JM Financial Singapore Pte. Ltd.
Annual Report 2024-25

JM FINANCIAL

POWERED BY PURPOSE

General information

Directors

Mr. Edouard Merette

Mr. Vishal Kampani

Mr. Sameer Kaul

Company Secretary

Ms. Siti Halimah Binte Taib

Auditor

BDO LLP

Bankers

DBS Bank

12 Marina Boulevard,

Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3,

Singapore 018982

State Bank of India, Singapore Branch

135 Cecil Street, #01-00

Singapore 069536

Registered Office

18 Cross Street #14-01

Cross Street Exchange

Singapore 048423

Place of Business

16 Raffles Quay,

#20-01 Hong Leong Building

Singapore 048581

Directors' Statement

The Directors of JM Financial Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the Company) present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

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 2025 and 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 of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Mr. Edouard Merette

Mr. Vishal Kampani

Mr. Sameer Kaul

3. Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

4. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share or debentures of the Company or its related corporations as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act), except as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in the name of the director		Shareholdings in which the directors are deemed to have an interest	
	interests are held	At end of financial year	At beginning of financial year	At end of financial year
JM Financial Limited (ultimate holding company)				
(No. of shares) Mr. Vishal Kampani	13,000,000 equity shares of face value INR 1/- each	13,000,000 equity shares of face value INR 1/- each	–	–

5. Directors' receipt and entitlement to contractual benefits

Since the beginning of the financial year, no director has received or became entitled to receive a benefit, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or within a firm of which he is a member, or with a Company in which he has a substantial financial interest except for salaries, bonuses and other benefits as disclosed in the financial statements.

Certain directors received remuneration from related corporations in their capacity as directors and/or executives of those related corporations.

6. Share options

(a) Options to take up unissued shares

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company was granted.

(b) Options exercised

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

(c) Unissued shares under option

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

7. Independent auditors

The independent auditor, BDO LLP, has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

8. Acknowledgements

The Directors wish to express their appreciation for the support and co-operation extended by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, the Company's clients and its stakeholders. The Directors also take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation for the contribution and hard work of the employees across all levels.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-
Vishal Kampani	**Sameer Kaul**
Director	Director

28 April 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Shareholders of
JM Financial Singapore Pte. Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JM Financial Singapore Pte Ltd (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of 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 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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.

Sd/-

BDO LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
28 April 2025

Statement of Financial Position

as at March 31, 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	19,866	1,385
Right-of-use assets	5	241,312	82,025
Other receivables	6	29,370	530
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,052,410	2,855
		1,342,958	**86,795**
Current assets			
Other receivables	6	269,307	337,811
Amount due from related company	6	439,072	94,808
Cash and cash equivalents	8	66,537	1,304,067
		774,916	**1,736,686**
Total Assets		**2,117,874**	**1,823,481**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9	8,820,000	8,820,000
Accumulated losses		(7,526,164)	(7,223,195)
Total equity		**1,293,836**	**1,596,805**
Non-current Liability			
Lease liabilities	11	138,659	-
		138,659	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	10	581,100	141,831
Lease liabilities	11	104,279	84,845
Total Current Liabilities		**685,379**	226,676
Total Liabilities		**824,038**	**226,676**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,117,874**	**1,823,481**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements			

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
REVENUE	12	1,695,003	1,542,672
Other income	13	47,339	34,228
Employee benefits expenses	14	(1,497,793)	(699,179)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(4,024)	(1,380)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	5	(108,839)	(109,356)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	11	(5,528)	(7,905)
Other operating expenses	15	(429,127)	(163,427)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		**(302,969)**	**595,653**
Income tax expense	16	-	(18,636)
(Loss)/Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		**(302,969)**	**577,017**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Ordinary share capital $	Preference share capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2024	**6,720,000**	**2,100,000**	**(7,223,195)**	**1,596,805**
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	(302,969)	(302,969)
Balance at 31 March 2025	**6,720,000**	**2,100,000**	**(7,526,164)**	**1,293,836**
Balance at 1 April 2023	**6,720,000**	**2,100,000**	**(7,800,212)**	**1,019,788**
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**-**	**577,017**	**577,017**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**6,720,000**	**2,100,000**	**(7,223,195)**	**1,596,805**

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

Statement of Cash Flow

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Operating Activities			
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(302,969)	595,653
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	13	15,497	7,656
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	4,024	1,380
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5	108,839	109,356
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	11	5,528	7,905
Operating cash flow before movements in working capital		(169,081)	721,950
Amount due from related company		(344,264)	(54,955)
Other receivables		39,664	146,590
Other payables		439,269	307
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(34,412)	813,892
Interest income received		(15,497)	(7,656)
Withholding tax paid		-	(18,636)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		**(49,909)**	**787,600**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(22,505)	-
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	(1,842,139)	(135)
Proceeds from sale of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	7	792,584	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,072,060)**	**(135)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	11	(110,033)	(107,829)
Repayment of interest portion of lease liabilities	11	(5,528)	(7,905)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(115,561)**	**(115,734)**
Net change in cash and bank equivalents		(1,237,530)	671,731
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,304,067	632,336
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	**66,537**	**1,304,067**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.			

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

1. General

JM Financial Singapore Pte Ltd (the Company) (Registration Number 201108824D) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its principal place of business at 16 Raffles Quay, #20-01 Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581 and registered office situated at 18 Cross Street #14-01, Cross Street Exchange, Singapore 048423.

The principal activity of the Company is provision of fund management and financial advisory services to accredited and institutional ("A/I") investors. In addition to the activity of Fund Management, the Company has added the activity of Dealing in Capital Markets Products to its CMS Licence with effect from 24 Feb 2025.

The Company's immediate holding company is JM Financial Overseas Holding Pvt. Ltd., incorporated in Mauritius. The Company's ultimate holding company is JM Financial Ltd., incorporated in India. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the JM Financial Ltd Group.

2. Summary of material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. All accounting policies have been consistently applied to the current financial year and comparative period, unless otherwise stated.

Where an accounting policy information is not disclosed in the financial statements, it is considered as not material and mainly standardised accounting requirements. The accounting policy information that are material and necessary for the understanding of the financial statements are disclosed in the Note 2 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore dollar ($) which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the Company's application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas where such judgements or estimates have significant effect on the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 April 2024

On 1 April 2024, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and interpretations to FRS that are mandatory for application for the financial year. The adoption of these standards did not result in significant changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material impact to the Company's financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards were issued but not yet effective, and have not been adopted early in these financial statements:

		Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 110 and FRS 28 (Amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined
FRS 21, FRS 101 (Amendments)	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
FRS 109 and FRS 107 (Amendments)	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
FRS 109 and FRS 107 (Amendments)	Amendments to the Contract Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Various	Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s	1 January 2026
FRS 118	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new or revised standards.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, if applicable in future periods, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption except as disclosed below:

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The FRS 118 replaces FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and provides guidance on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, focus on the statement of profit or loss.

FRS 118 introduces:

- New structure on statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
- Disclosure related to management-defined performance measures (MPMs), which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by accounting standards with adjustments made (e.g. 'adjusted profit or loss'). A reconciliation of MPMs to the nearest total or subtotal calculated in accordance with accounting standards; and
- Enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation of financial information which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general

FRS 118 will take effect on 1 January 2027 and management anticipates that the new requirements will change the current presentation and disclosure in the financial statements. An impact assessment regarding the adoption of FRS 118 is still underway and has not yet been completed.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied which is when the customer obtain control of the good or service. Revenue is measured based on consideration of which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised good or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (i.e., sales related taxes). The consideration promised in the contracts with customers may include fixed amounts, variable amounts or both.

Management fee Income

Advisory fees are accounted for on an accrual basis as per the investment management agreement.

Support service income

Support service fees are recognised over time in the accounting period in which the services have been rendered. These comprise the reimbursement of the Company's total operating costs for Institutional Equities division at cost plus agreed margin of 15%. The related company are invoiced on quarterly basis. There is no element of financing in the Company's revenue transactions as the related company are required to pay within the credit term.

Referral Fee income

Referral Fees are recognised at a point in time in the accounting period in which the services have been rendered. This is charged as agreed with the customer upon successful completion of the referral activity.

2.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred using the effective interest method.

2.4 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution plan.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated undiscounted liability for annual leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months from the reporting date as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

2.5 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

Current income tax

Current income tax expense is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for a period. Current income tax liabilities for the current and prior periods shall be measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws in the countries where the Company operates, that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management evaluates its income tax provisions on periodical basis.

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

2.6 Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the Company's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing as of the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	10 years or lease period whichever is lower
Computers	3 years
Software	5 years
Servers and networks	6 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years

2.8 Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

The payments for leases of low value assets and short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial measurement

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used.

Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if it is depending on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Company if it is reasonably certain to assess that option; and any penalties payables for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of lease liabilities, reduced by any lease incentives received and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

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

Subsequent measurement

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment loss and, if applicable, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The right-of-use assets under cost model are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of either the remaining lease term or the remaining useful life of the right-of-use assets. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option, the right-of-use assets are depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the right-of-use asset may be impaired. The accounting policy on impairment is as described in Note 2.10 to the financial statements.

Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liabilities are adjusted to reflect interest charged at a constant periodic rate over the remaining lease liabilities, lease payment made and if applicable, account for any remeasurement due to reassessment or lease modifications.

After the commencement date, interest on the lease liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, unless the costs are eligible for capitalisation in accordance with other applicable standards.

When the Company revises its estimate of any lease term (i.e. probability of extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments over the revised term. The carrying amount of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of the future lease payment dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of lease liabilities, the remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognised directly in profit or loss.

When the Company renegotiates the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting treatment depends on the nature of the modification:

- If the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional right-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy;
- In all other cases where the renegotiation increases the scope of the lease (i.e., extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using the discount rate applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount and;
- If the renegotiation results in a decrease in scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease with any difference being recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

  For lease contracts that convey a right to use an identified asset and require services to be provided by the lessor, the Company has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease. The Company does

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

not allocate any amount of contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the lessor as part of the contract.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial asset to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the categories below, depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset. The Company shall reclassify its affected financial assets when and only when the Company changes its business model for managing these financial assets.

The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g., trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment provisions for trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within FRS109 using the lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime expected credit losses are determined based on expected credit loss rates. The expected credit loss rates are determined based on historical loss rates and historical payment pattern, adjusted for current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions that may affect the ability of customers to settle the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being presented in the statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for other financial assets at amortised cost are recognised based on a forward-looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether at each reporting date, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of amount due from related company, other receivables (excluding prepayments) and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

The Company classifies it investment in management shares at FVTPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "Other operating expenses".

Definition of default

The Company considered the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or post due event;
- The lender(s) of the debtor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, having granted to the debtor a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Company classifies ordinary shares capital and preference shares capital as equity instruments.

Preference instruments

Preference shares are classified as equity if they are non-redeemable or redeemable at the option of the issuing company and the dividend payments are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions to owners and presented in the statement of changes in equity.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprised of other payables (excluding GST payable) and lease liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and deposits with financial institution that are readily convertible to a known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.12 Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes: (a) restricted activities; (b) a narrow and well defined objective, such as to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors; (c) insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support; and (d) financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks.

Interest in the Funds managed by the Company

The Company has determined that the Funds it manages are structured entities, as a result of the power conveyed through the investment management agreement entered with the Funds. The Company's interests in the Funds include the management fees that it earns from the Funds.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions were based on historical experience and other factors that were considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.1 Critical judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved that have a significant effect on the financial statements except as follows:

Expected credit loss allowance for amount due from related company

The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach within FRS 109, based on lifetime expected credit losses (ECL), in determining the provision for impairment allowance on trade receivables at the end of each reporting period.

The lifetime expected credit losses are determined based on expected credit loss rates. The expected credit loss rates are determined based on historical loss rates and historical payment pattern, adjusted for the current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions that may affect the ability of the holding company to settle the trade receivables. For credit-impaired trade receivables, ECL is determined as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The Company has not recognised any loss allowances as at the reporting period and in prior years. The carrying amount of the amount due from related company as at 31 March 2025 was $439,072 (2024: $94,808) as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. The management does not expect any material impact on loss allowances of trade amount due from related company arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to expected credit losses. As such the sensitivity analysis is not prepared.

Support service income and tax considerations

The Company has two divisions: Institutional Equities Division and Institutional Asset and Wealth Management. Support services fees in relation to the Institutional Equities Division is recharged to the related company, which comprise of the Company's total operating costs for Institutional Equities Division at cost plus agreed margin of 15%, as per the service level agreement. Management is of the view that the cost in relation to the Institutional

Asset and Wealth Management resides in the Company as part of the consideration for the development of the Institutional Asset and Wealth Management division in Singapore. Furthermore, in determining the income tax liabilities, management has estimated the amount of deductible expense ("uncertain tax positions"). As management believes that the tax positions are sustainable, the Company has not recognised any additional tax liability on these uncertain tax positions.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The renewal periods for leases of leasehold premise with longer non-cancellable periods are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by the termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The renewal periods for leases of the leasehold premise of amounting to 2 years with longer non-cancellable periods are not included as part of the lease term.

Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term. The Company has determined the discount rate by reference to the respective lessee's incremental borrowing rate when the rate inherent in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company obtains the relevant market interest rate after considering the applicable geographical location where the lessee operates as well as the term of the lease. Management considers its own credit spread information from its recent borrowings, industry data available as well as any security available in order to adjust the market interest rate obtained from similar economic environment, term and value of lease.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 31 March 2025 was 5.5% (2024: 5.5%) per annum. The carrying amount of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2025 was $242,938 (2024: $84,845) as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The management does not expect any material impact on measurement of lease liabilities arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to incremental borrowing rate on lease liabilities. As such the sensitivity analysis is not prepared.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements $	Computers $	Software $	Servers and networks $	Furniture and fixtures $	Office equipment $	Total $
Cost							
As at 1 April 2024	150,697	55,104	6,981	45,884	49,948	73,322	381,936
Additions	-	1,724	1,416	19,365	-	-	22,505
As at 31 March 2025	**150,697**	**56,828**	**8,397**	**65,249**	**49,948**	**73,322**	**404,441**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2024	150,697	54,295	6,763	45,884	49,590	73,322	380,551
Depreciation	-	1,003	415	2,562	44	-	4,024
As at 31 March 2025	**150,697**	**55,298**	**7,178**	**48,446**	**49,634**	**73,322**	**384,575**
Carrying amount							
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**1,530**	**1,219**	**16,803**	**314**	**-**	**19,866**
Cost							
As at 1 April 2023	150,697	55,104	6,981	45,884	49,948	73,322	381,936
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	150,697	55,104	6,981	45,884	49,948	73,322	381,936
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2023	150,697	53,098	6,623	45,884	49,547	73,322	379,171
Depreciation	-	1,197	140	-	43	-	1,380
As at 31 March 2024	150,697	54,295	6,763	45,884	49,590	73,322	380,551
Carrying amount							
As at 31 March 2024	-	809	218	-	358	-	1,385

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Office premise $	Provision for reinstatement $	Total $
Cost			
As at 1 April 2024	427,439	29,552	456,991
Extension of lease	268,126	-	268,126
As at 31 March 2025	**695,565**	**29,552**	**725,117**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2024	345,414	29,552	374,966
Depreciation for the year	108,839	-	108,839
As at 31 March 2025	**454,253**	**29,552**	**483,805**
As at 31 March 2025	241,312	-	241,312
Cost			
As at 1 April 2023	427,439	29,552	456,991
Modification to lease terms	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**427,439**	**29,552**	**456,991**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2023	236,058	29,552	265,610
Depreciation for the year	109,356	-	109,356
As at 31 March 2024	**345,414**	**29,552**	**374,966**
As at 31 March 2024	**82,025**	**-**	**82,025**

In the current financial year, company had renewed the lease on office premise for a term of 2.5 years from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2027.

Provision for reinstatement costs

Provision for reinstatement costs is recognised for expected costs for dismantling, removal and restoration of the leasehold improvements, upon expiry of the lease, based on the best estimate of the expenditure with reference to past experience.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

6 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Current:		
Prepayments	18,204	12,222
Other receivables from third party	251,103	294,634
Accrued interest receivable from fixed deposits	-	2,021
Deposits	-	28,934
Amount due from related company	439,072	94,808
	708,379	**432,619**
Non-current:		
Deposits	29,370	530
	29,370	**530**
Less: Prepayments	(18,204)	(12,222)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	66,537	1,304,067
Financial assets at amortised cost	**786,082**	**1,724,994**

Amount due from related company

The amount due from related company is unsecured, non-interest bearing, 90-day credit term and is to be settled in cash. The amount due from related company is denominated in Singapore dollar.

Other receivables from third party

The other receivables from third party is in relation to receivable from the Variable Capital Company (VCC) fund. The receivable is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable upon demand.

The currency profile of the Company's other receivables as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Singapore dollar	737,749	433,149

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2025 $	2024 $
Investment in money market fund	1,049,555	-
Investment in management shares	2,855	2,855
	1,052,410	**2,855**
Balance at beginning of financial year	2,855	2,720
Additions during the financial period	1,842,139	135
Disposals	(792,584)	-
	1,052,410	**2,855**

The Company has investment in management shares of VCC funds which are not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates, or jointly controlled entities. For those management shares, the Company classifies as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss because these represent investments that the Company intends to hold for the long-term for strategic purposes.

The Company holds 1,000 voting non-participating management shares in JM Financial International Resilience Fund VCC which it manages. The holder of the management shares shall have the right to vote but shall not be entitled to any share of the profits of the Fund. On the liquidation of the Fund, the holder is entitled to the return of capital paid up on the management shares.

The Company also holds 1,000 voting non-participating management shares in JM Financial India Resilience Fund VCC which it also manages. The holder of the management shares shall have the right to vote but shall not be entitled to any share of the profits of the Fund. On the liquidation of the Fund, the holder is entitled to the return of capital paid up on the management shares.

The Company also holds 100 voting non-participating management shares in JM Financial India Growth Fund III VCC which it manages. The holder of the management shares shall have the right to vote but shall not be entitled to any share of the profits of the Fund. On the liquidation of the Fund, the holder is entitled to the return of capital paid up on the management shares.

The investment in management shares is accounted as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and assessed at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

During the year, the Company invested in money market fund through the Blackrock ICS US Dollar Liquidity Fund. This fund invests in a broad range of high credit quality fixed income securities and money market instruments and may also invest in deposits with credit institutions. The fair value refers to the Net Asset Value of the underlying investment at the end of the reporting period. The investment in money market fund is accounted as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss and is classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are denominated in United States dollar.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

8 OTHERS NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash in hand	53	76
Cash at bank	66,484	100,043
Fixed deposits	-	1,203,948
Total	**66,537**	**1,304,067**

Fixed deposits are placed for nil month (2024: 1 month) depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. The fixed deposits could have been withdrawn anytime at the discretion of management and earned fixed interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Interest rates of fixed deposits ranged were at nil% (2024: 4.62%) per annum.

The currency profile of the Company's cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Singapore dollar	19,301	71,714
United States dollar	47,236	1,232,353
Total	**66,537**	**1,304,067**

9 SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number of shares	Number of shares	$	$
Ordinary shares				
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of year	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000	6,720,000
Preference shares				
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of year	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Total share capital	**8,820,000**	**8,820,000**	**8,820,000**	**8,820,000**

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

The preference shares issued by the Company are non-redeemable, carry a 10% non-cumulative dividend and carry a preference over the ordinary shares of the Company on liquidation, dissolution or winding up, subject to the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act.

The preference shareholders are entitled to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to the preference shares. As the option of redeeming the preference shares and declaration of dividends which are subject to availability of profits vests with the Company, such preference shares are treated as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

10 OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Employee benefits payable	402,500	46,500
Accrued expenses	30,089	27,835
Accrued CPF and sundry creditors	74,797	11,774
Accrual for compensated absence	42,540	24,021
GST payables	1,622	2,149
Provision for reinstatement costs	29,552	29,552
	581,100	**141,831**
Less: GST payables	(1,622)	(2,149)
Less: Provision for reinstatement costs (Note 5)	(29,552)	(29,552)
Add: Lease liabilities (Note 11)	242,938	84,845
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**792,864**	**194,975**

The Company's other payables are denominated in Singapore dollar.

11 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025 $	2024 $
Office premise		
As at 1 April	84,845	192,674
Renewal of lease	268,126	–
Interest expense	5,528	7,905
Lease payments		
- Principal portion	(110,033)	(107,829)
- Interest portion	(5,528)	(7,905)
As at 31 March	**242,938**	**84,845**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities of the Company at each reporting date are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
- Not later than a year	115,038	86,801
- Between one and two years	115,038	–
- Between two and five years	28,759	–
	258,835	86,801
Less: Future interest expense	(15,897)	(1,956)
Present value of lease liabilities	242,938	84,845
Presented in statement of financial position		
- Non-current	138,659	–
- Current	104,279	84,845
	242,938	**84,845**

Notes
to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

The Company leases office premise for its own use with only fixed payments over the lease terms. There is no externally imposed covenant on these lease arrangements.

As at 31 March 2025, the average incremental borrowing rate applied was 5.5% (2024: 5.5%) per annum.

The total cash outflow for all leases is $115,561 (2024: $115,734).

The Company's lease liabilities are denominated in Singapore dollar.

Extension options

The lease for office space contains extension period, for which the related lease payments had not been included in lease liabilities as the Company is not reasonably certain to exercise these extension option. The Company negotiates extension option to optimise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The extension option is exercisable by the Company and not by the lessor.

12 REVENUE

	2025 $	2024 $
Recognised over time		
Support service fees for institutional equities services (Note 17)	977,585	186,366
Management fees	319,257	153,456
Recognised at a point in time		
Referral Fees	398,161	1,202,850
	1,695,003	**1,542,672**

13 OTHER INCOME

	2025 $	2024 $
Interest income	15,497	7,656
Reimbursement on setup cost for VCC fund	-	26,384
Dividend income	29,722	-
Others	2,120	-
Government grants:		
- Variable Capital Companies (VCC) grant	-	188
	47,339	**34,228**

14 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2025 $	2024 $
Salaries and bonuses	1,452,030	663,501
Contribution to defined benefit plans	29,035	29,306
Others	16,728	6,372
	1,497,793	699,179

Employee compensation relating to key management personnel is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

15 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the statement of comprehensive income, the above includes the following charges:

	2025 $	2024 $
Membership and subscription	77,993	39,400
Professional fees	99,817	67,339
Communication expenses	9,101	6,286
Repairs and maintenance expenses	6,280	1,156
VCC expenses	174,881	-

16 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2025 $	2024 $
Income tax expense		
- Withholding tax paid	-	18,636

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense by applying the Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2024: 17%) to loss before tax as a result of the following differences:

	2025 $	2024 $
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(302,969)	584,309
Income tax at statutory tax rate of 17% (2024: 17%)	(51,505)	101,261
Non-deductible expenses	29,730	-
Withholding tax expenses	-	18,363
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(5,053)	(1,302)
Effect of deferred tax assets not recognised	26,828	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(100,767)
Others	-	808
Tax charge	-	**18,636**

Support service fees are earned from its related company domiciled in India. Income earned from India was taxed at source and corresponding collection of the support service fee was net of 10% withholding tax.

Notes
to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

Deferred tax assets arising from the following deductible temporary differences have not been recognised are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Unutilised tax losses	1,160,092	1,133,264
Unutilised capital allowances	6,415	2,589
Leases	276	479
Property, plant and equipment	(3,377)	(235)
	1,163,406	**1,136,097**

Subject to the agreement by the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore and compliance with certain provisions of tax legislation, at the end of financial year, the Company has unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances of approximately $6.8 million (2024: $6.7 million) and $37,735 (2024: $15,230) available for offset against future profits.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect the unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances as the Company is not expected to generate sufficient taxable profits in the future. These losses may be carried indefinitely subject to the conditions imposed by the law.

17 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year, in addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Company entered into the following significant transactions with related parties at rates and terms agreed between the parties:

	2025 $	2024 $
With related company:		
Support service fee for institutional equities services (Note 12)	**977,585**	**186,366**

Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are executive director of the Company that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly, or indirectly.

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Short term benefits	305,000	319,286
Post-employment benefits	-	6,630
	305,000	**325,916**

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company and its financial performance.

The Directors are responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company.

There have been no changes to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

18.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. 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 does not require a collateral.

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk were represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets on the statement of financial position.

The Company's major classes of financial assets are amount due from related company, other receivables (excluding prepayments), and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and bank balances are placed with financial institutions with high credit-rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Amount due from related company

For amount due from related company, management has taken into account information that it has available internally about the related company's past, current and expected operating performance and cash flow position. Management monitors and assess at each reporting date on any indicator of significant increase in credit risk on the amount due from these respective parties, by considering their performance ratio and any default in external debts. The risk of default is considered to be minimal as the related company has sufficient liquid assets and cash to repay their debts. Therefore, amount due from related company has been measured based on 12-month expected credit loss model and subject to immaterial credit loss.

Other receivables

Other receivables are considered to be a low credit risk and subject to immaterial credit loss. Credit risk for these assets has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks. The Company substantially placed its cash and cash equivalents in 2 banks (2024: 3 banks), which represent 100% (2024: 99%) of the Company's cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the financial year.

The Directors monitor the credit ratings of counterparties regularly. Impairment of cash and cash equivalents have been measured based on 12-month expected credit loss model. At the reporting date, the Company did not expect any credit losses from non-performance by the counterparties which are banks assigned with investment grade ratings by international credit-rating agencies.

18.2 Market risk

The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or to hedge against fluctuation in interest rate and foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

As at reporting date, the Company does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk. Its interest rate risk is primarily attributable to fixed deposits placed in financial institution and lease liabilities as shown in Note 8 and Note 11 to the financial statements, respectively. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.

The management does not expect any material impact on profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest earning fixed deposits. As such interest rate sensitivity analysis is not prepared.

Notes

to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as most of its transactions are denominated in Singapore dollar.

Equity price risk

The Company holds some strategic investments in management shares and money market fund (see Note 7 to the financial statements). The directors believe that the exposure to market price risk from this activity is acceptable in the Company's circumstances.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at each reporting date.

The effect of a 10% increase in the value of the investments held at the reporting date, all other variables held constant, would have resulted in an increase in the profit of $105,241 (2024: $286). A 10% decrease in their value, on the same basis, would have decreased the profit by the same amount.

18.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles.

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Contract maturity analysis – non derivative financial instruments

The following are the contractual maturities of non derivatives financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on earlier at the contractual date or when the Company is expected to pay. The table includes both expected interest and principal cash flow.

	Less than 1year $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Total $
31-Mar-25			
Other payables	579,478	–	579,478
Lease liabilities	115,038	143,797	258,835
	694,516	**143,797**	**838,313**
31-Mar-24			
Other payables	139,682	-	139,682
Lease liabilities	86,801	-	86,801
	226,483	**226,483**	**226,483**

19 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access 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 or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Assets carried at fair value classified by level of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Fair value measurement using:			
	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Level 4 $
2025				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,049,555	2,855	-	1,052,410
2024				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,855	-	2,855

Financial instruments whose carrying amounts approximate fair values

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, amount due from related company and other receivables (excluding prepayments), other payables (excluding GST payable) and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to their short-term nature. Management estimates that the carrying amounts of the lease liabilities approximate its fair value.

Notes
to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Contd..)

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

The Company manage their capital to ensure that the Company is able to continue as a going concern and maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder's value.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

Management constantly reviews the capital structure. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Upon review, management will balance their overall capital structure through the payment of dividends and new share issues.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous financial year.

The Company is required to maintain a minimum base capital of $250,000 at all times, set out in Paragraph 5(7D) of the Second schedule to the Securities and Futures (Licensing and Conduct of Business) Regulations. The Company complied with the base capital requirements as at 31 March 2025 and 2024.

21. INTEREST IN STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Company acts as manager for investment funds and manages their assets to earn fee income based on their asset size. These investment funds have been designed so that voting and similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding how the investing activities should be conducted. They are financed through the issue of units to investors.

The principal activity of the structured entities is to invest contributions from investors in accordance with their investment objectives as set out in the offering documents. The structured entities may make investments in a wide range of securities, including corporate bonds, fund of funds, exchange traded funds, quoted equity shares and foreign currency forward contracts.

The Company holds management shares in 3 (2024: 3) VCC Funds in which the Company also acts as a fund manager (see Note 7). The Company earned a total fee income of $319,257 (2024: $153,456) from these investment funds for the year ended 31 March 2025.

There were no carrying amounts of the net assets and liabilities recognised in its financial statements relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities. As at 31 March 2025, the total net assets of the unconsolidated structured entities amounted to $28,104,810 (2024: $34,867,946).

The investors finance the structured entities by subscribing for participating shares. The structured entities have no debt financing. The Company's maximum exposure to the loss from its interest in the structured entity is limited to the amount of management shares as shown in Note 7.

The Company has not provided any financial support to the structured entities during the year. It has no contractual obligation or current intention of providing financial support to the structured entities.

22. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a Directors' resolution dated 28 April 2025.

JM FINANCIAL

7th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025, India