

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

(Company Registration No.: 202305750G)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2026**

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Mazleen Binte Syad Mohamed
Monicca Agarwaal

COMPANY SECRETARY

Patel Vrunda D/o Popatbhai

REGISTERED OFFICE

7500A Beach Road
#14-302 The Plaza
Singapore 199591

AUDITORS

EVEREST ASSURANCE PAC
7500A Beach Road
#14-302 The Plaza
Singapore 199591

BANKER

United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB)

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MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT *For the financial year ended 31 March 2026*

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the corporate member of the Company together with the audited financial statements of Marushika Technology Advisors Pte. Ltd., ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company 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.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Mazleen Binte Syad Mohamed
Monicca Agarwaal

3. 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 object 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.

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

<u>Name of Directors</u>	<u>Deemed interest</u>	
	<u>At the beginning of the financial year</u>	<u>At the end of the financial year</u>
Number of ordinary shares		
Ultimate Holding Company -		
Marushika Technology Limited		
Monicca Agarwaal	671,890	671,890

5. 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.

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

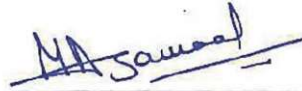
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, Messrs Everest Assurance PAC, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

The Board of Directors,



MONICCA AGARWAAL
Director



MAZLEEN BINTE SYAD MOHAMED
Director

Singapore,
28 July 2026

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Member of MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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 on 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 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.

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 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Patel Anand Rameschandra.

Singapore
28 July 2026


EVEREST ASSURANCE PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Note	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4	41,988	41,988
Cash and cash equivalents	5	17,445	55,307
		<u>59,433</u>	<u>97,295</u>
Total assets		<u>59,433</u>	<u>97,295</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	3,742	3,742
Retained earnings		6,138	16,020
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>9,880</u>	<u>19,762</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Income tax liabilities		1,869	3,301
Trade payables	7	20,443	56,591
Other payables	8	27,241	17,641
		<u>49,553</u>	<u>77,533</u>
Total liabilities		<u>49,553</u>	<u>77,533</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>59,433</u>	<u>97,295</u>

(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements)

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Note	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Administrative expenses		(9,882)	(18,221)
Loss before tax	9	(9,882)	(18,221)
Income tax expenses	10	-	-
Loss for the year		(9,882)	(18,221)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(9,882)	(18,221)

*(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form
an integral part of the financial statements)*

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance as on 31 March 2024	3,742	34,241	37,983
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,221)</u>	<u>(18,221)</u>
Balance as on 31 March 2025	3,742	16,020	19,762
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,882)</u>	<u>(9,882)</u>
Balance as on 31 March 2026	<u><u>3,742</u></u>	<u><u>6,138</u></u>	<u><u>9,880</u></u>

*(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form
an integral part of the financial statements)*

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax for the period	(9,882)	(18,221)
Adjustment for:		
Foreign exchange loss	204	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(9,678)	(18,221)
Movements in working capital		
Trade receivables	-	164,751
Other receivables	-	14,733
Trade payables	(36,281)	(145,441)
Other payables	9,600	13,977
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(36,359)	29,799
Income taxes paid	(1,503)	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(37,862)	29,799
 Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	 (37,862)	 29,799
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	55,307	25,508
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 5)	17,445	55,307

(The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements)

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is domiciled and incorporated as a private company limited by shares in the Republic of Singapore. The registered office address of the Company is 7500A Beach Road, #14-302 The Plaza, Singapore 199591.

The principal activities of the Company are those of information technology cybersecurity consultancy and other information technology and computer service activities.

The company is wholly-owned subsidiary of Marushika Technology Limited a company incorporated in the India, which is also the ultimate holding company.

There has been no change in the business activities of the Company since the end of the last financial period.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in United States Dollars has been rounded to the nearest Dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 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 Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial year beginning on 01 April 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

2.4 Foreign currencies

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

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

2.5 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

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

Equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, 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 Company's right to receive payments is established, except when 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.

For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

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.

Offset

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented on 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.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdraft that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in the period in which they are declared.

2.10 Revenue recognition

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

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

Sales of computer hardware and software

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of the goods sold. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Other income

Other income is recognised on accrual basis.

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

2.11 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

2.12 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.13 Provisions

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

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

2.14 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

(c) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax ("GST") except:

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

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

2.15 Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

- (i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - a) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - b) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following applies:
 - a) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i) above;
 - g) A person identified in (i)a) above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel or the entity (or of a parent of the entity): or
 - h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

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

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Retention Monies	41,988	41,988

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 0 - 60 days credit terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables are denominated in United States Dollars only.

Trade receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the end of the financial year is as follows:

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Not past due	41,988	41,988

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Cash at bank	17,445	55,307

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore Dollars only.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares 5,000 (2024: 5,000) Ordinary shares with no par value	3,742	3,742

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regards to residual assets of the Company.

7. TRADE PAYABLES

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Third party	20,443	56,591

Amounts in trade payables are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 75 to 100 days terms.

Trade payables are denominated in United States Dollars only.

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2026	2025
	US\$	US\$
Accruals	3,872	4,042
Third party	23,369	13,599
	<u>27,241</u>	<u>17,641</u>

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on an average of 0 days to 12 months.

Other payables are denominated in Singapore Dollars only.

9. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax is derived after charging the following:

	2026	2025
	US\$	US\$
Audit fee	3,872	4,108
Professional fee	2,468	3,978
Foreign exchange loss	<u>204</u>	<u>68</u>

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2026	2025
	US\$	US\$
<u>Income statement:</u>		
Current income tax - continuing operations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The current year income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following:

	2026	2025
	US\$	US\$
Accounting loss before tax	<u>(9,882)</u>	<u>(18,221)</u>
Income tax expense at statutory rate	(1,680)	(3,098)
Non-deductible expense	-	628
Effect of tax losses	<u>1,680</u>	<u>2,470</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

11. FAIR VALUES

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can assess at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. from prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risk occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the risk management process of the Company to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. The key financial risks of the Company include liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

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

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant financial difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive - forward looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the Company and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

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

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

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

31 March 2026	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
Trade receivables	4	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	41,988	-	41,988
					-	
31 March 2025	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
Trade receivables	4	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	41,988	-	41,988
					-	

Trade receivables (Note 1)

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

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

Other receivables (Note 2)

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches in maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. When required the Company borrows from its directors and shareholder.

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

2026	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	One year or less US\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Trade receivables	41,988	41,988	41,988
Cash and cash equivalents	17,445	17,445	17,445
	<u>59,433</u>	<u>59,433</u>	<u>59,433</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade payables	20,443	20,443	20,443
Other payables	23,369	23,369	23,369
	<u>43,812</u>	<u>43,812</u>	<u>43,812</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	<u>15,621</u>	<u>15,621</u>	<u>15,621</u>
2025	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	One year or less US\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Trade receivables	41,988	41,988	41,988
Cash and cash equivalents	55,307	55,307	55,307
	<u>97,295</u>	<u>97,295</u>	<u>97,295</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade payables	56,591	56,591	56,591
Other payables	13,599	13,599	13,599
	<u>70,190</u>	<u>70,190</u>	<u>70,190</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>27,105</u>	<u>27,105</u>	<u>27,105</u>

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any fixed-rate or variable-rate debt securities or borrowings. Short-term receivables and payables are not exposed to interest rate risk. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is presented for changes in interest rates.

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on commitments and cash flows from transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily Singapore Dollars (SGD). The Company buys and sells the goods in the same currency to hedge its foreign currency exposure. The Company does not hold cash denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company's currency exposure is as follows:

	2026 SGD US\$	2025 SGD US\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Other receivables	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17,445	55,307
	<u>17,445</u>	<u>55,307</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Other payables	(27,241)	(17,641)
Currency exposure	<u>(9,796)</u>	<u>37,666</u>

A 10% strengthening of United States Dollar against the foreign currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would decrease profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
<u>SGD</u>		
- strengthened 10%	(980)	3,767
- weakened 10%	<u>980</u>	<u>(3,767)</u>

A 10% weakening of United States Dollar against the above currencies would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

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

	2026 US\$	2025 US\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	41,988	41,988
Cash and cash equivalents	17,445	55,307
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>59,433</u>	<u>97,295</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables	20,443	56,591
Other payables	23,369	13,599
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>43,812</u>	<u>70,190</u>

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company consists of the issued share capital and retained earnings.

The objectives of the Company when managing capital are to safeguard the Company'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 Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings, redeem existing borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

15. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 28 July 2026.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARUSHIKA TECHNOLOGY ADVISORS PTE. LTD.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

		APPENDIX A	
		US\$	US\$
Revenue			-
Less:	<u>Administrative expenses:</u>		
	Audit fee	3,872	
	Bank charges	78	
	Corporate Service Fee	467	
	Fees and taxes	84	
	Foreign exchange loss	204	
	Nominee director fee	2,334	
	Professional fee	2,468	
	Printing and stationery	62	
	Postage and courier charges	33	
	Registered office address fee	280	(9,882)
Loss before tax			<u>(9,882)</u>
