ANNUAL REPORT 2026
Audited Financial Statements
And Other Financial Information

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.
(Registration No.: 200402543C)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

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

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of directors:

(a) the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at **31 March 2026** and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flow of the Company for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

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

2. DIRECTORS

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

Ramasamy Gounder Chellappan
Selvarasan Iniyan
Venkatagiri Chellappan Raghunath
Wong Yuk Hung

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 in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors		Shareholdings in which the directors are deem to have an interest	
Name of directors	As at 01/04/2025	As at 31/03/2026	As at 01/04/2025	As at 31/03/2026
The Company				
Swelect Energy Systems Pte. Ltd.				
(Ordinary shares of S$1.00 each)				
Ramasamy Gounder Chellappan	--	--	5,969,460	5,969,460
Selvarasan Iniyan	--	--	--	--
Venkatagiri Chellappan Raghunath	--	--	47,707	47,707
Wong Yuk Hung	--	--	--	--

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT - CONTINUED

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES - CONTINUED

Name of directors	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors		Shareholdings in which the directors are deem to have an interest	
	As at 01/04/2025	As at 31/03/2026	As at 01/04/2025	As at 31/03/2026
The Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company				
Swelect Energy Systems Limited (Ordinary shares of Rs10.00 each)				
Ramasamy Gounder Chellappan	7,397,860	7,397,860	7,397,860	7,397,860
Selvarasan Iniyan	--	--	--	--
Venkatagiri Chellappan Raghunath	58,515	58,515	58,515	58,515
Wong Yuk Hung	--	--	--	--
Subsidiary Company				
Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited (Ordinary shares of Rs10.00 each)				
Ramasamy Gounder Chellappan	--	--	--	--
Selvarasan Iniyan	--	--	--	--
Venkatagiri Chellappan Raghunath	10	10	10	10
Wong Yuk Hung	--	--	--	--

5. SHARE OPTIONS

During the financial year, no option was granted to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of an option granted to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no unissued shares under option as at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT – CONTINUED

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, Messrs. Wu Chiaw Ching & Company, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Ramasamy Gounder Chellappan
Director



Venkatagiri Chellappan Raghunath
Director

Singapore, 20 MAY 2026

WU CHIAW CHING & COMPANY
吳喬青特許會計師事務所
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore
Reg No. S87PF0299A

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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 financial 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 2 to 4.

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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 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 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 managements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

- 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 the 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 Wu Chiaw Ching.

Wu Chiaw Ching & Company
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 20 MAY 2026

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SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	887,950	898,512
Investment properties	4	3,630,589	3,672,805
Investment in subsidiary	5	2,117,880	2,337,660
Investment in joint venture	6	7,915	3,706
Total non-current assets		6,644,334	6,912,683
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	13,184,068	12,135,548
Cash and cash equivalents	8	9,639,191	9,306,243
Total current assets		22,823,259	21,441,791
Total assets		29,467,593	28,354,474
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	9	8,319,706	8,319,706
Assets revaluation reserve	10	2,566,340	2,566,340
Accumulated profits		6,031,885	5,942,299
Total equity		16,917,931	16,828,345
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	149,890	149,890
Total non-current liabilities		149,890	149,890
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	3,161,856	4,873,535
Bank borrowings	13	9,168,830	6,492,969
Income tax payables		69,086	9,735
Total current liabilities		12,399,772	11,376,239
Total liabilities		12,549,662	11,526,129
Total equity and liabilities		29,467,593	28,354,474

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

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.

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(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

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

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
Revenue	14	22,253,774	17,838,219
Cost of sales		(21,467,774)	(17,425,178)
Gross profits		786,000	413,041
Other operating income	15	483,094	488,250
Selling and distribution expenses		(351,432)	(176,377)
Administrative and other expenses		(313,394)	(270,627)
Finance costs	16	(451,104)	(445,919)
Profit before income tax	17	153,164	8,368
Income tax (expenses) / credit	18	(63,578)	1,948
Profit for the financial year		89,586	10,316
Other comprehensive income:-			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		89,586	10,316

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

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.

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

	Issued capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company			
	Share Capital US$	Assets Revaluation Reserve US$	Accumulated Profits US$	Total Equity US$
At 01 April 2024	8,319,706	2,566,340	5,931,983	16,818,029
Profit for the financial year	-	-	10,316	10,316
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	10,316	10,316
At 31 March 2025	8,319,706	2,566,340	5,942,299	16,828,345
Profit for the financial year	-	-	89,586	89,586
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	89,586	89,586
At 31 March 2026	8,319,706	2,566,340	6,031,885	16,917,931

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

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		153,164	8,368
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	11,301	11,534
Depreciation of investment properties	4	42,216	42,216
Interest income		(340,071)	(359,609)
Interest expenses	16	451,104	445,919
Loss on foreign exchange		219,749	60,032
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		537,463	208,460
Changes in working capital			
Trade and other receivables		(838,820)	(641,384)
Trade and other payables		(1,715,447)	(266,478)
Cash used in operations		(2,016,804)	(699,402)
Income tax (paid) / refund		(4,227)	4,255
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,021,031)	(695,147)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		340,071	359,609
Investment in joint venture		(3,958)	(3,706)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(739)	(3,773)
Net cash generated from investing activities		335,374	352,130
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Fixed deposit pledged		(344,390)	(359,165)
Interest paid	16	(451,104)	(445,919)
Non-trade amounts due from directors		-	7,431
Non-trade amounts due to directors		3,768	-
Non-trade amounts due from joint venture		(209,920)	(25,946)
Proceeds from financing under trust receipts		2,675,861	1,165,577
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,674,215	341,978
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent		(11,442)	(1,039)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the financial year		23,399	24,438
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	8	11,957	23,399

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

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

1. DOMICILE AND ACTIVITIES

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD. (the "Company") is a limited liability private company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office and principal place of business at 2 Kallang Pudding Road, #02-12 Mactech Building, Singapore 349307.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on engineering services in clean energy systems (E.g. Solar Photovoltaics) and generation of electricity by other sources and the business of import and export of electronic appliances.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS LIMITED., a company incorporated in India which is also its immediate and ultimate holding company.

The principal activity of the subsidiary is disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

As the Company meets the exemption criteria in FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements, it does not need to prepare consolidated financial statements and it only presents the Company's separate financial statements. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS LIMITED, which has a registered office at "SWELECT HOUSE", No 5, Sir P.S.Sivasamy Salai, Mylapore, Chenni – 600 004, India.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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.

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in United States Dollar unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Adoption of new and revised FRSs effective for current financial year

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 revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 April 2025:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchanges Rates: *Lack of Exchangeability*	01 January 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(c) New and revised FRSs issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchanges Rates: *Lack of Exchangeability*	01 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107: Financial Instruments: Discourses: *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* and *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*	01 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	01 January 2026
FRS 118: *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	01 January 2027
FRS 119: *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures*	01 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*	To be determined

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

(d) Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiary is entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

Investment in subsidiary in the statement of financial position is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of such investment, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(e) Investment in joint venture

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Company has joint control, whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are recognised initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(e) Investment in joint venture - continued

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit /(loss) of joint venture' in the Company's statement of comprehensive income.

When the Company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, together with any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Company has an obligation to fund the investee's operations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Upon loss of significant influence over the joint control over the joint venture, the Company measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

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 rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. 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.

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

(g) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

There was no material judgement made by management in the process of applying the company accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(g) Use of estimates and judgements - continued

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position, that 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) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the rates of depreciation of these property, plant and equipment to be within 1% to 33 1/3%. These are common life expectancies applied in the similar industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets; therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment at the statement of financial position is disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

(ii) Useful lives of investment properties

The revaluated cost of investment properties is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the investment properties' useful lives. The useful lives of these investment properties are infinite but management estimates the rates of depreciation of these investment properties to be 1%. These are common life expectancies applied in the similar industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets; therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Company's investment properties at the statement of financial position date is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

(iii) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company use provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables. The provision rates are based on internal credit ratings for each grouping of debtors that have similar credit risk characteristics. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable, and available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, certain material balances of other trade receivables and those credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually. The carrying amounts of the Company's receivables at the statement of financial position are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(iv) Income taxes

The Company has exposure to income taxes in Singapore. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises 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 and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amounts of the Company's income tax payables and deferred tax liabilities at the statement of financial position are US$69,086 (2025: US$9,735) and US$149,890 (2025: US$149,890) respectively.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(g) Use of estimates and judgements - continued

Key sources of estimation uncertainty - continued

(v) Fair value of investment properties

The fair value of the investment properties was based on directors' valuation. In determining the fair value, directors have exercised their judgement and satisfied that the fair value reflected current market conditions. The fair value of investment properties of the Company as at the statement of financial position date are US$5,363,088 (2025: US$5,252,860)

(vi) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement 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.

(h) Joint Ventures

Joint ventures are entities in which the Company and its joint venturers have joint control and rights to the net assets of the investees.

The Company's investment in joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method from the date the Company obtains joint control over the entities until the date such joint control ceases. Unrealised gains on transactions with joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless they relate to impairment of the assets transferred. Adjustments are made to align the accounting policies of the joint ventures to those of the Company.

Under the equity method, the Company's investment in joint ventures is carried in the balance sheet at cost (including goodwill on acquisition), plus post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of net assets of the joint ventures, less allowance for impairment, if any, determined on an individual basis. The Company recognises its share of the results of operations and changes in other comprehensive income of the joint ventures in the income statement and in equity respectively. Where the share of losses of the joint venture exceeds the Company's interest in the joint venture, such excess is not recognised in the income statement.

Upon loss of the joint control over the joint ventures, any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement and the related share of reserves is accounted for in the same manner as if the joint ventures have directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities. Any retained investment is measured at its fair value.

Investment in joint ventures is stated at cost less allowance for impairment, if any, determined on an individual basis.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing cost. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

Freehold properties are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value of the land and buildings at the date of statement of financial position.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, in which case the increase is recognised in the other comprehensive income. A revaluation deficit is recognised in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset carried in the asset revaluation reserve.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(i) Property, plant and equipment - continued

(iii) Depreciation - continued

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Freehold properties	1%
Computer equipment	33 1/3%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Office equipment	20%

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

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

(j) Investment properties

Investment properties are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of the business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purpose.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over the investment properties' useful lives. The useful lives of the investment properties are infinite but management estimates the rates of depreciation of the investment properties to be 1%. No depreciation is provided for investment properties under construction.

Investment properties are subject to renovations or improvements at regular intervals. The cost of major renovations and improvements is capitalised and the carrying amounts of the replaced components are recognised in profit or loss. The cost of maintenance, repairs and minor improvements is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposal of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(j) Investment properties - continued

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sell.

(k) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Trade receivables are measured at amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised 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

Investment in 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 instrument are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and FVPL. The Company only has debt instrument at amortised cost.

(i) Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for 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 recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(k) Financial instruments - continued

a) Financial assets - continued

Subsequent measurement - continued

Investment in debt instruments - continued

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortisation cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt-instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Investment in equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as FVPL with changes in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period which the changes arise and presented in "other gains or losses", except for those equity instrument that is not held for trading. The Company may elect to recognise changes in fair value of equity instruments not held for trading in other comprehensive income and classified as FVOCI which are presented as "fair value gains or losses". Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

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 the other comprehensive income for debt instrument is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(k) Financial instruments - continued

b) Financial liabilities - continued

Initial recognition and measurement - continued

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

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 liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when 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.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position, when and only when, there is currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(l) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised costs;
- contract assets; and
- lease receivables.

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

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(l) Impairment - continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets - continued

Simplified approach

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

General approach

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

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held).

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

The Company considers a FGC to be in default when the debtor of the loan is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the creditor and the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(l) Impairment - continued

(i) Non-derivative financial assets and contract assets - continued

Measurement of ECLs

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

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

For debt investments at FVOCI, loss allowances are charged to profit or loss and recognised in OCI.

Loss allowances for FGC are recognised as a financial liability to the extent that they exceed the initial carrying amount of the FGC less the cumulated income recognised.

Write-off

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(l) Impairment - continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

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

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subjected to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, pledged deposits are excluded.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(o) Share capital

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

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) 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 under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Finance income and finance costs

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

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

(r) Revenue

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

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised service to customer, which is when the customer obtains control of 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.

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The goods are often sold with a right of return and with retrospective volume rebates based on the aggregate sales over a period of time.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

(r) Revenue - continued

(ii) Rental income

Revenue from rental is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised on a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(s) Government grants

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

(t) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold property US$	Computer equipments US$	Furniture and fittings US$	Office equipment US$	Total US$
At cost or valuation					
At 01 April 2024	1,029,269	2,762	102,809	5,505	1,140,345
Additions	--	1,300	666	1,807	3,773
At 31 March 2025	1,029,269	4,062	103,475	7,312	1,144,118
Additions	--	739	--	--	739
At 31 March 2026	1,029,269	4,801	103,475	7,312	1,144,857
Comprising					
- At cost	--	4,801	103,475	7,312	115,588
- At valuation	1,029,269	--	--	--	1,029,269
	1,029,269	4,801	103,475	7,312	1,144,857
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 April 2024	123,512	2,762	102,732	5,066	234,072
Depreciation	10,293	349	179	713	11,534
At 31 March 2025	133,805	3,111	102,911	5,779	245,606
Depreciation	10,293	514	133	361	11,301
At 31 March 2026	144,098	3,625	103,044	6,140	256,907
Carrying amount					
At 01 April 2024	905,757	--	77	439	906,273
At 31 March 2025	895,464	951	564	1,533	898,512
At 31 March 2026	885,171	1,176	431	1,172	887,950

If the freehold property was measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Freehold properties		
- At cost	527,549	527,549
- Accumulated depreciation	(96,237)	(90,962)
	431,312	436,587

The freehold properties were revalued as at 24 April 2013 and 25 April 2013 by Dennis Wee Realty Pte Ltd, independent valuers, on an open market value. This valuation performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, adjusted for any difference in the nature, location or condition of specific property.

Assets pledged as security

As at the date of statement of financial position, the Company's freehold property with carrying amounts of US$885,171 (2025: US$895,464) which are mortgaged to financial institutions to secure the Company's banking facility as set out in Note 13.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - CONTINUED

During the financial year, the Company acquired property, plant and equipment by the way of:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash payments	739	3,773

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Total US$
Valuation	
At 01 April 2024	4,221,615
Additions	--
At 31 March 2025	4,221,615
Additions	--
At 31 March 2026	4,221,615
Accumulated depreciation	
At 01 April 2024	506,594
Depreciation	42,216
At 31 March 2025	548,810
Depreciation	42,216
At 31 March 2026	591,026
Carrying amount	
At 01 April 2024	3,715,021
At 31 March 2025	3,672,805
At 31 March 2026	3,630,589

The freehold properties were revalued as at 24 April 2013 and 25 April 2013 by Dennis Wee Realty Pte Ltd, independent valuers, on an open market value. This valuation performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, adjusted for any difference in the nature, location or condition of specific property.

Assets pledged as security

As at the date of statement of financial position, the Company's freehold properties with carrying amounts of US$3,630,589 (2025: US$3,672,805) which are mortgaged to financial institutions to secure the Company's banking facility as set out in Note 13.

Investment properties are held for long-term rental yields and treated as long-term investments. The fair value of investment properties at the date of statement of financial position are based on directors' valuation. In determining the fair value, the directors have exercised their judgment and are satisfied that the fair value reflected current market condition which is under level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy. The fair value of investment properties of the Company as at the statement of financial position date are US$5,363,088 (2025: US$5,252,860).

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES - CONTINUED

A detail of investment properties as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Location	Description	Existing use	Tenure	Land area (Sqm)
2 Kallang Pudding Road, #02-09, Mactech Building, Singapore 349307	Warehouse	Rental	Freehold	298
2 Kallang Pudding Road, #02-14, Mactech Building, Singapore 349307	Warehouse	Rental	Freehold	150
8 Kitchener Link, #25-14, City Square Residences, Singapore 207226	Residential	Rental	Freehold	113

The investment properties were leased to non-related party and related party under operating leases.

The following amounts are recognised in profit and loss:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Rental income	129,829	123,890
Direct operating expenses arising from:		
- Investment property that generate rental income	31,017	23,492

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Unquoted equity investment, at cost	2,117,880	2,337,660

Details of unquoted equity investment in subsidiary is as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ business	Effective percentage of equity held 2026 %	2025 %
Held by the Company				
Swelect HHV Solar Photovoltaics Private Limited	Maintenance for solar power plant and generation and sales of solar power	India	99.9	99.9

Audited by Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP.

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Unquoted equity investment, at cost	7,915	3,706

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES - CONTINUED

Details of the joint ventures are as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ business	Effective percentage of equity held	
			2026	2025
			%	%
Held by the Company				
AV SW Green Energies Pte. Ltd.#	Generation of electricity by other sources and engineering design and consultancy service in energy management and clean energy systems	Singapore	50	50
Galaxywatt Pte. Ltd.*	Generation of electricity by other sources and engineering design and consultancy service in energy management and clean energy systems	Singapore	50	--
Swelect Fortify Pte. Ltd.**	Engineering design and consultancy service in energy management and clean energy systems and manufacture of other electronic components and board N.E.C.	Singapore	50	--

 # - Audited by Acuris Assurance PAC (2025: Exempted from audit as company was dormant).
** - Exempted from audit in financial year 2026 as company was dormant during the financial year.*
*** - Incorporated on 18/03/2026 and the first set of audited financial statement will be ended on 31/03/2027.*

The investment in the joint venture is accounted for using the fair value method in accordance with FRS 28: *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, as the Company qualifies for an exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with FRS 110: *Consolidated Financial Statements.*

Summarised of financial information

The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the joint venture and not the Company's share of those amounts. These figures have been adjusted, where necessary, to align with the accounting policies of the Company.

AV SW Green Energies Pte. Ltd.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	232,250	13,871
Non-current assets	3,033	1,975
Total assets	235,283	15,846
Current liabilities	(470,164)	(66,473)
Total liabilities	(470,164)	(66,473)
Net (liabilities) / assets	(234,881)	(50,627)

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES - CONTINUED

Summarised of financial information - continued

AV SW Green Energies Pte. Ltd.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Summarised statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Revenue	--	--
Other operating income	2,890	--
Other operating expense	(185,571)	--
(Loss) / profit after tax	(182,681)	(58,121)
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation difference	(1,824)	(225)
Total comprehensive income	(184,505)	(58,346)

Galaxywatt Pte. Ltd.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	7,744	--
Total assets	7,744	--
Current liabilities	(9,744)	--
Total liabilities	(9,744)	--
Net (liabilities) / assets	(2,000)	--
Summarised statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Revenue	--	--
Other operating expense	(9,760)	--
(Loss) / profit after tax	(9,760)	--
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation difference	(30)	--
Total comprehensive income	(9,790)	--

Swelect Fortify Pte Ltd.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	2	--
Total assets	2	--
Current liabilities	(2,354)	--
Total liabilities	(2,354)	--
Net (liabilities) / assets	(2,352)	--

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES - CONTINUED

Summarised of financial information - continued

Swelect Fortify Pte Ltd.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Summarised statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Revenue	--	--
Other operating expense	(2,358)	--
(Loss) / profit after tax	(2,358)	--
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation difference	4	--
Total comprehensive income	(2,354)	--

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Trade receivables		
- third parties	8,346	10,382
- subsidiary	777,796	11,196,964
- immediate holding company	11,990,923	773,243
	12,777,065	11,980,589
Advance payment to suppliers	159,900	117,612
Amounts due from directors	2,120	2,340
Amounts due from joint ventures	235,866	25,946
Deposits	406	352
Other receivable	8,711	8,709
	13,184,068	12,135,548

The amounts due from directors, joint ventures and other receivables are non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and the Company's normal trade credit term is 120 days (2025: 120 days). Other credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Reconciliation to the statement of the financial position and the statements of cash flows. The table below details changes in the Company's assets arising from financing activities:

	Amounts due from joint venture US$	Amounts due from directors US$
2026		
Beginning of the financial year	25,946	2.340
Additions	209,920	--
Repayments	--	--
Exchange difference	--	(220)
End of the financial year	235,866	2,120

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash at bank and in hand	11,957	23,399
Fixed deposits and insurance policy	9,627,234	9,282,844
Cash and cash equivalents	9,639,191	9,306,243
Fixed deposits and insurance policy pledged	(9,627,234)	(9,282,844)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	11,957	23,399

Fixed deposit denominated in United States dollar were placed with reputable bank and mature within 6 months (2025: 6 months) from financial year end which bear interest at an effective interest rate ranging from 3.30% to 3.4% (2025: 4.20%) per annum and amounting to US$8,943,085 (2025: US$8,613,096) were pledged to financial institution for banking facilities as set out in Note 13.

Insurance policy denominated in United States dollar which bear interest at an effective interest rate at 3.65% (2025: 3.65%) per annum and amounting to US$523,541 (2025: US$514,965) were pledged to financial institution for banking facilities as set out in Note 13.

Fixed deposit denominated in Singapore dollar were placed with reputable bank and mature within 3 months (2025: 3 months) from financial year end which bear interest at an effective interest rate at 0.77% (2025: 1.05%) per annum and amounting to US$160,608 (2025: US$154,783) were pledged to financial institution for banking facilities as set out in Note 13.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026		2025	
	No of shares	US$	No of shares	US$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
Beginning of the financial year	12,232,500	8,319,706	12,232,500	8,319,706
End of the financial year	12,232,500	8,319,706	12,232,500	8,319,706

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company without restrictions. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. The ordinary shares have no par value.

10. ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Beginning of the financial year	2,566,340	2,566,340
End of the financial year	2,566,340	2,566,340

Assets revaluation reserve is non-distributable.

11. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Beginning of the financial year	149,890	149,890
End of the financial year	149,890	149,890
Deferred tax liabilities		
Excess of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	149,890	149,890

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Trade payables		
- third parties	2,993,247	4,764,211
Accrual expenses	114,140	58,780
Amounts due to directors	3,768	--
Deposit payables	9,259	9,059
GST payables	962	1,005
Provision for warranties	40,480	40,480
	3,161,856	4,873,535

The amounts due to directors are non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The Company's normal trade credit term is ranging from 30 to 120 days (2025: 30 to 120 days).

Reconciliation to the statement of the financial position and the statements of cash flows. The table below details changes in the Company's assets arising from financing activities:

	Amounts due to directors US$
2026	
Beginning of the financial year	--
Additions	3,768
Repayments	--
End of the financial year	3,768

13. BANK BORROWINGS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Current		
Trust receipts	9,168,830	6,492,969

13. BANK BORROWINGS - CONTINUED

The bank facilities are secured by:

a) the Company's fixed deposits placed with the bank and insurance policy,

b) personal joint and several guarantees executed by the Company's directors; and

c) mortgage of Company's freehold properties at:
   i) 2 Kallang Pudding Road, #02-09, #02-12 and #02-14 Mactech Building, Singapore 349307;
   ii) 8 Kitchener Link #25-14, City Square Residences, Singapore 207226

The effective interest rate implicit in the trust receipts are approximately ranging from 4.73% to 5.11% (2025: 5.39% to 5.61%) per annum.

Reconciliation to the statement of the financial position and the statements of cash flows. The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Bank borrowings US$
2026	
Beginning of the financial year	6,492,969
Additions	23,007,317
Repayments	(20,331,456)
End the financial year	9,168,830

14. REVENUE

	2026 US$	2025 US$
At a point in time		
Revenue from sales of goods	22,249,886	17,838,219
Service income	3,888	--
	22,253,774	17,838,219

15. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Government grants	2,039	1,198
Interest income	340,071	359,609
Rental income	140,984	127,443
	483,094	488,250

16. FINANCE COSTS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Trust receipts interest	451,104	445,919

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

17. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2026 US$	2025 US$
The following items have been included in arriving at profit before income tax:		
Bank charges	97,807	71,468
Loss on foreign exchange	226,692	59,880
MCST management fee	21,755	20,235
Employee benefits		
- Salaries, bonus and other costs	209,749	197,742
- Central Provident Fund and other pension costs	12,111	11,271

18. INCOME TAX EXPENSES / (CREDIT)

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Current tax expenses / (credit)		
Current financial year	59,760	9,735
Adjustment for prior financial year	3,818	(11,683)
Deferred taxation	--	--
	63,578	(1,948)

A reconciliation between the tax expenses / (credit) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the financial year ended 31 March was as follows:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before income tax	153,164	8,368
Tax calculated using Singapore tax rate at 17% (2025: 17%)	26,038	1,422
Adjustment for prior financial year	3,818	(11,683)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	47,475	19,113
Income not subject to tax	(260)	--
Statutory income exemption	(13,539)	(10,370)
Others	46	(430)
	63,578	(1,948)

19. COMMITMENTS

Operating Lease Commitments

Lease as lessor

Non-cancellable operating lease receivables are as follows:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Receivables:		
Not later than one year	53,103	58,716
Later than one year but not later than five years	30,054	32,569
	83,157	91,285

20. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In additional to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions took place between the Company and the related parties at the terms agreed between the parties:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Sales		
- Immediate holding company	--	(585,504)
- Subsidiary	(22,249,886)	(17,252,715)
Service income		
- Immediate holding company	(3,888)	--
Directors		
- Rental income received	(61,583)	(62,729)
Joint venture		
- Rental income received	(11,155)	(3,553)

Key management personnel compensation

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

Compensation payable to key management personnel comprised:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Short - term employee benefits	120,851	116,497

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

Risk Management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty fails to settle its financial and contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and debt investment.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets represent the Company's maximum exposures to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company do not hold any collateral in respect of their financial assets.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The Company has policies in place to ensure sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors their balances on ongoing basis.

The Company believes that no impairment allowance was necessary in respect of its trade and other receivables based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of the underlying customers' credit quality.

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) based on allowance matrix. The allowance matrix is estimated based on historical credit losses rates and the past due status of the customers, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current and forward looking factors affecting the customers' ability to repay the receivables. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the allowance matrix. Trade receivables are substantially from companies with a good collection track record with the Company and hence the loss allowance, computed based on the allowance matrix, is negligible to the Company.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss (ECL) for trade receivables:

	2026			2025		
	Carrying amounts US$	Loss allowance US$	ECL rate %	Carrying amounts US$	Loss allowance US$	ECL rate %
Not past due	6,605,322	--	0.00	9,157,464	--	0.00
Past due 121 to 240 days	5,323,028	--	0.00	1,978,963	--	0.00
Past due 241 to 360 days	--	--	0.00	27,505	--	0.00
Past due more than 361 days	848,715	--	0.00	816,657	--	0.00
	12,777,065	--		11,980,589	--	

Based on historical default rate, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivable not past due or past due. These receivables are mainly arising by customers that have a good record with the Company.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

Credit risk - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents have been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the credit worthiness of the bank counterparties. The amount of allowance is negligible.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and fixed deposits which are placed with banks which are regulated.

Other receivables and deposits

Impairment on other receivables and deposits have been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The other receivables and deposits are considers that to have low credit risk as there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the other receivables and deposits since initial recognition. The amount of the allowance is negligible.

Liquidity risk

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

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the statement of financial position based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		Contractual undiscounted cash flows	
	Carrying amount	Total	Within 1 year
	US$	US$	US$
2026			
Trade and other payables	3,161,856	3,161,856	3,161,856
Bank borrowings	9,168,830	9,168,830	9,168,830
	12,330,686	12,330,686	12,330,686
2025			
Trade and other payables	4,873,535	4,873,535	4,873,535
Bank borrowings	6,492,969	6,492,969	6,492,969
	11,366,504	11,366,504	11,366,504

Market risk

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their borrowing. The preferred management of interest rate risk exposure in debt obligations is to fix low interest.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Company.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency is as follow:-

	India Rupee US$	Pound Sterling US$	Singapore Dollar US$
2026			
Trade and other receivables	2,120	30,720	236,274
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	168,817
Trade and other payables	--	--	(24,507)
	2,120	30,720	308,584
2025			
Trade and other receivables	2,340	30,055	2,388
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	174,872
Trade and other payables	--	--	(19,054)
	2,340	30,055	158,206

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2025: 10%) strengthening of United States dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase / (decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Profit or loss		
India Rupee	212	234
Pound Sterling	3,072	3,006
Singapore dollar	38,058	15,821
	41,342	19,061

A 10% (2025: 10%) weakening of United States dollar against the above currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

22. 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:

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	7	12,777,065	11,980,589
Other receivables	7	407,003	154,959
Cash and cash equivalents	8	9,639,191	9,306,243
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost		22,823,259	21,441,791
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade payables	12	2,993,247	4,764,211
Other payables	12	168,609	109,324
Bank borrowings	13	9,168,830	6,492,969
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		12,330,686	11,366,504

23. FINANCIAL VALUES OF FINANICAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values measurement

The fair value information presented represents the Company's best estimate of those values and may be subject to certain assumption and limitations. The methodologies and assumptions used in the estimation of fair values depend on the terms and characteristics of the various instruments.

The following table presents assets measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy.

a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (Level 1);

b) inputs other than quoted prices included with level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

c) inputs for asset that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)(Level 3)

The non-financial assets not carried at fair value but for which fair value are disclosed by level of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$
2026			
Investment properties	--	--	5,363,088
2025			
Investment properties	--	--	5,252,860

23. FINANCIAL VALUES OF FINANICAL INSTRUMENTS - CONTINUED

Fair values measurement - continued

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

The fair value disclosure of investment property was estimated by directors and was arrived at using the Sales Comparison Method whereby sales prices of comparable properties in similar locations are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size and estimated by directors. The resulting fair values of investment property are considered Level 3 recurring fair value measurements.

There have been no changes in the valuation techniques of investment property during the financial year.

24. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The fair values of non-derivative financial liabilities which are determined for disclosure purpose are calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

Other non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

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

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The capital structure of the Company included of share capital and accumulated profits. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the financial year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2026

26. 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 the same date as per statement by directors on page 4.

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.

(Registration No: 200402543C)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Revenue	22,253,774	17,838,219
Less: Cost of sales		
Purchases	21,467,774	17,425,178
	21,467,774	17,425,178
Gross profit	786,000	413,041
Add: Other operating income		
Government grants	2,039	1,198
Interest income	340,071	359,609
Rental income	140,984	127,443
	483,094	488,250
	1,269,094	901,291
Less: Selling and distribution expenses	(351,432)	(176,377)
Less: Administrative expenses	(310,331)	(267,904)
Less: Other operating expenses	(3,063)	(2,723)
Less: Finance costs	(451,104)	(445,919)
Profit before income tax	153,164	8,368

SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS PTE. LTD.

(Registration No: 200402543C)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DETAILED OPERATING EXPENSES SCHEDULE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Selling and distribution expenses		
Advertising and promotion	3,888	-
Directors' remuneration	120,851	116,497
Loss on foreign exchange	226,692	59,880
	351,432	176,377
Administrative expenses		
Auditors' remuneration	9,884	8,373
Bank charges	97,807	71,468
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,301	11,534
Depreciation of investment properties	42,216	42,216
Insurance	1,797	899
MCST management fee	21,755	20,235
Medical expenses	467	191
Professional fee	3,215	2,279
Property tax	13,860	12,798
Salaries, CPF and SDL	101,009	92,516
Secretarial fee	625	588
Subscription fee	935	882
Telecommunication	1,208	1,355
Transport and travelling expenses	223	148
Upkeep of office	2,579	1,062
Utilities	1,450	1,360
	310,331	267,904
Other operating expenses		
General expenses	2,472	2,384
Printing, stationery and postages	591	339
	3,063	2,723
Finance costs		
Trust receipts interest	451,104	445,919
	451,104	445,919
Total operating expenses	1,115,930	892,923