,379
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2,920,500	3,633,428	(483)	6,553,445

	Share capital S$	Retained profits S$	Total S$
Company			
2026			
Balance as at 1 April 2025	2,920,500	3,476,566	6,397,066
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	88,697	88,697
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2,920,500	3,565,263	6,485,763
2025			
Balance as at 1 April 2024	2,920,500	3,376,814	6,297,314
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	99,752	99,752
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2,920,500	3,476,566	6,397,066

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

SINGARDO INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	Group 2026 S$
Cash flows from Operating activities		
Profit before income tax		193,261
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	288,313
Gain on disposal of fixed asset		(471)
Finance cost	19	136,640
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		617,743
Changes in working capital		
Trade and other receivables		(17,157)
Prepayments		(11,851)
Inventories		656,662
Trade and other payables		(627,521)
Contract liabilities		24,957
Cash generated from operations		642,833
Income tax refunded		38,510
Income tax paid		(48,341)
Net cash generated from operating activities		633,002
Cash flows from Investing activity		
Proceeds from fixed asset		180,000
Purchase of fixed asset	7	(7,869)
Net cash used in investing activity		172,131
Cash flows from Financing activities		
Repayment of finance lease		(69,511)
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(356,065)
Interest paid	19	(136,640)
Net cash used in financing activities		(562,216)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		242,917
Effect of exchange rate changes		266
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		366,587
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	609,770

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Singardo International Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200301505M) (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 2 Kallang Avenue, #09-23, CT Hub Building, Singapore 339407.

The principal activities of the Company are those of trading in Ductile Iron, HDPE (High Density Poly-ethylene), PPR (Poly-Propylene), PEX (Cross-linked Poly-Ethylene) pipes, fittings, Valves and Manhole covers and Hubless Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings with Hubless Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings being the newer product range undertaken by the Company.

The principal activity of the subsidiary is set out in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The ultimate and immediate holding company is Electrosteel Castings Limited which is incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised and approved by the board of directors for issuance on 14 May 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS"). The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where an FRS requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements.

In the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

b) Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Group and are effective for annual financial period beginning on 1 April 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Group.

c) Group accounting

(i) Subsidiary

(a) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment indicator of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiary have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

c) Group accounting (…cont'd)

(i) Subsidiary (…cont'd)

(b) Acquisition

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes any contingent consideration arrangement and any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised immediately as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

c) Group accounting (...cont'd)

(i) Subsidiary (...cont'd)

(c) Disposals

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, including any goodwill, are derecognised. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by a specific standard.

Any retained interest in the entity is re-measured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Foreign currency translations and balances

Items included in the financial statements of the Group and Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Group are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Group.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange closely approximate to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates ruling on transaction dates

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

d) Foreign currency translations and balances (...cont'd)

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair values are included in profit or loss except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

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

Leasehold building	60 years
Leasehold warehouse	30 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	3 – 10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years
Renovations	10 years
Plant and equipment	5 years

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

e) Property, plant and equipment (…cont'd)

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

f) Investment in subsidiaries

In the Company's financial statements, unquoted equity investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of investment in subsidiaries, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is taken to profit or loss.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

g) Impairment of non-financial assets (..cont'd)

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

h) Financial assets

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group and 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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

h) Financial assets (…cont'd)

(ii) Subsequent measurement

(a) Debt instruments

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

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

(b) Equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group and the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group and the Company's right to receive payments is established, except when the Group and the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

h) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(iii) 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.

i) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group and the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group and 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.

(ii) 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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

i) Financial liabilities (...cont'd)

(iii) 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.

j) Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity:

(a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

(b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

k) Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

k) Impairment of financial assets (...cont'd)

For trade receivables, the Group and the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group and the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group and 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 Group and the Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group and the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group and the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group and the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

m) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and 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 been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

n) Provisions (…cont'd)

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

o) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

p) Revenue recognition

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

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

(i) Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied (i.e. at a point in time)

(ii) Payment for the transaction price is due between 30 to 180 days from when the customer purchases the goods.

(iii) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

q) Leases

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

As lessee

The Group and the Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short- term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group and the Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group and the Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group and the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

The Group and the Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 7).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

q) Leases (...cont'd)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group and the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group and the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group and the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's and the Company's lease liabilities are presented under Note 11.

Short- term leases and leases of low-value assets

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

q) Leases (...cont'd)

Lease liabilities (...cont'd)

The Group and the Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short- term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

r) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

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 Group and the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

s) Taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

s) Taxes (...cont'd)

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

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

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

t) Government grants

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for the preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The Group and the Company depreciates property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the periods that the Group and the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Group's and Company's property, plant and equipment. The carrying amount reflect management's estimated amount that the Group and the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's property, plant and equipment as at the end of each reporting period are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial asset

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence or indication of those assets may be impaired.

Determining whether the property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of value-in-use of the property, plant and equipment. The value-in-use calculation requires the management to estimate the future cash flows and appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows. The management has evaluated such estimates and is confident that no allowance for impairment is necessary.

The carrying amounts of the Group and the Company's property, plant and equipment as at the end of each reporting period are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (...cont'd)

(iii) Inventory valuation method

Management reviews the Group and Company's inventory levels, ageing and turnover ratio in order to identify the value of the slow-moving and obsolete items in accordance with the Group and Company's policy and to identify the items which have a market price that is lower than its carrying amount. Management then estimates the amount of inventory loss as allowance on inventory. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's inventories as at the end of each reporting period are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

(iv) Loss allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables

Management determines the expected loss arising from default for trade receivables by categorised them based on its historical loss pattern, historical payment profile as well as credit risk profile of customer.

Notwithstanding the above, the Group and Company evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately. There is no customer in financial difficulties during the financial year.

Management determines whether there is significant increase in credit risk of these third parties since initial recognition. Management considers various operating performance ratios as well as liquidity ratios of these third parties. There is no significant increase in credit risk as at 31 March 2026.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (...cont'd)

(v) Income taxes

Significant assumptions are required in determining the deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the computation of income tax expense. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group and Company's recognised liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax in the financial year in which such determination is made. At 31 March 2026, the carrying amounts of the Group and Company's current income tax current liabilities and deferred tax liabilities are disclosed in the statements of financial position.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Cash on hand	1,899	1,899	4,458
Cash at banks	607,871	598,868	362,129
	609,770	600,767	366,587

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Singapore dollar	591,887	591,887	361,187
United States dollar	8,880	8,880	5,400
Vietnamese dong	9,003	-	-
	609,770	600,767	366,587

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Trade receivables – third parties	2,267,921	2,267,921	2,427,574
Trade receivables – ultimate holding company	90,607	-	-
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(1,958)	(1,958)	-
	2,356,570	2,265,963	2,427,574
Other receivables:			
Amount due from a subsidiary	-	7,997	-
Refundable deposits	6,671	6,671	9,340
Others – third parties	105,594	104,136	14,764
	2,468,835	2,384,767	2,451,678

Amount due from a subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable on demand. The balance is denominated in United States dollar.

The credit period on sale of goods is within 30 to 180 days (2025: 30 to 180 days). No interest is charged on the outstanding balance. Loss allowance for trade receivables has always been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL).

The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor. Trade and other receivables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

A trade receivable is written off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over one year past due, whichever occurs earlier.

Expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables

ECLs are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses which are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessment of future economic conditions.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (...CONT'D)

Expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables (...cont'd)

The Group and the Company has used relevant historical information and loss experience to determine the probability of default of the instruments and incorporated forward looking information which involved significant estimates and judgements.

In determining the ECL of trade receivables, the Group and the Company has used one year of historical losses data to determine the loss rate to reflect the current and forward looking information.

The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in FRS 109:

	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	
	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Balance as at 1 April	-	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	1,958	-
Balance as at 31 March	1,958	-

Trade and other receivables are denominated in Singapore dollar.

6. INVENTORIES, AT COST

	Group	Company	
	2026 S$	2026 S$	2025 S$
Trading goods	2,706,794	2,702,784	3,302,655
Inward charges	119,417	119,417	142,215
Goods-in-transit	58,829	58,829	96,832
	2,885,040	2,881,030	3,541,702

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense is included in the "purchase consumed" (Note 16).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (...CONT'D)

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold building S$	Leasehold warehouse S$	Computers S$	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings S$	Motor vehicles S$	Renovations S$	Plant and equipment S$	Total S$
Group and Company								
2026								
Cost								
At 1 April 2025	1,513,390	7,410,600	15,719	110,743	359,055	285,599	356,822	10,051,928
Addition	-	-	1,688	2,000	-	4,181	-	7,869
Disposal	-	-	-	(186)	(359,055)	-	(40,650)	(399,891)
At 31 March 2026	1,513,390	7,410,600	17,407	112,557	-	289,780	316,172	9,659,906
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2025	302,678	2,804,253	14,553	102,243	179,526	231,783	348,688	3,983,724
Charge for the year	25,223	245,628	687	8,633	-	6,264	1,878	288,313
Disposal	-	-	-	(186)	(179,526)	-	(40,650)	(220,362)
At 31 March 2026	327,901	3,049,881	15,240	110,690	-	238,047	309,916	4,051,675
Carrying amount								
At 31 March 2026	1,185,489	4,360,719	2,167	1,867	-	51,733	6,256	5,608,231

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (...CONT'D)

	Leasehold building S$	Leasehold warehouse S$	Computers S$	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings S$	Motor vehicles S$	Renovations S$	Plant and equipment S$	Total S$
Company								
2025								
Cost								
At 1 April 2024	1,513,390	7,410,600	27,656	110,743	359,055	279,209	357,253	10,057,906
Addition	-	-	1,499	-	-	6,390	9,387	17,276
Disposal	-	-	(13,436)	-	-	-	(9,818)	(23,254)
At 31 March 2025	1,513,390	7,410,600	15,719	110,743	359,055	285,599	356,822	10,051,928
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2024	277,455	2,558,625	27,656	99,236	143,621	226,099	353,981	3,686,673
Charge for the year	25,223	245,628	333	3,007	35,905	5,684	1,906	317,686
Disposal	-	-	(13,436)	-	-	-	(7,199)	(20,635)
At 31 March 2025	302,678	2,804,253	14,553	102,243	179,526	231,783	348,688	3,983,724
Carrying amount								
At 31 March 2025	1,210,712	4,606,347	1,166	8,500	179,529	53,816	8,134	6,068,204

Property, plant and equipment includes the company's right-of-use asset of nil (2025: S$179,529) relating to lease of motor vehicle, nil (2025: S$6,708) relating to lease of printer under office equipment, S$6,256 (2025: S$8,134) relating to lease of printer under plant and equipment.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (...CONT'D)

Property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2026 included motor vehicles and office equipment under finance lease obligations with carrying amount of nil and S$6,256 respectively (2025: S$179,529 and S$14,842 respectively). Leased amounts are pledged as security for the related lease liabilities (Note 11).

The leasehold building and warehouse with carrying amount of S$1,185,489 (2025: S$1,210,712) and S$4,306,719 (2025: S$4,606,347), respectively, are acquired under loans from a financial institution (Note 10) and the Company has pledged the leasehold building and warehouse with a financial institution along with personal guarantee from one of its directors to the amount of nil (2025: S$9,779,640).

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	Company	
	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Addition during the year	25,940	-
At end of the year	25,940	-

Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Percentage of ordinary shares held	
			2026	2025
			%	%
Electrosteel Vietnam Company Limited (1)	Vietnam	Sales and marketing activities (pre and post sales); for ductile iron pipes, fittings and valves	100	-

(1) Audited by Viet Dragon Auditing & Consulting Co., Ltd.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Trade payables:			
- Third parties	140,396	140,396	108,294
- Holding company	1,301,986	1,301,986	1,911,704
- GST payable	16,090	16,090	41,164
	1,458,472	1,458,472	2,061,162
Other payables:			
- Accruals	51,479	51,479	60,575
- Rental deposits received	36,000	36,000	36,000
- Other creditors	46,492	46,492	62,227
	1,592,443	1,592,443	2,219,964

Amount owing to a shareholder is unsecured, interest free and is repayable within the next twelve months.

Trade and other payables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are settled on 30 to 180 days (2025: 30 to 180 days) credit terms.

The Group and the Company's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Euro	80,055	80,055	104,697
Singapore dollars	1,512,388	1,512,388	2,115,267
	1,592,443	1,592,443	2,219,964

10. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Current:	400,252	346,447
Non – current:	2,954,676	3,364,546
	3,354,928	3,710,993
Minimum payment due	3,664,601	4,826,326
Less: finance interest	(309,673)	(1,115,333)
	3,354,928	3,710,933

i) Bank loan for leasehold building:

Loans from the bank are repayable within 240 months commencing October 2011. The bank loans carry an interest rate at 2.03% to 4.96% per annum (2025: 4.72% to 4.96% per annum).

ii) Bank loan for warehouse:

Loans from the bank are repayable within 240 months commencing August 2013. The bank loans carry an interest rate at 2.03% to 4.92% per annum (2025: 4.72% to 5.38% per annum)

The bank loans are secured as follows:

i) First Legal Mortgage (Open) was executed over the leasehold building and warehouse.

ii) The balance was secured by a personal guarantee amounting to nil (2025: S$9,779,640).

iii) Bank covenants

a) The banking facilities with the bank includes a covenant wherein so long as any sum remains or may be outstanding under the banking facilities, there shall be no direct or indirect change of control in the shareholding or management of the Group and the Company, as determined by the bank in its absolute discretion.

10. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (...CONT'D)

iii) Bank covenants (...cont'd)

a) In the event of a change, prior written consent from the bank shall be required and the bank shall be entitled to impose such terms and conditions as it deems fit, including the levying of a charge equivalent to the prepayment fee or such other amount as may be advised by the Bank.

b) The Group and the Company shall not declare or pay any dividend or other payment in respect of the Company share except with the prior written consent from the bank.

The Group and the Company's compliance with these covenants will be assessed during the bank's periodic review of the account.

Bank loans are denominated in Singapore dollar.

11. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Minimum lease payments due		
Not later than one year	4,268	40,440
Between second to fifth year inclusive	5,532	42,405
	9,800	82,845
Less: Future finance charges	(1,555)	(5,089)
Present value of lease liabilities	8,245	77,756
The present values of lease liabilities are analysed as follows:		
Not later than one year	3,642	37,588
Between second to fifth year inclusive	4,603	40,168
	8,245	77,756

The lease liabilities bear interest at a fixed rate ranging from 2.8% (2025: 2.8%) per annum. Lease liabilities are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The Group and the Company's obligation under lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset (Note 7).

At the end of the leasing period, the ownership of the motor vehicle and office equipment will transfer to the Company.

12. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Accelerated tax depreciation:		
At beginning of the year	10,227	56,182
Movement during the year – (Note 20)	317	(45,955)
At the end of the year	10,544	10,227

Deferred income tax liability comprises of the excess carrying amount of property, plant and equipment over the tax written down value.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	Company			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Number of ordinary shares		S$	S$
Issued				
At the beginning and end of the year	2,790,000	2,790,000	2,920,500	2,920,500

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares.

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

14. SALE OF GOODS

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Sale of pipes, valves and other fittings items	8,922,511	8,831,704	8,672,528

14. SALE OF GOODS (...CONT'D)

Nature of goods	The Group and the Company generates revenue from trading in ductile Iron, HDPE (High Density Poly-Ethylene), PPR (Poly-Propylene), PEX (Cross-linked Poly-Ethylene) pipes, fittings, valves and Manhole covers, Hubless Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings.
When revenue is recognised	Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied (i.e. at a point in time).
Significant payment terms	Payment is due within 30 to 180 days since the customer purchases the goods.

a) Significant changes in contract liabilities.

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
As at 1 April	-	12,630
Amount recognised as revenue	-	(12,630)
received in advance of performance and not recognised as revenue	(24,957)	-
As at 31 March	(24,957)	-

The contract liabilities represent the Group and the Company's obligation as part of the contractually sum that is billed in advances for services to be performed which it will be recognised over the period the promised services are transferred to the customer.

15. OTHER INCOME

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Government grant	2,000	2,000	3,987
Special employment credit	2,913	2,913	8,469
Rental income	225,203	225,203	216,000
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	471	471	-
Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange	804	804	(3,531)
Others	13,101	9,082	66,687
	244,492	240,473	291,612

16. PURCHASES CONSUMED

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Opening inventories	3,541,702	3,541,702	3,851,814
Purchases	5,672,951	5,668,941	5,874,592
Inwards charges	242,043	242,043	267,764
Closing inventories (Note 6)	(2,885,040)	(2,881,030)	(3,541,702)
	6,571,656	6,571,656	6,452,468

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Directors' remuneration and bonus	182,100	182,100	335,990
Directors' CPF contributions	18,022	18,022	23,148
Staff salaries and bonuses	661,020	654,465	704,984
Staff CPF contributions	89,853	89,853	97,185
Medical expenses	4,270	4,270	13,060
Staff welfare	14,677	14,677	17,672
	969,942	963,387	1,192,039

18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Bad debts written off	1,668	1,668	15,825
Bank charges	4,297	4,297	5,965
Consultancy fee	-	-	24,000
Commission	32,343	32,343	-
Entertainment	32,070	32,070	36,455
Freight outward expenses	151,184	151,184	146,180
General expenses	171,231	171,231	60,801
Insurance	87,596	87,596	76,758
Legal and professional fees	114,149	114,149	38,019
Loss allowance on trade receivables	1,958	1,958	-
Property tax	43,393	43,393	42,610
Rental expense	134,253	134,253	134,253
Store expenses	48,819	48,819	41,436
Subscription fees	14,654	14,654	14,420
Telephone	13,952	13,952	14,566
Transportation	47,505	47,505	39,482
Travelling expenses	23,908	23,908	10,127
Upkeep of motor vehicles	3,638	3,638	16,203
Utilities	11,913	11,913	16,788
Others	68,660	65,750	6,033
	1,007,191	1,004,281	739,921

19. FINANCE COST

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Interest on finance lease liabilities	1,581	1,581	4,265
Interest on bank loans	129,849	129,849	194,572
Others interest expenses	5,210	5,122	2,067
	136,640	136,552	200,904

20. INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFITS

	Group 2026 S$	Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Tax expense:			
Current year tax expense	74,592	57,484	48,341
Corporate income tax rebate	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)
Overprovision of prior year tax	(510)	(510)	(3,016)
Deferred tax expense (Note 12)	317	317	(45,955)
	36,399	19,291	(38,630)

	2026 S$	2026 S$	2025 S$
Profit before income tax	193,261	107,988	61,122
Income tax expense at applicable rate	32,854	18,357	10,391
Non-allowable items	(420)	(420)	65,541
Non-taxable income	59,079	59,079	(8,092)
Deferred income tax (Note 12)	317	317	(45,955)
Tax affect on utilised capital allowance	(2,107)	(2,107)	(841)
Tax exemption	(17,425)	(17,425)	(17,425)
Tax from different jurisdiction	2,611	-	-
Other allowed deduction	-	-	(1,233)
Corporate income tax rebate	(38,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)
Overprovision of prior year tax	(510)	(510)	(3,016)
	36,399	19,291	(38,630)

21. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments – where the Company is a lessee

The Group and the Company leases land from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying escalation terms and renewal rights. The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases with lease terms between 1 to 3 years contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities, which are due as follows:

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Operating lease recognised as an expense in the period:		
Leasing of land	134,253	134,253

At the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Company have the following commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases:

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Due within one year	123,313	123,313
Due within two to five years	10,276	10,276

21. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS (...CONT'D)

Operating lease commitments – where the Company is a lessor

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for the reporting period but not recognised as receivables are as follow:-

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Due within one year	129,600	129,600
Due within two to five years	226,800	356,400
	356,400	486,000

Operating lease commitment represents rental receivable from a third party to the Group and the Company for rental of warehouse space. The lease is negotiated for approximately 3 years term since January 2024.

22. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group and the Company had transactions with related parties on terms agreed between them with respect to the following during the financial year:

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Consultancy fees paid to a company in which one of the directors has interest	-	-	24,000
Expenses paid on behalf of related company	-	-	39,966
Purchases from a shareholder	-	3,423,574	5,135,147

22. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key management personnel compensation

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

The remuneration of key management personnel, mainly directors, during the financial year is as follows:

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Short term benefits	200,122	359,138

There are no other key management personnel apart from directors.

23. BANKING FACILITIES

The Group and the Company has obtained the following banking facilities from financial institutions:-

a) Documentary credit line
b) Trust receipts
c) Term bills
d) Overdraft
e) Exchange purchase (BEP)/export financing
f) Performance guarantee
g) Foreign exchange

The Group and the Company has the following held as securities with financial institution as follows:

a) Legal mortgage over 2 Kallang Avenue CT Hub #09-23 Singapore 339407 and 7 Second Chin Bee Road Singapore 618772.

b) Personal guarantee from one of the directors amounting to nil (2025: S$9,779,640).

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a) At the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Company has obtained bank guarantees as follows:

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Letter of guarantee	36,500	88,550

b) At the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Company has sales and purchases commitments as follows:

	Group	Company	
	2026 S$	2026 S$	2025 S$
Sales commitment	-	5,382,109	7,778,040
Purchase commitment	-	5,404,191	8,550,692

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Group and the Company's activities expose it to market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group and the Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group and the Company's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The majority of the Group and the Company's transactions are denominated in Singapore dollars and hence the Group and the Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(a) *Market risk (...cont'd)*

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates except for the loans and borrowings as disclosed in Note 10.

At 31 March 2026, if the estimated Singapore dollars' interest rate had increased by 0.5% (2025: 0.5%), with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Group and the company's net profit for the year would have been lower by approximately S$16,000 (2025: S$18,000) as a result of higher/lower interest expense on loans and borrowings and finance lease. The assumed movement in interest rate is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility as in prior years.

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group and the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Group and the Company are bank balances, trade and other receivables. For banks and financial institutions, deposits are placed with regulated banks which has A credit-ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, a credit-rating agency. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

As the Group and the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The significant trade receivables of the Group and the Company comprise 12 debtors (2025: 10 debtors) that collectively represented 80% (2025: 80%) of trade receivables.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(b) Credit risk (...cont'd)

The carrying amount of trade receivables represents the Group and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are subject to immaterial credit loss.

Based on assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections, and available press information, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement), these exposures are considered to have low risk credit risk. Therefore impairment on these balances has been measured on the 12 months expected credit loss basis, and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
By geographical area		
Singapore	2,267,921	2,427,574

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Group and the Company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. In the management of liquidity risk, the Group and the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group and the Company's operations and mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The shareholders also provide financial support to finance the Group's and the Company's operations as required.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (...cont'd)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and the Company can be required to pay.

The table represents interest and principal cash flows.

	Note	Group and Company 2026 S$	Company 2025 S$
Less than 1 year			
Trade and other payables	9	1,592,443	2,219,964
Loans and borrowings		468,858	474,160
Lease liabilities	11	3,642	37,588
		2,064,943	2,731,712
Within second to fifth years inclusive			
Loans and borrowings		1,875,433	1,917,462
Lease liabilities	11	4,603	40,168
		1,880,036	1,957,630
More than fifth years			
Loans and borrowings		1,320,310	2,434,704
		5,265,289	7,124,046

(d) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loan and borrowings current portion and finance lease liabilities approximate their fair values.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

(e) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the Group's and the Company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Financial assets, at amortised cost	3,078,605	2,985,534	2,818,265
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost	4,939,526	4,939,526	5,967,549

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Company has a commitment for a capital contribution to Electrosteel Vietnam Company Limited amounting to US$30,000.

27. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings. Capital includes share capital and retained profits of the Group.

Management monitors capital based on net debt and total capital. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities excluding current income tax liabilities, contract liabilities and deferred tax liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	Group	Company	
	2026	2026	2025
	S$	S$	S$
Net debt	4,345,846	4,354,849	5,642,126
Total equity	6,553,381	6,485,763	6,397,066
Total capital	10,899,227	10,840,612	12,039,192
Gearing ratio	0.40	0.40	0.47

27. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

The Group and the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's overall strategies for the financial years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

28. NEW STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to FRS 118: *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 January 2027
FRS119 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure*	1 January 2027

The Company has not applied those FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in the next financial year. The Group and the Company expects that the adoption of the above standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.