

STAMFORD TYRES

ANNUAL REPORT

2026

STAMFORD TYRES
CORPORATION LIMITED



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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Established in the 1930s with over 90 years of existence, Stamford Tyres has grown from a small tyre shop to a global distributor of tyres and wheels, spanning over 90 countries, with our own wheel factory. In the course of our progress, the Company weathered and overcame cyclical business fluctuations, the Asian Financial Crisis of the 90's and the Global Financial Crisis of the millennium.

Our expertise lies in our international distribution competence, which we have expanded across the world. We also have regional retail operations as well as truck and Off-The-Road (OTR) tyre management services. We have further expanded our capabilities in the manufacturing of alloy wheels and proprietary tyre brands contract manufacturing.

The Group's international distribution network currently spans across 7 countries in Asia Pacific and Africa. Our main business activities are in the distribution of major international tyre brands – Falken, Continental, Dunlop and Kumho. We have also strengthened our product development capabilities and introduced innovative proprietary brands, SSW wheels, Sumo Firenza tyres and Sumo Tire which are sold globally.

We operate the most extensive retail network in Singapore and Malaysia. Through our Mega Mart and Tyre Mart outlets, we offer a comprehensive range of products that include tyres, wheels, batteries and auto accessories. We also offer workshop and tyre services.

Stamford Tyres was listed on the Second Board of Singapore Stock Exchange (then known as SGX-Sesdaq) in 1991, and was upgraded to the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) in April 2003. Today, Stamford Tyres is one of the largest tyres and wheels distributors in South East Asia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Chairman
Dawn Wee Wai Ying

Executive Director
Wee Li Ann

Lead Independent Director
Caroline Wee

**Non-Executive and
Non-Independent Director**
Sam Chong Keen

**Non-Executive and
Independent Directors**
Christopher Tan Bian Thye
Ho Fook Meng

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Chairman
Caroline Wee

Members
Sam Chong Keen
Ho Fook Meng

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Chairman
Caroline Wee

Members
Sam Chong Keen
Ho Fook Meng

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman
Ho Fook Meng

Members
Wee Li Ann
Caroline Wee
Christopher Tan Bian Thye

COMPANY SECRETARY

Lim Guek Hong

REGISTERED OFFICE

19 Lok Yang Way
Singapore 628635
Telephone: (65) 6268 3111
Facsimile: (65) 6264 4708 /
(65) 6264 0148
Email: stcl@stamfordtyres.com
Website: www.stamfordtyres.com

SHARE REGISTRAR

Boardroom Corporate &
Advisory Services Pte Ltd
1 Harbourfront Avenue
#14-07 Keppel Bay Tower
Singapore 098632

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP
One Raffles Quay
North Tower, Level 18
Singapore 048583
Audit Partner: Hah Yanying
(since the financial year ended
30 April 2025)

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

United Overseas Bank Limited
Malayan Banking Berhad
Kasikornbank Public Company Limited
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited
Standard Chartered Bank

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

The past year was defined by a highly intense global operating landscape, marked by fierce competition from Mainland Chinese-owned tyre manufacturers, persistent macroeconomic pressures, and geopolitical ripples that strained international supply chains. In the face of these headwinds, the Group remained focused on structural resilience, cost optimisation, and preserving long-term financial health.

In 2025, the Group celebrated the 50th anniversary of our Falken partnership with Sumitomo Rubber Industries (SRI), a testament to five decades of enduring collaboration and shared success in the global tyre industry. This milestone reflects our long-standing commitment to quality, service and innovation. In February, the senior management team was invited to SRI's headquarters in Kobe. We had the honour of visiting the exquisite Yuho-En, a 19th-century Kyoto heritage estate once owned and occupied by generations of the family that founded Japan's Sumitomo Group. We were hosted by SRI President, Mr S. Yamamoto with a traditional Japanese banquet dinner. The special event continued at Kuala Lumpur in September with our valued customers, dealers and industry partners. It was our privilege to welcome Mr Y. Yoshida, General Manager of the Asia and Oceania Region, and Mr T. Asai, Managing Director of Sumitomo Rubber Asia (Tyre) Pte. Ltd., together with their senior team, whose presence made the occasion especially meaningful.

The recently concluded financial year was marked by several challenges, most notably the ongoing conflict in Iran. Despite that, the Group demonstrated strong resilience and adaptability by leveraging on its financial strength and sourcing advantages to generate S\$1.0 million in net profit after tax in FY2026 compared to S\$0.9 million in FY2025, driven by the successful sale of slow-moving inventories, resulting in the write-back of previously recognised obsolescence. Full-year revenue was S\$181.2 million in FY2026 compared to S\$187.7 million last year, with gross profit margin at 24.2% in FY2026 compared to 24.4% in FY2025.

COMMITMENT TO CORE STRATEGIES & RETAIL EXPANSION

Our long-term growth strategy remains firmly anchored in strengthening our distribution network, optimising our product portfolio towards higher-margin segments, and investing in capabilities that enhance our competitiveness across the region. We continue to benefit from our longstanding global partnerships, including our strategic collaboration with SRI for the Falken brand, while progressively expanding the reach and market presence of our proprietary brands.

Our investments also extended to strengthening our commercial tyre business. On 12 January 2026, our 1,500 square metres Makassar retread plant in Indonesia commenced operations, serving as both a production hub for high-quality retreaded tyres and a warehouse. Strategically located near our customers' operations, the facility provides greater convenience while helping to reduce operational costs and vehicle downtime. This investment enhances our retreading capabilities in Indonesia and supports the Group's long-term growth and competitiveness in the commercial tyre segment.

A significant milestone during the year was the opening of our new Plentong Flagship Store in Johor Bahru, Malaysia, on 17 January 2026. Spanning 696 square metres, the facility is our first premium lifestyle-oriented automotive flagship outside Singapore and expands our cross-border retail network to 16 stores.

Strategically located within one of Johor Bahru's fastest-growing automotive corridors, the flagship store is well positioned to capture opportunities arising from the Johor-Singapore Special Economic Zone (JS-SEZ). Beyond strengthening our retail presence, the flagship reflects our continued commitment to delivering an elevated customer experience while reinforcing our leadership in the regional automotive aftermarket.

Building on this momentum, the Group reached another important milestone on 3 March 2026 with the groundbreaking of our new integrated facility in Kapar, Selangor. This strategic investment leverages prime regional transit corridors, positioning us closer to major transport networks and maritime gateways. The new facility will consolidate our existing Selangor operations, significantly streamlining workflows and enhancing overall efficiency. Malaysia remains one of the Group's most important strategic markets, and this investment underscores our confidence in its long-term growth potential.

Collectively, our investments in retail expansion, manufacturing capabilities, and operational infrastructure reflect a disciplined approach to building a stronger and more resilient business, while positioning the Group for sustainable growth and long-term value creation.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Despite the challenging operating environment, the Group maintained a strong balance sheet. As of 30 April 2026, the cash and cash equivalents of the Group were S\$30.9 million and the Group's gearing ratio was 0.59.

“ I AM GRATEFUL TO EVERYONE WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO OUR JOURNEY. TO OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM AND EMPLOYEES ACROSS THE GROUP, THANK YOU FOR YOUR ADAPTABILITY, DEDICATION AND UNWAVERING COMMITMENT. ”

GOING FORWARD

The tyre sector is expected to remain highly competitive and sensitive to macroeconomic factors over the next fiscal cycle. To navigate these realities, the Group will persist in optimising lean operations, carefully managing our inventory levels, and maintaining strong capital conservation. Our team has demonstrated resilience in navigating these headwinds, ensuring business continuity and stability. Looking ahead, the Group remains committed to innovation, sustainability, and customer centricity. We are optimistic about the opportunities that lie ahead and are confident in our ability to deliver sustainable long-term value to you, our shareholders.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has proposed a dividend of 1.0 cent per share (FY2025: 1.0 cent per share), subject to shareholders' approval at the upcoming Annual General Meeting.

APPRECIATION

I am grateful to everyone who has contributed to our journey. To our management team and employees across the Group, thank you for your adaptability, dedication and unwavering commitment. My sincere appreciation also goes to our Board of Directors for their guidance and stewardship, and to our customers, suppliers, bankers, and dealers for their continued trust and support.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank our shareholders for their constant support throughout this challenging period.

DAWN WEE WAI YING
Executive Chairman



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



DAWN WEE WAI YING

Executive Chairman

Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying, the spouse of late Founder and Senior Advisor, Mr Wee Kok Wah, has been a Director of the Stamford Tyres Group since 1982. Mrs Wee was appointed as Executive Chairman on 1 November 2024. She plays a key role in the Group's operations. Recognised as a thought leader, she leads functional teams and currently oversees the Group's operations. Prior to joining Stamford Tyres, she worked as an officer in a major local bank for eight years.

Mrs Wee holds a Bachelor of Social Science (Honours) in Economics from the then University of Singapore (now known as National University of Singapore).



SAM CHONG KEEN

*Non-Executive and
Non-Independent Director*

Following his invaluable contributions while on the Board when Comfort Group Limited was a substantial shareholder, Mr Sam was appointed as an Independent Director of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited in 1994. On 23 August 2012, he was appointed as Non-Executive Chairman of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited. At the conclusion of the AGM held on 30 August 2024, Mr Sam was re-designated as a Non-Executive Non-Independent Chairman pursuant to Rule 210(5)(d)(iv) of the Listing Manual. Accordingly, he stepped down from his roles as Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Chairman of the Remuneration Committee. Mr Sam continues to serve as a member of both the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. On 1 November 2024, Mr Sam stepped down as the Chairman of the Board and continues as Non-Executive Non-Independent Director of the Company and member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees.

He has a wealth of management experience, having worked in senior positions in the Singapore Government Administrative Service, National Trades Union Congress (NTUC) and Intraco Limited as well as CEO positions at Comfort Group Limited, VICOM Limited, Lion Asiapac Limited, Lion Teck Chiang Limited, A-Smart Holdings Limited and Jade Technologies Holdings Limited. He was also the Political Secretary to the Minister for Education from 1988 to 1991. He served on various government boards and committees, including the Central Provident Fund Board and the National Co-operative Federation. Mr Sam is also the Non-Independent Director of Lion Asiapac Limited and A-Smart Holdings Limited, as well as an Independent Director of Parkson Retail Asia Limited.

Mr Sam holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Oxford.



WEE LI ANN

Executive Director

Dr Wee Li Ann has served on the Board since December 2009. She became Executive Director in September 2018. She has worked in Healthcare Management and as a family physician at Parkway Pantai Group from 2012-2015. She is a Director of Wah Holdings, a substantial shareholder of the Company, where she manages the portfolio.

She served on the Board of The Jane Goodall Institute of Singapore from 2020-2025.

Dr Wee holds a Masters of Public Administration (MPA) from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. She holds a Medical Degree from Cambridge University and a Bachelor's Degree from Johns Hopkins University.



CAROLINE WEE

Lead Independent Director

Ms Caroline Wee was appointed as an Independent Director of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited on 2 September 2022 and was subsequently appointed as Lead Independent Director on 31 August 2024. She is not related to any existing director or substantial shareholder of the Company, including the Wee family. Caroline has been managing venture capital and private equity investments in the Asia-Pacific region over the last three decades. She is currently the Investment Partner (Asia) for Circulate Capital. Prior to this, she covered the ASEAN region for US firm Advent International's Asian affiliate and was a Founding Partner of a spin-off private equity business of ING-Barings. She represented her firms on the boards of numerous companies across different stages of enterprise development.

Caroline graduated with a Bachelor of Accountancy (Hons) Degree from the National University of Singapore as a KPMG scholar. She is a Chartered Accountant (Singapore) and a Chartered Financial Analyst, and completed the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School.



HO FOOK MENG

*Non-Executive and
Independent Director*

Mr Ho Fook Meng was appointed as an Independent Director of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited on 1 July 2024. He was previously on the Board of Straits Energy Resources Berhad, a company listed on the ACE market of the KLSE as an Independent and Non-Executive Director.

Mr Ho started his career in the banking and financial services industry in 1981 and has over 30 years' experience in the said industry. He specialised in lending to SMEs and mid to large corporations. As a senior banker, he is very often tapped for his expertise and wide ranging experience by his banking clients and investors in their growth and expansion strategies. He has established a very wide business network that was built over the years as a banker.

He graduated from the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur with a Bachelor of Economics (Honours) Degree in 1981 and holds a Master of Business Administration Degree from Kent State University, Ohio, USA.



CHRISTOPHER TAN BIAN THYE

*Non-Executive and
Independent Director*

Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye was appointed as an Independent Director of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited on 1 December 2024.

Mr Tan is a veteran journalist known for his independence, integrity, and incisive writing. From 1983 to 2024, he wrote for The Business Times and The Straits Times, focusing on transport, business, and environmental issues. His award-winning work, including recognition from the Securities Investors Association (Singapore) and the 2016 Journalist of the Year award, has contributed meaningfully to public discourse on transport.

He has test-driven over 3,000 cars and led The Straits Times' weekly Motoring section. He continues to contribute car reviews post-retirement and has interviewed key industry figures such as Ferdinand Piëch and Carlos Ghosn.

Mr Tan holds a Master of Science in Urban Transport Management from the Singapore University of Social Sciences ("SUSS") and has been serving as an Associate Lecturer at SUSS since 2018. He has completed a financial analysis course at INSEAD Singapore.

MANAGEMENT TEAM



CONSON SIA

*Chief Executive Officer
Stamford Tyres Group*

Conson began his career with Stamford Tyres in 1993 and initially headed the Company's operations in the Philippines. He later became the Group Finance Manager in 1999 and served as the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") from August 2001 until September 2013. In October 2013, he assumed the role of Head of South Africa, overseeing the Group's expansion in that region until 2019. In July 2019, he took on the position of Head of Malaysia and later also became the Head of Singapore from May 2022 until January 2024.

Conson was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer-Designate ("CEO-Designate") on 1 February 2023 and assumed the position of Chief Executive Officer, effective from 1 August 2023. He continues to oversee the operations in Malaysia and South Africa.

Conson holds a Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the University of Santo Tomas, Philippines, and is a Certified Public Accountant.



CLARE LAW LAY KIAN

*Chief Operating Officer
Stamford Tyres Group*

Clare joined Stamford Tyres in 1994. She was appointed Senior Vice President in 2006. Clare was appointed Chief Operating Officer, effective from 15 November 2024. She is in charge of the Group's supply chain management system and oversees operations in Singapore, Hong Kong, Vietnam and China. With over 20 years of experience in purchasing, Clare is also responsible for the Group's collaboration with major suppliers and contract manufacturers.

Clare holds a Bachelor of Business degree in Transport from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia.



ERWIN CHUA

*Senior Vice President
Head of Indonesia Operations*

Erwin began his career with Stamford Tyres in 2005 as a Management Trainee in the Mining Division. In 2010, he was appointed General Manager of PT Stamford Tyres Distributor Indonesia, overseeing all operations including PT Stamford Tyres Indonesia in Timika. With over 20 years of experience, Erwin specializes in Off-The-Road (OTR) and Mining Truck Bus Radial tyres, as well as Total Tyre Management. Erwin was promoted to Senior Vice President, Head of Indonesia Operations, effective from 1 July 2024.

Erwin holds a Bachelor of Civil Engineering Degree from the University of Tarumanagara, Indonesia.



LARRY LEE HSIN MIAO

Senior Vice President

Head of International Business & Wheel Manufacturing Operations

Larry joined Stamford Tyres in 2004 as a Management Trainee in the Export Division, focusing on sales in Eastern Europe. In 2008, he played a key role in the expansion of the Group's alloy wheel manufacturing plant in Thailand and co-developed the wheel branding strategy across Stamford Tyres' global sales network.

In 2015, Larry was promoted to Head of International Distribution, where he led the expansion of Stamford Tyres' proprietary brands of tyres and wheels. In 2023, he was appointed Deputy General Manager, Singapore Operations, assisting the Group CEO in overseeing Singapore's sales and marketing activities.

In 2024, he spearheaded the Group's sales growth for Stamford Sport Wheels Co., Ltd (SSW). Larry has been promoted to Senior Vice President, Head of Group International Business and Wheel Manufacturing Operations in Thailand, effective 1 July 2025.

Larry holds a Master of Management Science from the University of Southampton (UK), an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from Loughborough University (UK), and a Diploma in Electronics and Computer Engineering from Temasek Polytechnic (Singapore).



KASEM BUREJITTINUN

Senior Vice President

Head of Indochina Operations

Kasem joined Stamford Tyres in 2002 as a Management Trainee with Stamford Tyres Distributor Co., Ltd – Thailand branch, focusing on sales and marketing. In 2005, he took on the role of Retail Shop Manager. He was subsequently appointed as Sales Manager for the Wheel Division in 2007, overseeing domestic SSW wheel sales, and later transitioned to Sales Manager for the Commercial Truck Tyre Division in 2010.

In 2011, Kasem was promoted to Assistant General Manager, and in December 2012, he was appointed as General Manager of Stamford Tyres Distributor Co., Ltd, overseeing the Group's distribution business in Thailand.

Kasem has been promoted to Senior Vice President, Head of Indochina Operations, where he will focus on expanding the distribution business in Thailand and driving the growth of our operations in Vietnam, effective 1 July 2025.

He holds a Bachelor of Commerce with a double major in Accounting and Banking from Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia.



KENNETH YEO KOK YUEN

Group Financial Controller

Stamford Tyres Group

Kenneth joined the Stamford Tyres Group as Financial Controller in March 2025 and was subsequently promoted to Group Financial Controller in December 2025. In this role, he oversees the Group's financial operations, including corporate governance, risk management, and compliance with accounting and regulatory standards. He has more than 20 years of experience in corporate finance.

Kenneth holds a Bachelor of Accountancy Degree from Nanyang Technological University and has been a Chartered Accountant (CA) of Singapore since 2006.

BUSINESS UNIT HEADS



LAW KAI QUAN
Head of Finance and Operations
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



TANG KAY KAY
Head of Wholesale and Purchasing
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



BRENNAN GOH WEE JIN
Head of Fleet
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



WONG SIEW PENG
Head of Retail
STC Tyre Mart Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



IVAN REIJAN RAJOO
Head of Fleet
SR Industries (M) Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



DAVID KIU KWONG WEI
General Manager
Stamford Tyres Vietnam Co Ltd,
Vietnam



JUNE ER CHUI HOON
General Manager
Stamford Tyres (Hong Kong) Ltd,
Hong Kong

SENIOR PERSONNEL



MICHAEL YIEW KENG LEONG
Retail Area Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



DERRICK LOH
Retail Area Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



THOMAS LEONG
Retail Area Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



TAN LEE HUAT
Retail Area Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



NG MEI LING
Senior Operations Manager, Fleet
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



NELSON YAP YEN KUAN
Senior Sales Manager, Fleet
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



DARREN TOH
Warehouse and Supply - Warehouse 3PL Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



KELLY WONG
Marketing and Corporate Communications Manager
Stamford Tyres International
Pte Ltd, Singapore



CH'NG LEE LEE
Head of Finance
Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



ANG BENG LOO
Sales Manager, Sumo Firenza
STC Tyre Mart Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



FRANKIE KONG CHAK WEI
Sales Manager, Falken
Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



ELVIS LIM TZE CHOON
Retail Area Manager
STC Tyre Mart Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



KU SENG YEOW
Assistant Manager, Falken Channel Development
Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



KELVIN WONG
Assistant Manager, Wheels
Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd,
Malaysia



ARIF PUTRANTO
Branch Manager
PT Stamford Tyres Indonesia,
Timika, Indonesia



CONWIL SOH
Branch Manager
PT Stamford Tyres Distributor
Indonesia

SENIOR PERSONNEL



TAN CHEE KEONG
Finance Manager
PT Stamford Tyres Indonesia &
PT Stamford Tyres Distributor
Indonesia



BENKA
National Sales Manager
PT Stamford Tyres Distributor
Indonesia



STEVANUS KURNIA TJIANDRA
National Sales Manager,
SSW Wheels
PT Stamford Tyres Distributor
Indonesia



GLADYS RAE BARRIOS
Financial Controller
Stamford Sport Wheels
Co., Ltd Thailand



CHARNCHAI KHEMPET
Operations Manager
Stamford Sport Wheels
Co., Ltd Thailand



WU CHIEN HUA
Factory Manager
Stamford Sport Wheels
Co., Ltd Thailand



THITIMA MANYANONT
Senior Sales Manager
Stamford Sport Wheels
Co., Ltd Thailand



FAZLIN ALLY
Head of Finance
Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Ltd,
South Africa



JUAN DE LA REY
National Sales Manager
(Agricultural)
Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Ltd,
South Africa



DINESH SINGH
Regional Sales Manager
(Coastal)
Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Ltd,
South Africa



MUHAMMED DAYA
Regional Sales Manager
(Inland) & National Wheel
Manager
Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Ltd,
South Africa



LIRIA ZHANG HUA LI
Senior Sales Manager
Stamford Tyres (Hong Kong)
Ltd, Hong Kong

OUR PRODUCTS

OUR PREMIUM BRANDS



Falken is manufactured by Sumitomo Rubber Industries, a leading Japanese designer and manufacturer of tyres. The Falken range has tyres for high performance cars, passenger cars, SUVs, light truck and truck radials. Falken continually introduces new and exciting products and as part of its R&D programme, Sumitomo supports many race and rally teams round the world, outfitting their competition machines with Falken Tyres.

Stamford Tyres distributes Falken in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, South Africa, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mauritius, Reunion, East Timor, Nepal, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea.



Continental is a range of top-quality tyres designed and manufactured by the company of the same name headquartered in Hanover, Germany. The Continental range covers radials designed for sports and passenger cars, light truck, truck and bus radials as well as military, agriculture and industrial solid tyres. Continental supplies original equipment (OE) tyres for world-leading cars such as Tesla, BYD, Porsche, BMW, Mercedes Benz and Volkswagen. Their tyres also come installed as OE on commercial vehicles such as DAF, Volvo, MAN and Scania.

Stamford Tyres distributes Continental in Singapore.



Dunlop has been at the forefront of tyre innovations, with over 130 years of tyre industry experience. Today, Dunlop has grown to become one of the world's biggest and most trusted brands. Committed to delivering superior tyres, Dunlop constantly pushes for development of new compounds and technologies through the rigours of two and four-wheeled motorsports. The product range that Dunlop offers include passenger car, SUVs, light truck, truck and bus radial, as well as industrial, agricultural, aircraft and motorcycle tyres. Dunlop supplies OE tyres for popular Japanese and European luxury vehicles such as BMW, Audi, Mercedes, Maserati, Volkswagen, Toyota, Honda, Subaru and Mazda.

Stamford Tyres, through its joint venture Tyre Pacific, distributes Dunlop in Hong Kong, Macau, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.



Kumho Tire Co., Inc., a leading global tyre company headquartered in South Korea, specializes in manufacturing a wide range of tyres including car, light truck, SUV, competition racing, and medium commercial truck tyres.

Kumho Tires has established a robust global presence, exporting their products worldwide and maintaining an extensive network of sales organisations across 180 countries. Stamford Tyres Hong Kong is a key distributor of Kumho tires, while Stamford Tyres Thailand represents the Marshall brand exclusively in the Thailand market.

OUR PROPRIETARY BRANDS



Stamford Sport Wheels, or SSW, is our proprietary brand of alloy wheels. Our wheels are designed, manufactured and tested in-house. Our designers have created a line of wheels that offer exciting style, looks and road performance. SSW has models with diameters of 13" to 26" tailored for passenger cars and SUVs. Our wheels are produced in Thailand using the latest low pressure, tilt gravity casting methods and flow forming technology. Our wheels are also produced in accordance with internationally recognised quality and safety standards.



Sumo Firenza is our proprietary premium budget range of performance tyres, SUVs, light truck and truck/bus radials. The Sumo Firenza range consists of more than 100 models and the tyres are produced in China, Thailand and Vietnam in factories that have been selected for their consistent quality standards.

Stamford Tyres has a team of engineers and tyre designers who provide technical support and quality assurance for our tyres which are popular in Europe, Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Australia, South Africa and Asia.



Sumo Tire is our line of nylon bias tyres for light truck, truck, agriculture and earthmover applications. The tyres are designed in-house and in accordance with internationally recognised standards.

Sumo Tire is made in Asia and we offer a wide range of sizes and specifications to customers that need tyres for demanding round-the-clock operations at affordable prices.

The tyres are designed for heavy duty industrial application and are well-received internationally.

OUR PRESENCE

SINGAPORE

Stamford Tyres International Pte Ltd
19 Lok Yang Way, Jurong,
Singapore 628635
Tel: +65 6268 3111
Fax: +65 6264 0148 / 4708
Email: stipl@stamfordtyres.com

MALAYSIA

Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd

Glenmarie Main Office & Warehouse
16 Jalan Jurunilai U1/20
Section U1 Hicom Glenmarie Industrial Park
40150 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: +60 3 5569 3090
Email: enquiry_my@stamfordtyres.com

INDONESIA

PT Stamford Tyres Distributor Indonesia
PT Stamford Tyres Indonesia
Rukan Boulevard Timur Blok B No. 006 RT.02 RW.09,
Sedayu City, Cakung, Jakarta Timur, 13910, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 388 66666
Fax: +62 21 388 69999
Email: info@stamfordtyresind.co.id

THAILAND

Stamford Tires Distributor Co., Ltd
Room No. AT301 Floor 3,
Anajak Tower1, No.75/11,
Village No.10, Suk Sawat Road, Bang Kru Sub-District,
Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province, 10130
Tel: +662 406 0289
Email: cs.th@stamfordtyres.com

SOUTH AFRICA

Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Limited

Cape Town Office
1 Logan Way, Office 203,
Pine Park, Pinelands,
Cape Town, 7405
Tel: +0860 522 322
Email: telesales@stamford.co.za

Johannesburg Office
4 Brine Avenue, Chloorkop,
Extension 1, 1624,
Johannesburg
Tel: +0860 522 322
Email: telesales@stamford.co.za

Durban Office
7 Stanhope Pl, Briardene,
Durban, 4051
Tel: +0860 522 322
Email: telesales@stamford.co.za

VIETNAM

Stamford Tyres Vietnam Company Limited
17 Phu Chau Street, Binh Duong 3 Quarter,
Di An Ward, HCMC Vietnam
Tel: +84 8 3831 0239
Email: davidkiu@stamfordtyres.com

HONG KONG

Stamford Tyres (Hong Kong) Limited
Unit A1, 7/F, TML Tower
No 3 Hoi Shing Road,
Tsuen Wan, New Territories., Hong Kong
Tel: +852 2407 8268
Fax: +852 2408 6261
Email: customerservice@stamfordtyres.com.hk

MANUFACTURING PLANT

THAILAND

Stamford Sport Wheels Company Limited
111/2, 5,8,9 Moo 2, Highway 340 Suphanburi Road,
Tambon Saiyai Amphur Sainoi, Nonthaburi, 11150 Thailand
Tel: +662 967 7100
Fax: +662 967 7143
Email: sales@stamfordwheel.com

JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

HONG KONG

Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited
Unit A1, 7/F, TML Tower
No 3 Hoi Shing Road,
Tsuen Wan, New Territories., Hong Kong
Tel: +852 2407 8268
Fax: +852 2408 6261
Email: customerservice@dunloptyres.com.hk

STAMFORD TYRES TRUCK CENTRES

SINGAPORE

Truck Centres
Opening Hours:
8:30am – 6:00pm
(Monday – Saturday)
*Closed on Sunday and Public Holidays
Email: stfm@stamfordtyres.com

Jurong Truck Centre
21 Lok Yang Way Singapore 628636
Tel: +65 6268 3112
Fax: +65 6262 1027

Changi Truck Centre
31 Loyang Way
Singapore 508729
Tel: +65 6862 2289
Fax: +65 6542 807

MALAYSIA

West Port Truck Centre
117, Jalan Perigi Nenas 8/10,
Taman Perindustrian Pulau Indah, Pelabuhan Barat,
42920 Port Klang, Selangor Malaysia
Tel: +65 9017 8310
Email: ivanreijan@stamfordtyres.com

STAMFORD TYRES RETAIL BRANCHES

SINGAPORE

Opening Hours:
9:00am – 6:30pm
Monday – Saturday
For Sundays and Public Holidays, please call STARVANS at 8797 3355
Email: customerservice@stamfordtyres.com

Stamford Tyres Jurong Flagship Store
19 Lok Yang Way, Jurong, Singapore 628635
Tel: +65 6262 3355
Fax: +65 6262 1494
Opening Hours:
Monday – Saturday
8:30am to 6:30pm

Stamford Tyres Changi Mega Store
31 Loyang Way, Singapore 508729
Tel: +65 6542 3355
Fax: +65 6543 1403

Stamford Tyres East Coast Mega Store
355 East Coast Road, Singapore 428972
Tel: +65 6440 3355
Fax: +65 6345 1547



Stamford Tyres MacPherson Mega Store

455 MacPherson Road,
Singapore 368173
Tel: +65 6841 3355
Fax: +65 6742 8167

Stamford Tyres Ang Mo Kio

Blk 10 #01-14 Ang Mo Kio,
Industry Park 2A, Ang Mo
Kio Auto Point, Singapore
568047
Tel: +65 6483 3355
Fax: +65 6481 5370

Stamford Tyres Bukit Batok

50 Bukit Batok St. 23, #02-19
Midview Building, Singapore
659578
Tel: +65 6261 3355
Fax: +65 6267 8912

Stamford Tyres Tampines

Blk 9006 Tampines St 93,
#01-196 Singapore 528840
Tel: +65 6286 3355
Fax: +65 6784 4202

Stamford Tyres Kaki Bukit

Kaki Bukit Industrial Estate,
10 Kaki Bukit Road 2, #01-
11/12, First East Centre,
Singapore 417868
Tel: +65 6636 3355
Fax: +65 6636 4751

Stamford Tyres Bukit Merah

Blk 1004, Bukit Merah Lane
3, Unit 01-17 & 01-19,
Singapore 159720
Tel: +65 6258 3355

Stamford Tyres Woodlands

No.10 Admiralty Street,
#01-28 North Link Building,
Singapore 757695
Tel: +65 6555 3355
Fax: +65 6481 6103

Stamford Tyres Revv Jurong

1 Corporation Drive, #01-06
Singapore 619775
Tel: +65 6963 3355

Stamford Tyres Dunearn

130 Dunearn Rd,
Singapore 309436
Tel: +65 6284 3355

Stamford Tyres Jalan Ahmad Ibrahim

400 Jln. Ahmad Ibrahim,
Singapore 629153
Tel: +65 6513 6327

STAMFORD TYRES 24-HOUR MOBILE RECOVERY SERVICES

24-hour STARVANS and Mobile Truck Recovery Service

Available 24 hours a day,
7 days a week, 365 days
a year.

STARVANS Stamford Tyres Auto Rescue Vans (Tyre Shop on Wheels)

Tel: +65 8797 3355
24-Hour Mobile Truck
Recovery Service
Tel: +65 8858 3355

STAMFORD TYRES TYRE MART EXPRESS (OVERSEAS)



MALAYSIA

Stamford Tyres Plentong Flagship Store

2, Jalan Mutiara 1, Taman
Perindustrian Plentong,
81750 Johor Bahru, Johor
Darul Ta'zim, Malaysia
Tel: +607 799 6999
Mobile: +6018 780 3355
Email: retail_my@
stamfordtyres.com

Stamford Tyres Bukit Indah (Opening in September 2026)

37 & 39, Jalan Indah 15/1,
Taman Bukit Indah, 79100
Iskandar Putri, Johor Darul
Ta'zim, Malaysia
Tel: +607 2283 799
Mobile: +6018 781 3355
Email: retail_my@
stamfordtyres.com

Stamford Tyres Cheras

No. 182, Jalan Mahkota,
Taman Maluri Cheras, 55100,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: +60 3 9201 1528
Mobile: +6018 768 3355
Email: retail_my@
stamfordtyres.com

Stamford Tyres Glenmarie

16 Jalan Jurunilai U1/20,
Section U1 Hicom Glenmarie,
Industrial Park, 40150 Shah
Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: +603 5569 3090
Mobile: +6018 769 3355
Email: retail_my@
stamfordtyres.com

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONS REVIEW

GENERAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Financial year 2026 was a challenging period, characterised by persistent macroeconomic uncertainties and intense competition, specifically driven by an influx of alternative brand offerings and aggressive pricing strategies from international manufacturers. Consumer sentiment remained conservative across key markets, with buying patterns heavily favouring more economical products. These factors combined to create a complex operating landscape that squeezed topline revenues and demanded strict capital discipline and operational flexibility from both our distribution networks and manufacturing units.

Trade protectionism and shifting regulatory frameworks further reshaped global automotive and tyre supply chains. Anti-dumping duties, strict import quotas, and tariff structures continued to drive up

distribution costs and induce freight volatility. Additionally, operational planning during the fiscal year required proactive realignment to prepare for incoming stringent global supply chain regulations, including compliance tracing for the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), adding fresh layers of administrative and compliance complexity for businesses with cross-border international operations.

Geopolitical friction continued to undermine macro-stability throughout the review period. The prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict, alongside heightened escalation risks in parts of the Middle East, sustained unpredictability within global logistics and fuel-related commodities. These geopolitical flashpoints contributed to persistent currency fluctuations against the Singapore Dollar and softer consumer confidence across several regional markets.

Taken together, these fluid geopolitical and market dynamics continue to define a highly uncertain and fragmented global corporate landscape. In response, the Group has intensified its focus on upgrading its risk mitigation framework, streamlining inventory holdings to unlock liquidity, and maintaining sharp cost optimisation strategies to reinforce Stamford Tyres' long-term market competitiveness.



September 2025 – Celebrating 50 Years of Partnership with Sumitomo Rubber Industries

Stamford Tyres and Sumitomo Rubber Industries (SRI) commemorated 50 years of partnership, marking five decades of mutual trust, shared values and commitment to excellence. To celebrate this significant milestone, Mr Yukio Yoshida, General Manager, Asia and Oceania Region Department, Global Business Administration HQ, SRI, presented a commemorative souvenir to Mrs Dawn Wee, Executive Chairman of Stamford Tyres.



September 2025 – Continental Dealers' Appreciation Night 2025

Stamford Tyres hosted the Continental Dealers' Appreciation Night at Chui Huay Lim Club to recognise and celebrate its valued dealers in Singapore. The evening featured a showcase of Continental's flagship tyre range and the introduction of the UltraContact UX7, alongside awards recognising top-performing dealers across key product categories.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONS REVIEW

For the financial year ended 30 April 2026, the Group recorded revenue of S\$181.2 million, compared to S\$187.7 million in the previous year. Southeast Asia remains the Group's core market, contributing 90% of total revenue.

Demand for core brands like Falken and Continental remains robust, while Sumo Firenza tyres and SSW wheels continue to deliver steady sales across Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. Capitalising on its strong brand reputation and agility in meeting market needs, the Group continues to deepen its strategic distributorship with Sumitomo Rubber Industries.

Gross profit for the financial year was lower at S\$43.8 million, compared to S\$45.8 million in the previous financial year. Gross profit margin compressed slightly from 24.4% in FY2025 to 24.2% in FY2026, mainly due to higher global tyre procurement costs.

Operating expenses decreased 5.1% to S\$47.7 million from S\$50.3 million last year, mainly due to a net writeback of inventory obsolescence provisions arising from the sale of previously provided slow-moving stocks, lower finance costs, marketing and distribution costs, and foreign exchange costs, partially offset by higher staff, utilities, repairs and maintenance costs.

The share of results of joint ventures amounted to a net profit of S\$1.0 million, compared to a net profit of S\$0.9 million last year, mainly attributable to stronger performance from the Hong Kong joint venture.

The Group's net profit for the year was S\$1.0 million compared to S\$0.9 million in FY2025.

THE GROUP

The Group's distribution network includes over 5,000 dealers and distribution centres across seven countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, South Africa, Hong Kong, and Vietnam.

SINGAPORE

Singapore continues to be a core market for the Group, generating 45% of the Group's total revenue. This strong performance is anchored by a diversified business model that spans retail chain operations, truck tyre centres, local wholesaling, and the export of tyres and wheels to European countries outside the Group's primary distribution network.

To advance regional sustainability goals, the Company partnered with rubber compound technology firm GIB Rubber Compound Sdn. Bhd. in November 2025. This collaboration promotes green initiatives and accelerates circular-economy practices for truck and bus tyres in Singapore—aligning with the nation's focus on tyre retreading to extend product lifespans and minimise landfill waste.

Building on this momentum, the Group secured a three-year contract with SATS Airport Services starting in April 2026.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONS REVIEW



January 2026 – Grand Opening of Johor Bahru Flagship Store

Stamford Tyres celebrated the grand opening of its first flagship store in Plentong, Johor Bahru, marking another milestone in the Group's regional retail expansion. As the Group's third outlet in Malaysia and 16th retail outlet across Singapore and Malaysia, the flagship store strengthens its retail presence and commitment to delivering comprehensive automotive products and professional services.

The agreement covers the supply and delivery of tyres for specialised airport and commercial vehicles, significantly strengthening the Group's footprint in the aviation support sector.

Driven by ongoing inflationary pressures, there is a noticeable consumer shift toward more affordable tyre options sourced from Mainland Chinese-owned

manufacturers. To capture new market segments and broaden our retail footprint, the Group has opened a new outlet in Plentong, Johor Bahru.

MALAYSIA

The Group maintains a robust market presence in Malaysia through an established network of authorised dealers and sub-distributors, which contributes 8% of the Group's revenue. By continuously engaging with local partners, Stamford Tyres ensures wide product accessibility across the region. Furthermore, dedicated support teams provide tailored after-sales services, technical training, and targeted promotional activities to meet the evolving demands of the Malaysian market.



March 2026 – Groundbreaking of New Integrated Facility in Kapar, Selangor

Stamford Tyres marked the commencement of its new integrated facility development in Kapar, Selangor, reinforcing the Group's commitment to long-term growth and operational excellence. The milestone represents a strategic investment in strengthening operational capabilities, enhancing efficiency and supporting the Group's sustainable growth in Malaysia.



March 2026 – TRANE Titanium XCR Sprint Cup Thailand 2026, Round 1

The Thailand team participated in Round 1 of the TRANE Titanium XCR Sprint Cup Thailand 2026, held at the Disaster Relief Training Center in Chachoengsao, strengthening brand visibility and engagement within Thailand's motorsports community.

THAILAND

We have two operating subsidiaries in Thailand:

- Stamford Sport Wheels Co Ltd ("SSW"), which operates two factories manufacturing aluminium alloy wheels; and
- Stamford Tires Distributor Co Ltd ("STD"), a wholesaler of tyres and wheels.

We are upgrading our SSW production facilities to drive operational efficiency and optimise cost management. These advancements not only boost our capacity for new projects but also ensure we meet the growing market demand for technically advanced wheels.

Supported by a robust network of approximately 800 local dealers—distributing Falken, Sumo Firenza, SSW, and commercial tyres—we also continue to strengthen our relationship with our valued partner, B-Quik. Together, our two subsidiaries in Thailand delivered a stable performance, contributing 15% to the Group's total revenue in FY2026. Moving forward, we



March 2026 – Opening of B-Quik Branch #263, Pathum Thani

The Thailand team joined the opening celebrations of the new B-Quik Branch #263 in Khlong Luang District, Pathum Thani, supporting our valued business partner and strengthening engagement within Thailand's automotive retail network.

are refining our marketing and branding strategies to expand our tyre and wheel dealer network across Thailand and drive SSW wheel exports.

INDONESIA

Accounting for 19% of the Group's FY2026 revenue, Indonesia remains a key contributor. To enhance accessibility, the Group expanded its passenger tyre and wheels distribution network across major cities, including Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, Balikpapan, Banjarmasin, Makassar, and Timika.

Looking ahead, Indonesia will continue extending its network to better serve mining customers with direct, value-added services. Key milestones this year include the successful launch of the Makassar (South Sulawesi) retread plant in January 2026, and a relocation to a modern, three-storey office in Sedayu City, Kelapa Gading, North Jakarta—a space designed to optimise team collaboration, resource allocation, and operational workflows.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONS REVIEW



The Makassar facility in Indonesia serves as both a warehouse and production hub for high-quality retreaded tyres. Equipped with advanced machinery and specialised curing chambers, the facility combines rigorous quality control processes with skilled technicians to ensure consistent product quality.



October 2025 – Official Inauguration of New Jakarta Office

Stamford Tyres Indonesia officially inaugurated its new three-storey Jakarta office on 3 October 2025, attended by Jakarta-based employees, warehouse personnel and regional sales representatives. The new office features dedicated workspaces and meeting facilities designed to enhance productivity and collaboration.



June 2026 – SSW Supports Mercu Buana University Motorsport Team at Mandalika, Indonesia

SSW Indonesia supported the Mercu Buana University motorsport team in Round 1 of the ISTCR 3,600 cc National Championship at the Mandalika Circuit, Indonesia, where the team achieved P2 in the non-seeded category and P3 overall. Ahead of the race, SSW also conducted a coaching clinic for mechanical engineering students, sharing insights into SSW wheels and their performance in motorsports.

SOUTH AFRICA

Our South African operations contributed 8% to the Group's total revenue, anchored by strategic hubs in Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town that service a network of around 1,000 dealers. To further optimise our supply chain, we are establishing a strategic partnership with a local logistics provider by using their warehouse facilities in Cape Town.

While the region presents a complex operating environment—particularly due to the South African Revenue Service's (SARS) anti-dumping duties on imported tyres from selected Asean countries—the regulatory landscape is stabilising. Notably, the anti-circumvention investigation initiated by the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) has concluded, and the provisional measures have lapsed. Despite these headwinds, we remain committed to supporting our loyal customer base while capturing opportunities for future growth.

GOING FORWARD

The Group will leverage its established brand and core competencies to strengthen tyre and wheel distribution across Southeast Asia, South Africa, and



June 2026 – GAS Motorshow International at Suncoast, Durban

The South Africa team participated in the GAS Motorshow International, one of the country's major motoring festivals, held at Suncoast in Durban. The two-day event provided a platform to showcase our range of tyres and wheels and strengthen brand visibility among automotive enthusiasts and industry participants.

joint-venture markets (including Hong Kong, Macau, and Indochina).

Key ongoing initiatives include:

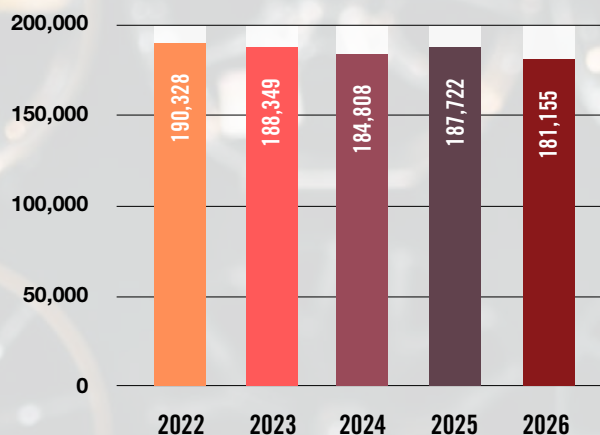
- Driving organic growth through brand and product diversification.
- Enhancing operational agility to respond swiftly to market demands and emerging trends.
- Sustaining profitability by protecting gross margins and optimising operating costs.
- Strengthening customer relationships and expanding the Group's distribution network to capture new growth opportunities.



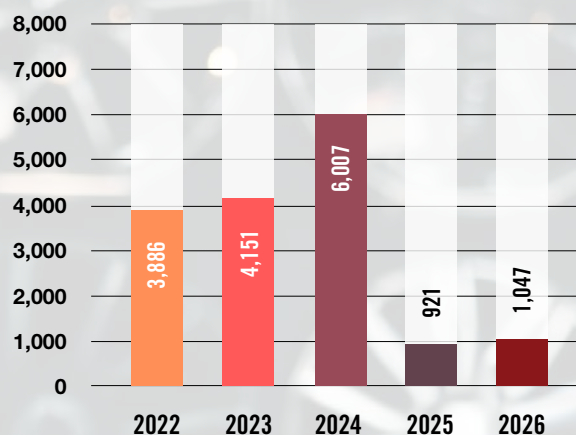
October 2025 – The Vietnam team celebrated Falken's 50th anniversary together with Singapore dealers at Novotel Saigon Centre in Ho Chi Minh City

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

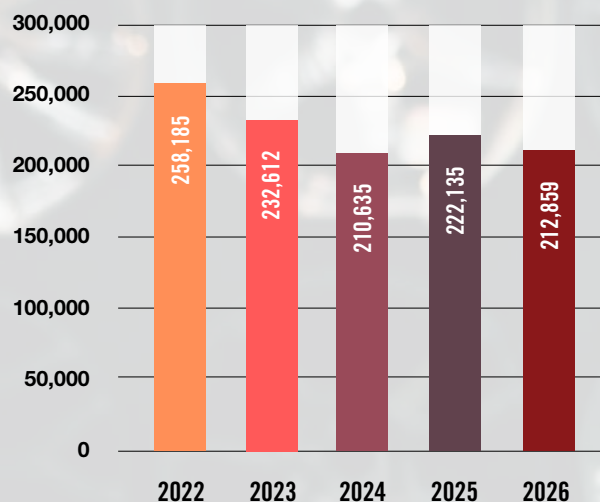
**GROUP TURNOVER
(S\$'000)**



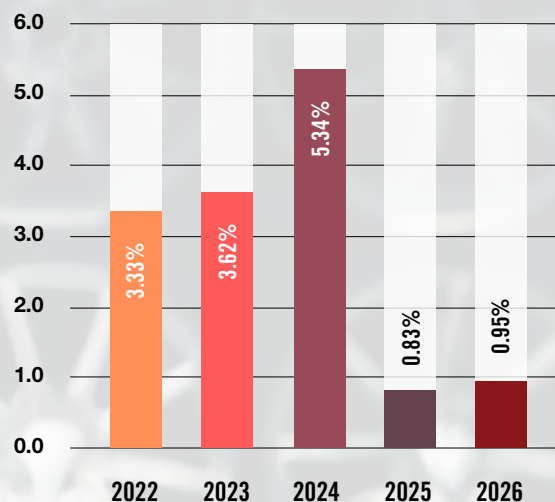
**PROFIT AFTER TAX
(S\$'000)**

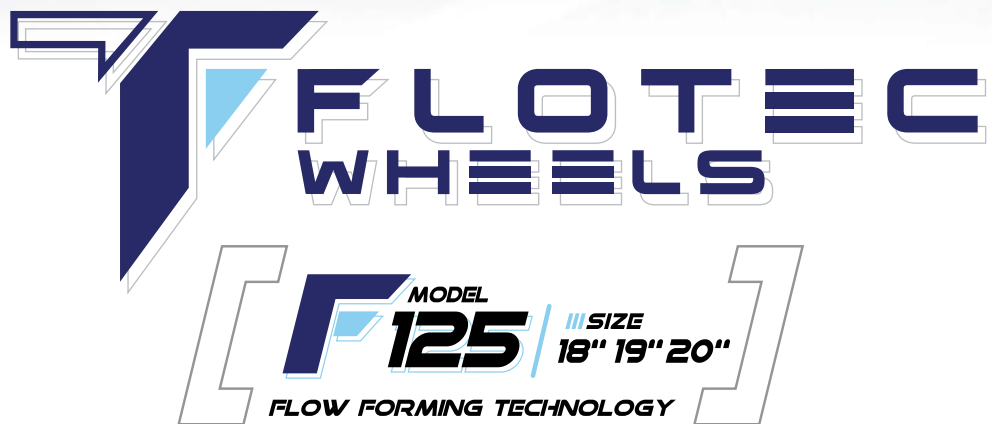


**TOTAL ASSETS
(S\$'000)**



**RETURN ON SHAREHOLDERS
EQUITY (%)**





@stamfordtyresg



Stamford Tyres Retail Singapore



www.stamfordtyres.com

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited (the “**Company**”) is committed to maintaining high corporate governance standards and sound corporate practices within the Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) to ensure that effective self-regulation practices are in place to enhance corporate performance and accountability. This report outlines the Company’s main corporate governance practices with reference to the principles and provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the “**Code**”).

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) is pleased to confirm that for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 (“**FY2026**”), the Company has adhered to the principles and provisions as set out in the Code and where the Company’s practices vary from any of the provisions of the Code, explanations for the deviation and how the Group’s practices are consistent with the intent of the relevant principle, are provided in the sections below.

Rule 710

BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD’S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Principle 1: The Company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the Company.

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Board comprises six directors, of whom three are Independent Directors and they are:

	Board	Audit Committee “AC”	Nominating Committee “NC”	Remuneration Committee “RC”
Dawn Wee Wai Ying	Chairman	-	-	-
Wee Li Ann	Member	-	Member	-
Sam Chong Keen	Member	Member	-	Member
Caroline Wee	Member	Chairman	Member	Chairman
Ho Fook Meng	Member	Member	Chairman	Member
Christopher Tan Bian Thye*	Member	-	Member	-

**Note:*

- Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye was appointed as a member of the NC on 19 September 2025

Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying is the Executive Chairman and Dr Wee Li Ann is the Executive Director. Mr Sam Chong Keen is the Non-Executive Non-Independent Director. Ms Caroline Wee is the Lead Independent Director. Mr Ho Fook Meng and Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye are Non-Executive Independent Directors.

Details of the directors’ qualifications, background and working experience are set out under the “**Board of Directors**” section of this Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board oversees the business affairs of the Group, sets overall corporate strategy and directions, approves budgets, and reviews the Group's performance. The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Group. Each director exercises his independent judgement to act in good faith and in the best interest of the Group for the creation of long-term value for shareholders. The Board works with Management to achieve these objectives while Management remains accountable to the Board and plays an important role in providing Board members with complete, adequate, and timely information to assist the directors in the fulfilment of their responsibilities.

*Provision
1.1*

The Board sets appropriate tone from the top to uphold ethics and integrity within the Group and ensures that directors are not placed in situations where there is a conflict between their duties to the Company and their own personal interests.

Each director is required to promptly disclose any conflict or potential conflict of interest, whether direct or indirect, in relation to a transaction or proposed transaction with the Company, as soon as practicable after the relevant facts have come to his knowledge. Where a director has a conflict or potential conflict of interest in relation to any matter, he is required to immediately declare his interest, recuse himself and refrain from participating in discussions regarding a transaction or proposed transaction in which he has an interest or is conflicted, unless the Board is of the opinion that his/her presence and participation is necessary to enhance the efficacy of such discussion. Nonetheless, he should abstain from voting in relation to the conflict-related matters.

Board Orientation, Training and Updates

Incoming new directors are given proper guidance and orientation (including on-site visits to the Group's operational facilities) upon their appointment, to familiarise them with the Group's business, operations, financial performance and key management personnel of the Group as well as corporate governance practices to facilitate the effective discharge of their duties.

*Provision
1.2*

Newly appointed directors will be given a formal letter explaining his/her duties and obligations as a director. They will also be briefed by Management on the Group's business, its strategic directions as well as its corporate governance policies. Orientation programmes and familiarisation visits are organised, if necessary, to facilitate a better understanding of the Group's operations.

If a newly appointed director has no prior experience as a director of a company listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), he/she is required to attend courses and trainings organised by institutions such as Singapore Institute of Directors ("SID"), the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") and the SGX-ST at the Company's expense. He/She will also be encouraged to attend at the Company's expense, courses relating to the Singapore regulatory environment and audit essentials.

Directors are given the opportunity to visit the Group's operations both locally and overseas, and to meet with Management to gain a better understanding of the Group's business operations globally. All directors are encouraged to continually keep abreast of developments in regulatory, legal and accounting frameworks that are relevant to the Group through the extension of opportunities for participation in relevant training courses, seminars and workshops where applicable, at the Company's expense. Appropriate external trainings will be arranged where necessary.

*Provision
1.2*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Directors are regularly updated on the Group's business activities and regulatory and industry specific environments in which the Group operates during the Board meetings. Changes to regulations and accounting standards are monitored closely by Management. The Board as a whole, is updated regularly on risk management, corporate governance and key changes in the relevant regulatory requirements and accounting standards. New releases issued by the SGX-ST and ACRA which are relevant to the Directors are circulated to the Board so that they are kept updated on pertinent matters relating to the relevant regulatory requirements and their key changes such as listing rules, corporate governance, risk management, financial reporting standards and the Companies Act 1967 (the "**Act**").

*Provision
1.6*

All Board members have completed the mandated sustainability training course organised by SID as prescribed by SGX-ST pursuant to Rule 720(7) of the SGX-ST Listing Rules. *Rule 720(7)*

Principal Duties of the Board

The Board exercises due diligence and independent judgement in dealing with the business affairs of the Group. It works closely with Management, its external and internal auditors to make objective decisions in the interest of the Group.

In addition to its statutory duties, the principal functions of the Board include:

- a) supervising the overall management of the business and affairs of the Group and approving the Group's corporate and strategic policies and direction;
- b) formulating and approving the Group's financial objectives and monitoring its performance such as reviewing and approving of results announcements and approving of annual financial statements;
- c) reviewing and approving the Group's annual budgets, major funding proposals, investment/divestment proposals and corporate or financial restructuring;
- d) reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and ensuring that Management maintains a sound system of internal controls framework (including financial, operational and management systems to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets;
- e) reviewing and approving of interested person transactions;
- f) ensuring that necessary financial and human capital resources are available for the Group to meet its objectives;
- g) reviewing and endorsing the framework of remuneration for the Board and key management personnel as recommended by the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**");
- h) approving the nominations to the Board of Directors and appointment of key management personnel, as recommended by the Nominating Committee ("**NC**");
- i) considering sustainability issues (e.g., environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation); and
- j) assuming responsibility for corporate governance and compliance with the Act and the rules and requirements of relevant regulatory bodies.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Matters Requiring Board Approval

The Board has adopted a set of internal guidelines on matters requiring board approval. Matters that are specifically reserved for the approval of the Board include, among others, any material acquisition and/or disposal of assets, corporate or financial restructuring, share issuances and proposing of dividends, annual budgets, significant legal and financial issues, announceable matters, interested person transactions, succession planning, appointment and replacement of directors and key management personnel, determination of their remuneration, and other matters as may be considered by the Board from time to time.

Provision
1.3

The Board also monitors operating and financial performance and oversees the processes for risk management, financial reporting, and compliance, and evaluating the adequacy of internal controls.

Delegation to Board Committees

The Board has delegated specific responsibilities to three committees namely, the Audit Committee (“AC”), the NC and the RC to assist in the execution of its responsibilities. Each Committee has its own written terms of reference which clearly sets out its objectives, duties, powers and responsibilities and which have been amended to be in line with the Code. All Board Committees are actively engaged and play an important role in ensuring good corporate governance in the Company and within the Group. Minutes of all Board Committees have been circulated to the Board so that directors are aware of and are kept updated as to the proceedings and matters discussed during the Committees’ meetings.

Provision
1.4

While the Board Committees have the authority to examine particular issues and report back to the Board with their decisions and/or recommendations, the ultimate responsibility on all matters still lies with the entire Board.

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

The Board conducts regular scheduled meetings on a quarterly basis. The Board and the Board Committees meet regularly based on a meeting schedule planned in advance of each financial year so as to ensure maximum attendance by all participants. Ad-hoc meetings are convened as warranted by circumstances. If a director is unable to attend meetings in person, telephonic or video conference participation at meetings is allowed under the Company’s Constitution. Between board meetings, important matters concerning the Company are also put to the Board for its decision via circular resolutions for directors’ approval together with supporting memoranda to enable the directors to make informed decisions.

Provision
1.5
Provision
1.6

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The attendance of directors at Board and Committee Meetings held since May 2025 while they were members as well as at the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Company held in August 2025 is set out below:

Provision
1.5

Meetings of:	Board	AC	NC	RC	AGM
No. of Meetings held:	5	4	1	2	1
Name of Director:	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended
Dawn Wee Wai Ying	5	-	-	-	1
Wee Li Ann	5	-	1	-	1
Sam Chong Keen	5	4	-	2	1
Caroline Wee	5	4	1	2	1
Ho Fook Meng	5	4	1	2	1
Christopher Tan Bian Thye*	5	-	-	-	1

* Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye was appointed as a member of the NC on 19 September 2025.

In addition to the above, the Independent Directors had also met with the internal auditors and external auditors without the presence of the Executive Directors and Management at least once in FY2026.

During FY2026, the Non-Executive Independent Directors met amongst themselves with or without the presence of the Executive Directors and the management team on an ad-hoc basis to approve and/or discuss specific issues or matters relating to the Group. Such informal discussions and meetings are not included in the above table.

Multiple Board Representations

All directors are required to declare their board representations and ensure that sufficient time and attention are given to the affairs of the Group. The NC will review the multiple board representations held by the Directors on an annual basis to ensure that sufficient time and attention is given to the affairs of the Group.

Provision
1.5

The NC has assessed that each director in the Company is able to and has been adequately carrying out his/her duties as a director of the Company, taking into consideration the director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments. The Committee also took into consideration the Company's existing practice of directors being assessed by each other as an additional check and balance on the performance of individual directors and that a director should have self-responsibility to determine whether he/she is able to discharge his/her duties properly and effectively as a director when taking on additional listed company board seats. The NC, with concurrence from the Board, has adopted a guide that a director should not have in aggregate more than five listed company board representations to be able to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company. None of the Directors have exceeded this limit.

Provision
1.5

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Access to Information

Directors are given full access to the management team and the Company Secretary, all Board and Board Committee minutes and all approval and information papers.

Provision
1.6

Board members are provided with quarterly management reports and, from time to time, they are furnished with all relevant information on material events and transactions to enable them to be fully cognisant of the decisions and actions of the Company's Executive Management. Detailed board papers are prepared for each Board meeting. The board papers include sufficient information from Management on financial, business and corporate issues and are normally circulated in advance of each meeting to enable the Directors to obtain further explanations, where necessary, in order to be briefed properly before the meeting.

The Directors are also regularly updated on the business activities of the Group and when there are significant developments or events relating to the Group's business operations.

Management has access to the Directors for guidance or exchange of views outside of the formal environment of the Board meetings.

The Company provides for the Directors, individually or as a group, to have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary at all times and they have been provided with the phone numbers and e-mail particulars of the Company Secretary. Each director has the right to seek independent legal and other professional advice where necessary, at the Company's expense, concerning any aspect of the Group's operations or undertakings in order to fulfil his/her duties and responsibilities as a director and after consultation with the Chairman of the Board.

Provision
1.7

The Company Secretary attends all Board and Committee meetings and ensures Board procedures are followed. The role of the Company Secretary has been clearly defined which includes, *inter alia*, advising the Board on all matters regarding the proper functioning of the Board, compliance with the Company's Constitution, the Act, relevant provisions of the Securities and Futures Act and the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. The Company Secretary assists the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance policies and procedures.

Under the direction of the Chairman, the Company Secretary ensures good information flow to and within the Board and the Board Committees and between Management and the Non-Executive Directors. During FY2026, the Company Secretary attended meetings of the Board and its Committees and the minutes of such meetings were circulated to all members of the Board and Board Committees. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is subject to the approval of the Board as a whole.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD COMPOSITION & GUIDANCE

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the Company.

There is an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in the Board's composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interest of the Company. As of 30 April 2026, the Board comprises six board members, of whom three are Independent and Non-Executive Directors and there is a Non-Executive Non-Independent Director.

*Rule
210(5)(c)*

The composition of the Board and independence of each director is assessed and reviewed annually by the NC to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience to govern and manage the Group's affairs.

An Independent Director is one who is independent in conduct, character and judgement and has no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers that can interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere with the exercise of the director's independent business judgment to the best interests of the Company.

*Provision
2.1*

Independent Directors comprise at least one-third of the Board and their independence is assessed and reviewed annually by the NC. The NC conducted its annual review of directors' independence and was satisfied that the Company complied with Rule 210(5)(c) of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST.

*Provisions
2.1, 4.4
and Rule
210(5)(c)*

Rule 210(5)(d) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST also sets out circumstances under which a director will not be independent. The NC and the Board took into account the existence of relationships or circumstances, including those identified by the SGX-ST Listing Rule 210(5)(d) and the Code's Practice Guidance ("**Practice Guidance**"), that are relevant in determining a director's independence and considered whether a director has business relationships with the Group, its substantial shareholders or its officers and if so, whether such relationships could interfere or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the director's independent business judgement in the interest of the Group. A director will not be considered independent if he/she is employed by the Company or any of its related corporations for the current or any of the past three financial years or if he/she has any immediate family members who are employed by the Company or any of its related corporations for the past three financial years and whose remuneration is determined by the RC or if he/she has been a director of the Company for an aggregate period of more than nine years. Such director may continue to be independent until the conclusion of the Company's next annual general meeting.

*Rule
210(5)(d)*

The Company's process of determining whether a director is independent includes the use of a declaration form on independence which each Independent Director is required to complete and submit to the NC for its annual review. The results of the self-assessment are then collated by the Company Secretary and reported to the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

For FY2026, the NC has assessed the independence of Ms Caroline Wee, Mr Ho Fook Meng and Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye and was satisfied that there were no relationship or other factors such as financial assistance, past association, business dealings, being a representative of a shareholder, financial dependence, relationship with the Group or the Group's management, which would impair or compromise their independent judgement or which would deem them not to be independent. The NC is of the view that the Board has sufficient independent element and its composition is appropriate to facilitate effective decision-making.

Each Independent Director had recused himself/herself in the determination of his/her own independence.

Proportion of Non-Executive Independent Directors

Although Provision 2.2 of the 2018 Code provides Independent Directors should make up a majority of the Board where the Chairman is not independent, the NC and the Board are of the opinion that there is an appropriate level of independence as the Board is able to exercise objective judgment independently from Management as all key issues and strategies are thoroughly reviewed and discussed by all Board members and constructively challenged by the Independent Directors. The NC and the Board are of the view that the independence of Independent Directors must be based on the substance of their professionalism, integrity and objectivity and not merely based on form such as the number of Independent Directors that must make up a majority of the Board.

*Provision
2.2*

No individual or small group of individuals dominate the decisions of the Board.

As at the date of this Annual Report, there are two Executive Directors compared to three Non-Executive Independent Directors and one Non-Executive Non-Independent Director. As more than half of the Board comprise Non-Executive Directors, the NC is of the view that the Board has sufficient independent elements and its composition is appropriate to facilitate effective decision making and aid the development of the Group's strategic processes, review the performance of the Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives, and monitor the reporting of performance and operations, as an appropriate check and balance.

*Provision
2.2 and 2.3*

The Independent Directors, have constructively challenged and helped Management develop proposals on business strategies for the Company and the Group, taking into consideration the long-term interests of the Group and its stakeholders. They also reviewed the performance of Management in achieving agreed goals and objectives for the Company and the Group, and monitored the reporting of performance. Their views and opinions also provide different perspectives to the Group's business.

The Company is in compliance with Rule 210(5)(c) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, which requires the Board to have at least two Non-Executive Directors who are independent and free of any material business or financial connection with the Company.

*Rule
210(5)(c)*

To discharge its oversight responsibilities, the Board must be an effective Board which can lead and control the business of the Group. There is a process of refreshing the Board progressively over time so that the experience of longer serving directors can be drawn upon while tapping into the new external perspectives and insights which more recent appointees bring to the Board's deliberation.

As it is in the interest of the Company to refresh the Board progressively, the NC is taking active steps to ensure that board renewal is conducted in an orderly manner, to avoid losing institutional memory and will continue to take the necessary actions to renew the Board progressively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Board Size and Board Diversity

The NC is of the view that the size of the Board and its Board Committees is appropriate, taking into account the nature and scope of the Group's operations, the core competencies, qualifications, skills and broad range of industry knowledge and business experience of the Directors to govern and contribute to the effectiveness and success of the Group. The NC reviews the size of the Board as well as opportunities to refresh the Board from time to time.

*Provision
2.4*

The Company's Board Diversity Policy sets out its approach to achieve diversity on the Board. The Company recognises and embraces the benefits of diversity of experience, age, skill sets, gender and ethnicity on the Board and views board diversity as an essential element to support the attainment of its strategic objectives and sustainable development. This is achieved by enhancing the decision-making process of the Board through the perspectives derived from the various skills, business experience, industry discipline, gender, age, ethnicity and culture, geographical background and nationalities, tenure of service and other distinguishing qualities of the Directors to avoid groupthink and foster constructive debate.

*Rule
710A(1)
and (2)*

In reviewing and assessing the composition of the Board and making recommendations to the Board for the appointment of directors, the NC will consider all aspects of diversity including diversity of background, experience, gender, age, and other relevant factors such as distinguishing qualities of the members of the Board. These differences will be considered in determining the optimum composition of the Board and when possible, should be balanced appropriately. Every year, the NC conducts its review of the composition of the Board, which comprises members of both genders from different backgrounds and ethnicity and whose core competencies, qualifications, skills, and experiences, meet the requirements of the Group at the point in time. The NC will continue to review the Board Diversity Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness, and will recommend appropriate revisions to the Board for consideration and approval. It will also continue its identification and evaluation of suitable candidates to ensure there is diversity on the Board when progressively renewing the Board.

In terms of the Board's composition, the Company seeks to have a Board that comprises directors who, as a group, not only provide an appropriate balance and have diversity of professional experience, skills and knowledge, but also of other aspects such as gender, age, ethnicity and culture, geographical background and nationalities.

However, the NC and Board does not intend, pursuant to the Board Diversity Policy, to appoint directors solely based on factors such as gender, age, ethnicity etc, merely to fulfill token representation on the Board or simply to meet quotas. In the Board's view, the fundamental principle is that the candidate must be of the right fit, taking into account the needs and future strategies of the Group's businesses, and must meet the relevant needs and vision of the Board and the Company at the material time.

The current Board composition reflects the Company's commitment to board diversity. The Board comprises of directors who as a group provide an appropriate balance and diversity of skills and experience including financial, industrial and business management and collectively possess the necessary core competences, qualifications, skills and experience to lead and govern the Group effectively. Each director provides a valuable network of industry contacts which are considered essential to the Group and was appointed on the strength of his/her calibre, experience, skill and stature.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Directors are between the ages of 55 and 78 and half the Board members are female directors. In terms of independence, there is a strong element of oversight on the Board, as there are four Non-Executive Directors representing more than half of the total board membership, of whom three are Independent Directors. Whilst the majority of the Board members are Singapore citizens, there is a Malaysian director on the Board. In addition, the Board comprises members with varying lengths of tenure, demonstrating a good balance between long serving directors and recent appointees, ensuring a blend of extensive experience with fresh perspectives.

The Board concurred with the NC's view that the size of the Board and the Board Committees is appropriate for the needs and demands of the Company's and the Group's operations. In terms of diversity, the Board members with their combined business, management, financial, and professional experience, knowledge and expertise, provide the core competencies to allow for diverse and objective perspectives on the Group's business and direction.

The Board's composition enables Management to benefit from a diverse and objective external perspective on issues raised before the Board, and the Directors as a group provide the appropriate balance and mix of skills, knowledge, experience, and other aspects of diversity.

The NC and the Board have assessed the current level of diversity on the Board to be satisfactory and given the current size of the Board and the nature of the Group's business at present, the Board does not propose to set specific diversity targets or concrete timelines for achieving board diversity targets. Instead, the Company takes the approach that maintaining a satisfactory level of diversity is an ongoing process which may need to be updated as the business of the Group develops. This will be disclosed in future corporate governance reports as appropriate.

The NC and the Board will continue to review the Board Diversity Policy, as appropriate, to ensure its effectiveness, and will recommend appropriate revisions to the Board for consideration and approval. It will also continue its identification and evaluation of suitable candidates to ensure there is diversity on the Board.

The Board has taken the following steps to maintain or enhance its balance and diversity:

- (i) annual review by the NC to assess if the existing attributes and core competencies of the Board are complementary and enhance the efficacy of the Board; and
- (ii) annual evaluation by the directors with a view to understanding the range and level of expertise that may potentially be lacking on the Board.

The NC will consider the results of these exercises in its recommendation for the appointment of new directors and/or the re-appointment of incumbent directors.

In view of the foregoing, the NC and Board are satisfied that the Board Diversity Policy is adequate and that the current Board members is sufficiently diverse and serve the needs and plans of the Company, in accordance with Rule 710A of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

Details of the Directors' qualifications, background and working experience are set out under the "**Board of Directors**" section of this annual report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Where appropriate and necessary, the Independent Directors have discussions, and meet without the Management's presence, on matters such as the Group's financial performance, corporate governance initiatives, board processes, succession planning and the remuneration of the Executive Directors and key management personnel.

Provision
2.5

The Board has no dissenting view on the Chairman's Letter to Shareholders for the financial year in review.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER ("CEO")

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The Executive Chairman and CEO are separate individuals and are not related. Their roles are segregated to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability, and clear division of responsibilities.

Provision
3.1
Rule
1207(10A)

Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying, the Executive Chairman leads the Board and is responsible for the strategic direction of the Group, the workings of the Board and communicating the performance of the Company and the Group to the Board and shareholders. The Chairman encourages active and effective engagement, participation and contribution from all directors and facilitates constructive relations among and between them and Management.

Provision
3.2

At general meetings of shareholders, the Chairman plays a pivotal role in fostering constructive dialogue between shareholders, the Board and Management.

Mr Conson Tiu Sia is the CEO. With the team of key management personnel, he is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group and executing the Group's strategies and policies. The CEO attends the quarterly AC and Board meetings at the invitation of the AC and Board and updates them on strategic and operational aspects of the Group's business. The performance of the CEO is reviewed periodically by the RC.

Lead Independent Director

To enhance the independence of the Board, Ms Caroline Wee was appointed as the Lead Independent Director on 31 August 2024. She provides a non-executive perspective and contributes to a balance of viewpoints on the Board. She is the principal liaison on board issues between the Non-Executive Directors and the Executive Directors. The Lead Independent Director will be available to shareholders with concerns or issues when contact through the normal channels with the Executive Chairman, the Executive Director or the CEO has failed to provide satisfactory resolution or when there is a conflict of interest in such contact.

Provision
3.3

No queries or requests on any matters which required the Lead Independent Director's attention were received in FY2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and reappointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

NC Composition and Role

As at the date of this Annual Report, the NC comprises four directors including a Lead Independent Director. The majority of the NC members are Independent Directors namely:-

Provisions
1.4 and 4.2

Ho Fook Meng (Chairman)
Wee Li Ann
Caroline Wee
Christopher Tan Bian Thye*

Rule
1207(10B)

* Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye was appointed as a member of the NC on 19 September 2025.

The NC is guided by written terms of reference approved by the Board and its principal functions are to establish a formal and transparent process on matters relating to and including:

Provision
4.1

- (a) making recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to:
 - (i) the review of succession plans for directors, in particular the appointment and/or replacement of the Chairman, the CEO and key management personnel;
 - (ii) the process and criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and directors;
 - (iii) the review of training and professional development programmes for the Board and its directors;
 - (iv) the appointment and re-appointment of directors (including alternate directors, if any);
- (b) reviewing and determining annually, and as and when circumstances require, if a director is independent, in accordance with the Code and any other salient factors; and
- (c) where a director or proposed director has multiple board representations, deciding whether the director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a director taking into consideration the director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Nomination and selection of Directors

The NC is responsible for recommending identified candidates to the Board to fill vacancies arising from resignation, retirement or any other reasons or if there is a need to appoint additional directors with the required skill, knowledge or experience to the Board in order to fill any identified competency gap in the Board. Suitable candidates for Board membership are then identified through, *inter alia*, recommendations from current Board members, substantial shareholders, management or through third-party referrals.

Provision
4.3

Board renewal is a continuous process and is a crucial element of the Group's corporate governance process. In this regard, the NC reviews annually the composition of the Board and Committees, which includes size and mix, and recommends to the Board the selection and appointment of new directors with a view to identifying any gaps in the Board's skillset taking into account the Group's strategy and business operations. The NC seeks to refresh the Board membership progressively and has taken active steps in this regard to ensure that this is done in an orderly manner, to avoid losing institutional memory.

The selection criterion includes integrity, diversity of competencies, expertise, industry experience and financial literacy. The NC and the Board will interview short-listed candidates before discussing and approving the final appointment. For existing directors who retire and stand for re-election, based on the evaluation of these directors, the NC will make recommendations for the re-nomination of such directors.

The Company has the following process for the selection and appointment of new directors:

- (i) the NC recommends to the Board a suitable size of the Board; and evaluates the balance of skills, knowledge and experience of Board members required to add value and facilitate effective decision-making, taking into consideration the scope and nature of the Group's operations;
- (ii) the NC considers the channels for seeking suitable candidates and draws up a list of potential candidates. Sources may include internal promotion, recommendations from directors/substantial shareholders/Management or external search consultants;
- (iii) short-listed candidates will be required to furnish their curriculum vitae stating in detail their qualification, working experience, employment history, and to complete certain prescribed forms to enable the NC to assess the candidate's independence status;
- (iv) the NC evaluates the candidates' capabilities by taking into consideration certain criteria such as diversity of skills, experience, background, gender, age, ethnicity and other relevant factors and how the candidates fit into the overall desired competency matrix of the Board; and
- (v) the NC makes recommendation to the Board for approval. The Board is to ensure that the selected candidate is aware of the expectations and the level of commitment required.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

All directors must submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at least once every three years. *Rule 720(5)*
The Company's Constitution provides for one-third of the directors to retire by rotation and be subject to re-election at every AGM. A newly appointed director must also subject himself/herself to retirement and re-election at the AGM immediately following his/her appointment. Thereafter, he/she is subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

Key information of each director is set out on pages 4 to 5 of this report and the dates of their initial appointment and last re-appointment/re-election are set out below:

Name of Director	Appointment	Date of initial appointment	Date of last re-appointment/re-election
Dawn Wee Wai Ying	Executive Chairman	11 October 1989	30 August 2024
Wee Li Ann	Executive Director	9 December 2009	29 August 2025
Sam Chong Keen	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	9 December 1994	31 August 2023
Caroline Wee	Non-Executive Independent Director	2 September 2022	29 August 2025
Ho Fook Meng	Non-Executive Independent Director	1 July 2024	30 August 2024
Christopher Tan Bian Thye	Non-Executive Independent Director	1 December 2024	29 August 2025

The Directors due for re-nomination and re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM under Regulation 111 of the Company's Constitution are Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying and Mr Sam Chong Keen. Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying and Mr Sam Chong Keen have offered themselves up for re-election.

Having assessed their contribution and performance, the NC has recommended the re-election of Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying and Mr Sam Chong Keen who are due to retire at the forthcoming AGM. The Board has accepted the recommendations of the NC. Each director had recused himself/herself from the recommendation on his/her re-election as director of the Company. *Rule 720(5)*

Subject to their re-election:

- (a) Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying will continue to serve as the Executive Chairman.
- (b) Mr Sam Chong Keen will continue to serve as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director and a member of the AC and RC.

The requisite information pursuant to Appendix 7.4.1 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual pertaining to the retiring Directors can be found on pages 142 to 143 of this Annual Report. *Rule 720(6)*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Continuous review of Directors' independence

The NC is charged with determining annually, and as and when circumstances require, the independence of each Independent Director, having regard to the circumstances set forth in Provision 2.1 of the Code, its Practice Guidance and Rule 210(5)(d) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

*Provision
4.4*

Each Independent Director of the Company will confirm his independence (or otherwise) based on a checklist annually. The checklist is drawn up based on the guidelines provided under the Code. In FY2026, the NC had reviewed the independence of the Independent Directors, having regard to the circumstances set forth in Provision 2.1 of the Code, its Practice Guidance and the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

As described under the section on Board Independence, the Board, after taking into consideration the views of the NC, is of the view that Ms Caroline Wee, Mr Ho Fook Meng and Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye are independent, and that no individual or small group of individuals dominate the Board's decision making.

Directors' time commitments

The NC ensures that new directors are aware of their duties and obligations. The NC also decides if a director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his/her duties as a director of the Company. As part of the assessment of the performance of each individual director, there is consideration of whether sufficient time and attention has been given by the director to the affairs of the Company. The NC is satisfied that all directors were able to and have adequately carried out their duties as a director of the Company for FY2026.

*Provision
4.5*

The NC also believes that contributions from each director can be reflected in other ways other than the reporting of attendances of each director at the Board and Board Committee meetings as well as the frequency of such meetings. A director would have been appointed on the strength of his experience and his/her potential to contribute to the proper guidance of the Group and its business. To focus on a director's attendance at formal meetings alone may lead to a narrow view of a director's contribution. It may also not do justice to his/her contributions, which can be in many forms, including Management's access to him/her for guidance or exchange of views outside the formal environment of the Board.

The listed company directorships and principal commitments of each director are disclosed on pages 4 to 5 of the Annual Report.

The NC does not encourage the appointment of alternate directors and none of the Directors has an alternate director.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its Board Committees and individual directors.

The NC has, with the approval of the Board, established performance criteria and evaluation procedures for evaluation and assessment of the effectiveness and performance of the Board, the Committees as well as the contribution by the Chairman and for each individual director. The NC evaluates and assesses the effectiveness of the Board taking into consideration appropriate performance criteria and upon its recommendation, the Board makes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, its Board Committees and each director.

Provision
5.1

The NC has implemented a formal appraisal process to assess the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole annually. It focuses on a set of performance criteria which includes the evaluation of the size and composition of the Board, the Board's access to information and Board accountability. The findings of such evaluations were analysed and discussed with a view to identifying areas for improvement and implementing certain recommendations to further enhance the effectiveness of the Board. In its evaluation, the NC considers the expertise and experience of each Board member, their attendance, participation and contributions to the Board both inside and outside of Board meetings which can be in many forms, including Management's access to him/her for guidance or exchange of views outside the formal environment of the Board.

Each director submits an assessment of the Board and the Board Committees, and a peer assessment of each of the other directors to assess the contributions by the Chairman and each individual director to the effectiveness of the Board. These detailed forms assess directors in various areas and competencies, including their attendance and contributions at meetings, preparedness for meetings etc. The evaluation of the Board and the Board Committees focusses on a set of performance criteria approved by the Board which includes the size and composition of the Board, Board independence, the Board's access to information, Board's accountability, and Board Committee performance in relation to discharging their responsibilities as set out in their respective terms of reference. The responses are collated by the external Company Secretary and a consolidated report is submitted to the Board. The responses are then discussed by the Board to determine the areas for improvement and enhancement of the effectiveness of the Board and its Board Committees.

Provision
5.2

Following the review in FY2026, the Board is of the view that the Board and its Board Committees operate effectively and that each director is contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Board and its Board Committees.

No external facilitator was involved in the Board evaluation process in FY2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

REMUNERATION MATTERS

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES AND LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION

Principle 6: *The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.*

Principle 7: *The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.*

Composition and Role

As at the date of this Annual Report, the RC comprises the following three directors, all of whom are non-executive and the majority are independent including the RC Chairman:

*Provisions
1.4 and 6.2
Rule
1207(10B)*

Caroline Wee (Chairman)
Sam Chong Keen
Ho Fook Meng

The RC is guided by written terms of reference approved by the Board and its principal responsibilities are:

*Provision
6.1*

- (a) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on:
 - (i) a comprehensive framework of remuneration and guidelines for the Board and key management personnel of the Group; and
 - (ii) the specific remuneration packages for each director, CEO as well as for the key management personnel,

and in doing so the RC considers all aspects of remuneration, including termination terms, to ensure they are fair;
- (b) reviewing the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Directors, CEO and key management personnel's contracts of service;
- (c) where an external remuneration consultant is appointed, reviewing whether the remuneration consultant has any relationship with the Company that could affect his/her independence and objectivity; and
- (d) reviewing annually the remuneration of employees who are substantial shareholders of the Company, or are immediate family members of a director, the CEO or a substantial shareholder of the Company, and whose remuneration exceeds \$100,000 during the year.

The RC considers all aspects of remuneration, including termination terms, to ensure they are fair. No director or member of the RC is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

*Provision
6.3*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The RC has explicit authority to seek appropriate expert advice in the field of executive compensation outside the Company on remuneration matters when necessary. During the financial year, the RC did not engage the service of an external remuneration consultant.

Provision
6.4

Remuneration Framework

The RC reviews and recommends to the Board the framework of remuneration for key executives and for directors serving on the Board and Board committees. The review of specific remuneration packages includes fees, salaries, bonuses and incentives. It also administers the Company's Employee Share Option Schemes and Performance Share Schemes, if any. Although the recommendations are made in consultation with Management, the remuneration packages are ultimately approved by the Board. In setting the remuneration framework, the RC has considered all aspects of remuneration. The RC aims to be fair and avoids rewarding poor performance.

Provision
6.3 and 7.1

Remuneration for key executives is based on corporate and individual performance with certain key executives entitled to profit-sharing bonuses based on certain profits on a realised basis. There are appropriate and meaningful measures in place for the purpose of assessing the performance of the Executive Directors and key management personnel. Although the remuneration packages are recommendations in consultation with Management, they are ultimately approved by the Board, with no director involved in determining their own remuneration.

In performing its function, the RC endeavours to establish an appropriate remuneration policy to attract, retain and motivate the Executive Directors and key management personnel whilst at the same time ensuring that the reward in each case takes into account individual performance as well as corporate performance.

Executive Directors have service contracts which include terms for termination under appropriate notice and retirement or post-employment benefits.

Non-Executive Directors are paid Directors' fees, which consist of a basic retainer fee as director and an additional fee for serving on any of the Board Committees. The fees paid to directors take into consideration the knowledge and expertise of each individual director, the responsibilities vested upon them and the effort and time commitment required from them given the complexities of the business and the business structure. Such aggregated fees are put up for shareholders' approval at the AGM.

Provision
7.2

The Board concurred with the RC that the proposed directors' fees for the financial year ending 30 April 2027 are appropriate and not excessive, taking into consideration the level of contributions by the Directors and factors such as effort and time spent for serving on the Board and Board Committees, as well as the responsibilities and obligations of the directors. The payment is subject to approval of the shareholders at each AGM. No individual director is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration.

In performing its function, the RC endeavours to establish an appropriate remuneration policy to attract, retain and motivate key management personnel and Executive Directors, while at the same time ensuring that the reward in each case takes into account, individual performance as well as corporate performance. The corporate and individual performance-related elements of remuneration are designed to align the interests of Executive Directors and key management personnel with those of shareholders and other stakeholders and to promote the long-term success of the Group.

Provision
7.3

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

At the moment, the Company does not use any contractual provisions to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from Executive Directors and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company. The RC will consider, if required, whether there is a requirement to institute such contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim the incentive components of the remuneration of the Executive Directors and key management personnel paid in prior years in such exceptional circumstances.

Except as disclosed below and in the Directors' Statement and Financial Statements, no material contracts (including loans) of the Company or its subsidiaries involving the interests of any of the directors or controlling shareholders, subsisted at the end of the financial year or had been entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION

Principle 8: The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

The Group's remuneration policy is to provide remuneration packages which are appropriate to attract, retain and motivate the Directors to provide good stewardship of the Company and key management personnel to successfully manage the Company for the long term.

*Provision
8.1(a)
and (b)*

In the assessment of the individual performance of Executive Directors, the factors assessed include the individual's contribution in connection to the risk management of the Group, including the individual's contribution in identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reviewing the Group's risks. The Executive Directors and key management personnel had met their respective key performance indicators in respect of FY2026.

Details of remuneration and benefits of directors and key management personnel for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 which will provide sufficient overview of the remuneration of directors and key management personnel as set out below:-

The names, amounts and breakdown of remuneration of each Non-Executive Director for FY2026 are disclosed below:-

Non-Executive Directors¹	Directors' fees S\$
Sam Chong Keen	58,000 (100%)
Caroline Wee	76,000 (100%)
Ho Fook Meng	62,000 (100%)
Christopher Tan Bian Thye ²	50,000 (100%)
	<u>246,000</u>

⁽¹⁾ For the Non-Executive Directors, their remuneration is paid solely in the form of Directors' fees that is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company.

⁽²⁾ Mr Christopher Tan Bian Thye was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director on 1 December 2024. His director's fee of S\$20,833 for the period from his date of appointment to 30 April 2025 under FY2025 was also paid in FY2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Rule 1207(10D) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST provides that the names, amounts and breakdown of remuneration paid to each individual director and the CEO by the issuer and its subsidiaries should be disclosed in the annual report. Such breakdown must include (in percentage terms) base or fixed salary, variable or performance-related income or bonuses, benefits in kind, stock options granted, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives. Accordingly, the remuneration of the Executive Directors and the CEO are disclosed below, and the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors are disclosed above.

Executive Directors ⁽¹⁾	Salary S\$	Bonus S\$	Allowances and other benefits S\$	Total ⁽²⁾ S\$
Dawn Wee Wai Ying	510,000 (69%)	152,093 (20%)	81,821 (11%)	743,914 (100%)
Wee Li Ann	213,600 (60%)	97,246 (27%)	45,691 (13%)	356,537 (100%)
	<u>723,600</u>	<u>249,339</u>	<u>127,512</u>	<u>1,100,451</u>

CEO	Salary S\$	Bonus S\$	Allowances and other benefits S\$	Total ⁽²⁾ S\$
Conson Tiu Sia	204,000 (75%)	38,374 (14%)	28,500 (11%)	270,874 (100%)

⁽¹⁾ There are no termination, retirement and post-employment benefits granted to the Executive Directors. There are also no stock options, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives granted to the Executive Directors, and they do not receive Directors' Fees.

⁽²⁾ The amounts shown are inclusive of employer's statutory contributions to the Singapore Central Provident Fund.

Details of remuneration and benefits (in bands of S\$250,000) of the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 are set out below:

Key Management Personnel

	Fixed salary and benefits %	Performance related bonus %	Total %
Between \$250,000 and \$500,000			
Clare Law Lay Kian	74	26	100
Below \$250,000			
Erwin Chua	86	14	100
Larry Lee Hsin Miao	89	11	100
Kasem Burejittinun	94	6	100
Kenneth Yeo	94	6	100

The total remuneration paid to the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) amounted to \$1,166,684 in FY2026. Bonus paid out in FY2026 was based on the Group's FY2025 net profit of \$0.9 million.

Provision
8.1(b)

The profiles of the top five key management personnel are found on pages 6 to 7 of this Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Employees related to substantial shareholder, director or CEO

There are no employees of the Group who are immediate family members of a director or the CEO and whose remuneration exceeds \$100,000 for the financial year. *Provision*
8.2

All forms of remuneration and other payments and benefits (if any), paid by the Company and its subsidiaries/subsidiary companies or subsidiary corporations whose financial statements are consolidated with the Company's financial statements, to Directors and key management personnel of the Company are disclosed in the tables above. *Provision*
8.3

The Company will convene an Extraordinary General Meeting ("**EGM**") on 28 August 2026 to seek shareholders' approval for the adoption of the proposed participation by Dr. Wee Li Ann, an executive director and associate of a controlling shareholder, in the Stamford Tyres Performance Share Plan 2017 ("**PSP 2017**") and the proposed grant of an award of up to 300,000 shares to Dr. Wee Li Ann under the PSP 2017. Details on the proposed PSP 2017 are set out in the circular to shareholders in the notice of EGM dated 6 August 2026. If approved by the shareholders at the EGM, the PSP 2017 awards are intended to be granted to Dr Wee Li Ann at a date to be determined by the RC. *Rule*
1207(16)

ACCOUNTABILITY & AUDIT

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

The Board is cognisant of its responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal controls to safeguard the investment of its shareholders and the assets and business of the Group. The Board determines the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation and the AC assumes the duties and responsibilities of the risk management function to specifically address these issues. *Provision*
9.1

Risk Management

As proper risk management is a significant component of a sound system of internal control, the Group has put in place a strategic Enterprise Risk Management ("**ERM**") framework since FY2007. The Board recognises the importance of establishing a formal ERM framework to facilitate the governance of risks and monitoring the effectiveness of internal controls. In addition, the Group has set up an executive Risk Management Committee ("**RMC**") to oversee that appropriate risk management policies are put in place and there are processes to evaluate the risks monitored under the ERM framework. The RMC, comprising members of the Management Team, is responsible for setting the direction of corporate risk management and monitoring the implementation of risk management policies and procedures.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The RMC has established an enhanced risk management policy to provide guidance to Management on key risk parameters. The significant risks in the Group's business, including mitigating measures, were also reviewed by the RMC and reported to the AC and the Board. Risk registers are maintained by the business and operational units which identify the key risks facing the Group's business and the internal controls in place to manage those risks. These risks have been categorised as strategic, operational, financial or compliance risks and the main areas of financial risk faced by the Group are foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The RMC together with the Executive Director and the Group Financial Controller has confirmed to the AC and the Board the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management system and internal controls.

The AC, with the assistance of the internal and external auditors, reviews and reports to the Board on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and taking into consideration the risk management perspective.

The AC may examine whatever aspects it deems appropriate of the Group's financial affairs, its internal and external audits and its exposure to risks of a regulatory or legal nature. It keeps under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal financial controls, for which the Directors are responsible. It also keeps under review the Company's programme to monitor compliance with its legal, regulatory and contractual obligations.

For the financial year under review, the Board has received written assurance from:

*Provision
9.2*

- (a) the CEO and the Group Financial Controller that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and
- (b) the Executive Director and other key management personnel who are responsible for the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

The Board recognises the need and is responsible for maintaining a system of internal controls and processes to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets. The AC monitors the effectiveness of the internal control systems and procedures and risk management systems. During the year, the Board and AC reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control procedures and risk management systems.

The system of internal controls and risk management established by the Company provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Group will not be adversely affected by any event that can be reasonably foreseen as it strives to achieve its business objectives. While acknowledging their responsibility for the system of internal controls, the Directors recognise that such a system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate risks, and therefore cannot provide absolute assurance in this regard, or absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors or misstatements, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

*Rule
1207(10)*

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the internal auditor, and the statutory audit conducted by the external auditor, and reviews performed by Management, RMC and various Board committees, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the Group's framework of internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems, are adequate and effective to meet the needs of the Group's existing business objectives and provide reasonable assurance of the integrity and effectiveness of the Group in safeguarding its assets and shareholders' value.

There was no material weakness in risk management and internal controls noted as at 30 April 2026.

Risk management policies

The Group has set up objectives to manage the risks that arise from the normal course of its operations. The significant risks are summarised below:

(i) General business risk

The Group's major business is distribution of tyres and wheels. The Group is reliant on a few key suppliers for the supply of certain major brands of tyres. Some of these suppliers have granted exclusive distribution rights. Although the Group has a strong relationship with the principals (some exceeding 40 years), there is no assurance that the principals will continue to appoint the Group as their exclusive distribution agent in the future. Should any of the major principals decide to discontinue the distribution rights in the future, the Group could lose some of its market share and this could then have adverse financial impact on the Group. To mitigate this risk, the Group has been focusing on developing its own range of proprietary 'in-house' brands like Sumo Firenza, Sumo Tire and SSW to become less reliant on its principals.

As in any other business environment, the Group's assets are exposed to various risks arising from normal operations and natural disasters. Especially, the Group's inventory is highly flammable and susceptible to the risk of fire. It is the Group's practice to annually assess these risks and/or exposure to ensure that the Group is protected from potential monetary loss. In addition to other preventive measures, the Group ensures that adequate insurance coverage is maintained at all times to mitigate such risks except where the cost of insuring the asset is considered prohibitive in relation to the risks identified.

(ii) Product liability claims

The Group is exposed to claims from its customers for products sold by the Group which contain defects or found to be unfit for their intended use. The Group may be required to make financial compensation to its customers in such circumstances. The Group's principals are well established in the market place and their products are usually tested for safety before being marketed. The Group continues to spend considerable effort in ensuring the quality of its products and services. The Group provides its employees with relevant training, on a regular basis, to uphold the quality of services provided to its customers. The Group has no history of any significant claim made by its customers.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(iii) Credit and inventory risk

The Group faces normal business risks associated with collection of trade receivables and inventory obsolescence. The Group's exposure to credit risks arises mainly from sales made to distributors and retailers in various geographical locations. The Group has tight credit control policies and procedures to evaluate the credit worthiness of customers before credit is granted and to prevent significant concentration of credit risk. The Group also has adequate policies and procedures to minimise the risk of inventory obsolescence. The risk of inventory obsolescence may arise from changes in consumer preference and technology. It is the Group's policy to maintain optimum inventory level at all times. Inventory level is monitored regularly and slow-moving inventories are quickly identified for early disposal. The Group has also put in place processes to procure inventories in an effective manner to prevent excess inventories on hand.

The financial risk management objectives and policies are discussed in Note 36 to the financial statements.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee which discharges its duties objectively.

AC Composition and Role

The AC comprises the following three members, all of whom are Non-Executive and the majority of whom (including the AC Chairman) are Independent Directors:

*Provision
1.4 & 10.2
Rule
1207(10B)*

Caroline Wee (Chairman)
Sam Chong Keen
Ho Fook Meng

The profiles of each AC member are set out on pages 4 to 5 of this Annual Report. The Board is of the view that the members of the AC have recent and relevant accounting or related financial management knowledge, expertise and experience to discharge their responsibilities properly.

*Provision
10.2*

None of the AC members are former partners or directors of, or have any financial interests in, the Company's existing auditing firm or auditing corporation.

*Provision
10.3*

The role of the AC is to assist the Board in overseeing the adequacy and effectiveness of the overall internal control functions, the internal audit functions within the Group, the relationship of those functions to external audit, the scope of audit by the external auditor as well as their independence.

*Provision
10.1*

The AC is guided by written terms of reference approved by the Board and its duties include:

*Provision
10.1*

- (a) reviewing the significant financial reporting issues and judgements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance;
- (b) reviewing at least annually the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- (c) reviewing the assurance from the CEO and the Group Financial Controller on the financial records and financial statements;
- (d) making recommendations to the Board on: (i) the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment and removal of external auditors; and (ii) the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;
- (e) reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness, independence, scope and results of the Company's external audit;
- (f) reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness, independence, scope and results of the Company's internal audit function;
- (g) reviewing the policy and arrangements for concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or other matters to be safely raised, independently investigated and appropriately followed up on;
- (h) deciding on the appointment, termination and remuneration of the head of the internal audit function, if any, as the primary reporting line of the internal audit function is to the AC;
- (i) meeting with the external auditors, and with the internal auditors, in each case without the presence of Management, at least annually;
- (j) reviewing and recommending the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation;
- (k) reviewing any matters relating to suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement of any Singapore laws or regulations or rules of the SGX-ST or any other regulatory authority in Singapore, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Company's or Group's operating results and/or financial position, and the findings of any internal investigations, and Management's response thereto, discussing such matters with the external auditor and, at an appropriate time, reporting the matter to the Board;
- (l) carrying out the functions set out in Section 201B of the Companies Act;
- (m) with reference to the Practice Guidance, having explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference, full access to and co-operation by Management, full discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings, and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions; and
- (n) reporting to the Board the significant issues and judgements that the AC considered in relation to the financial statements, and how these issues were addressed.

The AC has been given full access and obtained the cooperation from the Management of the Company. The AC has the explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. It also has full access to and cooperation by Management and full discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings, and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

Quarterly (where applicable), half year and full year results are reviewed by the AC prior to their submission to the Board as are interested person transactions that fall within the scope of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Internal Audit

The AC approves the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the internal auditors. The internal audit function is outsourced to Yang Lee & Associates (“**YLA**”), an external professional firm. The internal auditor conducts regular audit of internal control systems of the Group’s companies, recommends necessary improvements and enhancements, and reports directly to the AC. The AC reviews and approves the annual internal audit plan. The internal auditor has unrestricted access to documents, records and personnel, including the AC and has appropriate standing within the Company.

*Provision
10.4*

The AC examines the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control systems. The various assurance mechanisms operating are supplemented by the internal auditor’s reviews of the effectiveness of the Group’s material internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. Any material non-compliance or failures in internal controls and recommendations for improvements are reported to the AC. The AC reviews the effectiveness of the actions taken by Management on the recommendations made by the internal auditors in this respect.

YLA is guided by the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors and staffed with professionals with the relevant qualifications and experience. The AC is satisfied that the Company’s internal audit function is independent, effective and adequately resourced to perform its functions and is staffed by suitably qualified and experienced professionals.

*Rule
1207(10C)*

External Auditors

The Company’s external auditor is Ernst & Young LLP (“**EY**”), an accounting firm registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore.

Updates on the changes in accounting standards and treatment are prepared by the external auditor and circulated to members of the AC periodically for information.

To keep abreast of the changes in financial reporting standards and related issues which have a direct impact on financial statements, discussions are held with the external auditor where applicable, when they attend the AC Meetings.

The external auditor has full access to the AC which can conduct or authorise investigations into any matters within its terms of reference. The AC also has full access to and cooperation from Management and the discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings and has reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions. Minutes of the AC meetings are regularly submitted to the Board for its information and review.

The AC confirms that it has reviewed the nature and extent of all audit and non-audit services performed by the external auditor, to establish if their independence and objectivity as external auditor of the Company, had in any way been compromised. EY did not provide any significant non-audit services in FY2026. The fees payable to EY are disclosed on page 90 of this Annual Report.

*Rule
1207(6)(b)*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The AC has also reviewed and confirmed that EY is a suitable audit firm to meet the Company's audit obligations, after taking into consideration the Audit Quality Indicators Disclosure Framework published by the ACRA and having regard to the adequacy of resources and experience of the firm and the assigned audit engagement partner, EY's other audit engagements, size and complexity of the Stamford Tyres Group, number and experience of supervisory and professional staff assigned to the audit.

*Rules 712
and 715*

Accordingly, the AC recommended to the Board the re-appointment of EY as external auditor of the Group for the financial year ending 30 April 2027. EY has been engaged to audit the accounts of the Company and its Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries. The accounts of the significant foreign incorporated subsidiaries are audited by EY member firms in the respective countries. The Group has complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the Listing Manual in relation to its auditing firms.

AC's Activities in FY2026

The AC has discussed with Management the accounting principles that were applied and their judgment of items that might affect the integrity of the financial statements.

Provision 1.4 of the Code recommends, *inter alia*, that a summary of the AC's activities be disclosed in the annual report. The AC performs the functions specified in Section 201B of the Act, the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST and the Code. The AC met four times during FY2026. The AC reviewed and approved the internal audit plan for execution.

*Provision
1.4*

In FY2026, the Group, with the assistance of its internal auditors, carried out an internal review of key operating cycles of its Singapore and Indonesia subsidiaries. Non-compliance or lapses in internal controls together with corrective measures recommended by internal and external auditors were reported to the AC.

The AC also reviewed the effectiveness of the measures taken by Management in response to the recommendations made by the internal and external auditors. The systems of internal controls and risk management are continually being refined by management, the AC and the Board.

The AC has met with the internal and external auditors separately without the presence of Management for the year in review. In addition, updates on changes in accounting standards and treatment are prepared by the external auditor and circulated to the members of the AC periodically for information.

*Provision
10.5*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Significant financial statement reporting matters

The significant issues considered by the AC in relation to financial statements during the year ended 30 April 2026 are detailed below, alongside the actions taken by the AC to address these issues.

Significant matters considered	How these issues were addressed by the AC
Impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate	The AC considered management's approach and analysis in assessing the carrying values of its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associate. The AC also considered the reasonableness of the assumptions used and judgements made on cash flow forecasts, discount rates and growth rates used, and was satisfied that these were appropriate. The external auditor has included the appropriateness of the carrying values of investments as a key audit matter in its Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 April 2026. This is on page 59 of the Annual Report.
Managing inventory and obsolescence risk	The AC considered the approach and methodology applied to the allowance for inventory obsolescence. The AC discussed the above with the external auditor to consider the reasonableness, appropriateness of analysis and assessments and disclosures made by Management and was satisfied that these were appropriate. The external auditor has included managing inventory and obsolescence risk as a key audit matter in its Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 April 2026. This is on page 58 of the Annual Report.
Recoverability of trade receivables	The AC considered the approach and methodology relating to the monitoring and collectability of trade receivables and Management's assessment in providing allowance for expected credit loss and the disclosures made. The AC discussed the above with the Management and external auditor to consider the reasonableness of the assessment and was satisfied that these were appropriate. The AC also reviewed the audit report and findings presented by the external auditor at the year-end meeting. The external auditor has included allowance for expected credit loss as a key audit matter in its Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 April 2026. This is on page 58 of the Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Whistle Blowing Policy

The AC has put in place a “**whistle blowing**” or Corporate Ethics Compliance policy. The policy provides a channel for staff and third parties to confidentially report violations of the Group’s Code of Ethics, business conduct, and improprieties in financial accounting, trade practices, conflict of interest, employee discrimination and health and safety. Reports can be made on an anonymous basis directly to the AC. Appropriate investigation will be carried out and the informant (if not anonymous) will be informed of the results. The objective is to ensure that arrangements are in place for independent investigations of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action. The AC is responsible for oversight and monitoring of whistle blowing and the AC reviews all whistleblowing complaints, if any, at its quarterly and half-yearly meetings to ensure independence, thorough investigation and appropriate follow-up actions are taken. The Company is committed to ensuring that whistle-blowers will be treated fairly and protected against detrimental or unfair treatment for whistleblowing in good faith.

There was no whistle-blower complaint received by the Group in respect of FY2026.

SHAREHOLDERS’ RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS, CONDUCT OF SHAREHOLDERS MEETINGS

Principle 11: The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders’ rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

Conduct of General Meetings and Interaction with Shareholders

The Company provides shareholders with the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at general meetings of shareholders. All shareholders are informed through notices of general meetings sent by post and such notices are also advertised in newspapers and made available on the SGX-ST’s website. To embrace sustainability, the Company has stopped sending printed copies of annual reports and circulars to all shareholders. Instead, the Company will only send notices of AGMs and EGMs, proxy forms and request forms (requesting for printed copies of the annual reports and/or circulars, if any) to all shareholders. Shareholders are able to access all annual reports and circulars, including any documents relating to the AGMs and EGMs on the Company’s website and SGX-ST’s website. Printed copies of annual reports and/or circulars, if any, will be sent to shareholders upon receipt of the request forms.

*Provision
11.1*

All registered shareholders of the Company are invited and encouraged to attend and vote at general meetings. At the general meeting, shareholders have the opportunity to vote in person or by proxy and will be informed of voting procedures.

Participation of shareholders is encouraged at the AGM and EGM through the open question and answer session. The directors and Management will be available to address any queries or concerns on matters relating to the Company and the external auditor will also be present to address shareholders’ queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditor’s report at the AGM.

*Provision
11.1 and
11.3*

The Board has developed several channels, such as the Group’s website, email or fax, for shareholders who are not able to attend the AGM and EGM to contribute their feedback and inputs regarding the Company and its operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Every matter requiring shareholders' approval is proposed as a separate resolution on each substantially separate issue unless the issues are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal. Where resolutions are "bundled" the Company will explain the reasons and material implications in the notice of meeting.

*Provision
11.2*

Each item of special business included in the notice of meeting is accompanied, where appropriate, by an explanation for the proposed resolution. Proxy forms are sent with the Notice of Meeting to all shareholders. Except for a shareholder who is a Relevant Intermediary as defined under Section 181(6) of the Act, a shareholder may appoint up to two proxies to attend and vote on his behalf at the general meeting through proxy forms deposited 72 hours before the meeting.

Provision 11.4 of the 2018 Code provides that the Company's constitution (or other constitutive documents) allows for absentia voting at general meetings of shareholders. Principle 11 of the 2018 Code provides, *inter alia*, that the Company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. Voting in absentia by mail, facsimile, or email, is currently not permitted by the Company's Constitution, which constitutes a variation from Provision 11.4 of the 2018 Code. The Company is of the view that the intent of Principle 11 was met, as the existing arrangement whereby shareholders have the opportunity to vote by proxy is adequate in enabling shareholders to exercise their rights and have the opportunity to vote. Moreover, to allow voting in absentia by mail, facsimile, or email would require careful consideration of various factors, including the integrity of information and authentication of the identity of shareholders. The Company will take into account any measures and legislations that may be introduced by the relevant authorities as a result of the current environment in formulating the framework and procedures to effect additional methods of voting.

*Provision
11.4*

To promote greater transparency and effective participation, the Company has conducted the voting of all its resolutions by poll at all general meetings since 2012. Upon the conclusion of the general meetings, the detailed voting results, including the total number of votes cast for or against each resolution tabled, are announced at the general meetings and via SGX-ST's website. The Company will consider measures and legislations that may be introduced by the relevant authorities as a result of the current environment in formulating the framework and procedures to effect additional methods of voting.

The Directors, Management and the external auditor are present and available at the general meetings to address any queries or concerns on matters relating to the Group and its operations.

*Provision
11.3*

The 2025 AGM held on 29 August 2025 was conducted in a wholly physical format. The entire Board was present at the 2025 AGM. All key executives (or executives of equivalent rank) and the external auditor attended the AGM as well.

In line with Clause 6.1 of Practice Note 7.5 – General Meetings of the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST, the Company published the minutes of the 2025 AGM on SGXNet and the Company's corporate website within the prescribed timeframe i.e. within one month from the date of AGM. The minutes recorded substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the general meeting and the responses from the Board, Management and auditors.

The Company will publish the minutes of all general meetings within one month after the general meetings on SGXNet and on the Company's website in accordance with Clause 6.1 of Practice Note 7.5 – General Meetings of the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Dividend Policy

While the Company has not formally instituted a dividend policy, it has a good track record of paying annual dividends to shareholders. In proposing any dividend payout and/or determining the form, frequency and/or the amount of such dividend payout, the Board will take into account, *inter alia*, the Group's financial position, retained earnings, results of operation and cash flow, the Group's expected working capital requirements, the Group's expected capital expenditure and future expansion and investment plans and other funding requirements, general economic conditions and other internal or external factors that may have an impact on the business or financial performance and position of the Group.

Provision
11.6

The Board endeavours to maintain a balance between meeting shareholders' expectations and prudent capital management with a sustainable dividend payout.

The declaration and payment of any dividend will be recommended by the directors and the final dividend (if any) will be subject to approval by shareholders.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 12: The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

Communication with shareholders and the investment community is maintained through regular dissemination of information such as announcements on half-yearly and full year results, press releases on the SGXNet and the Company's corporate website.

Provision
12.1, 12.2
and 12.3

To facilitate shareholders' ownership rights, the Company ensures that all material information is disclosed in a comprehensive, accurate and timely basis via SGXNet especially information pertaining to the Company's business development and financial performance which could have a material impact on the price or value of its shares so as to enable shareholders to make informed decisions in respect of their investments in the Company.

Although the Company does not have an investor relations policy, the Company has an Investor Relations Section on its corporate website which shareholders and other stakeholders may contact the Company with feedback or questions and there are procedures in place for following up and responding to stakeholders' queries as soon as applicable.

The Company values dialogue with its shareholders and believes in regular, effective and fair communication with its shareholders and is committed to hearing shareholders' views and addressing their concerns where possible.

General meetings have been and are still the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. Shareholders' views are sought at general meetings and shareholders are given the opportunity to air their view and ask the directors and management questions regarding the Company and the Group.

The Company is committed to treating all shareholders fairly and equitably and keeping all shareholders and other stakeholders informed of its corporate activities, including changes in the Company or its business which would be likely to materially affect the price or value of its shares on a timely basis.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIPS ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Principle 13: The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.

The Company values input from all of its stakeholder groups and uses a variety of channels and platforms, including the corporate website at www.stamfordtyres.com, to engage with them as well as receive their feedback. The Company identifies stakeholders as groups that have an impact or have the potential to be impacted by its business, as well as those external organisations that have expertise in aspects that the Company consider material.

*Provision
13.1*

The Company's efforts on sustainability are focused on creating sustainable value for our key stakeholders, which include communities, customers, staff, regulators, shareholders and vendors. More details will be disclosed in the standalone Sustainability Report for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 which will be issued no later than four months after the end of the financial year.

*Provision
13.2*

Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's general meetings to ensure a greater level of shareholder participation and for them to be kept up to date on the strategies and goals of the Group. Annual reports, notices of annual general meetings and circulars and notices pertaining to any Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company are sent to all shareholders by post or by electronic transmission in accordance with the Act, the SGX-ST Listing Manual and the Company's Constitution.

To facilitate participation by shareholders, the Company's Constitution allows shareholders to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company by proxies. A shareholder who is not a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the general meetings while a member who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the general meetings through proxy forms deposited 72 hours before the meeting. Notices of general meetings are advertised in the newspapers and available on the SGX-ST's website.

The Company does not practise selective disclosure. Shareholders are kept informed of the developments in the Group's businesses and operations through announcements via SGXNet as well as through the annual report. Announcements are made as soon as possible to ensure timely dissemination of the information to shareholders and the public. Results and the annual reports are announced or issued within the mandatory periods.

*Provision
13.3*

To further enhance its communication with investors, the Company's website www.stamfordtyres.com allows the public to access information on the Group directly. The Company's website is updated regularly and contains various information on the Company and the Group and serves as an important resource for investors and all stakeholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

The Group has put in place an internal compliance code which prohibits dealings in the securities of the Company by the Company, directors and employees while in possession of unpublished material price-sensitive information, and during the one month preceding, and up to the time of announcement of the Company's results for the first half financial year (both dates inclusive) and the Company's full financial year (the "**Compliance Code**").

*Rule
1207(19)*

As the Company had ceased quarterly reporting since financial year ended 30 April 2020, the Compliance Code has been updated whereby the Company, directors and employees of the Group are not permitted to deal with the securities of the Company during the period beginning one month before the announcement of the half year and full year financial statements results and ending on the date of the announcement.

The Compliance Code also discourages all the directors and employees of the Group to deal in securities on short-term considerations. Directors are required to report securities dealings within two business days of such dealings, to the Company Secretary, who will assist to make the necessary announcements via the SGXNet.

In addition, directors and officers are expected to observe insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within the permitted trading period, and report securities dealings to the Company Secretary accordingly.

*Rule
1207(19)(B)*

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There were no material contracts of the Company or any of its subsidiaries involving the interest of any director or controlling shareholder, either still subsisting at the end of the financial year or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

*Rule
1207(8)*

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Group has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported in a timely manner to the AC and that the transactions are conducted at arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its shareholders. All interested person transactions are subject to review by the AC to ensure compliance.

*Rule
1207(17)
1207(18)*

The Company does not have a shareholders' mandate for interested person transactions pursuant to Rule 920 of the Listing Manual.

There were no significant interested person transactions (excluding transactions less than \$100,000) during the financial year ended 30 April 2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

OTHER DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

There are no material developments after the preliminary announcement that would affect the performance of the Group.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the introduction to the 2018 Code, it is stated that companies that embrace the tenets of good governance, including accountability, transparency and sustainability, are more likely to engender investor confidence and achieve long-term sustainable business performance. The Board strives to align the Group's strategic policies and practices with leading standards in the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) themes. Details of the Group's sustainability practices, including the corporate social responsibility initiatives during FY2026, and material ESG factors, are set out in the Company's stand-alone Sustainability Report that will be issued for FY2026 and released on SGXNet by 28 August 2026.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April 2026.

Opinion of the Directors

In the opinion of the Directors,

- (i) the accompanying balance sheets, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of cash flow together with notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 April 2026 and of the financial performance of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group and the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Dawn Wee Wai Ying (Executive Chairman)
Wee Li Ann (Executive Director)
Sam Chong Keen
Caroline Wee
Ho Fook Meng
Christopher Tan Bian Thye

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, (the "Act") an interest in shares and share options of the Company, as stated below:

Name of Director	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At 1.5.2025	At 30.4.2026	At 1.5.2025	At 30.4.2026
Ordinary shares of the Company				
Dawn Wee Wai Ying	14,537,567	14,537,567	81,390,906	79,390,906
Wee Li Ann	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 May 2026.

By virtue of Section 7 of the Act, Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying is deemed to have an interest in the ordinary shares of all the subsidiary companies at the beginning and at the end of the financial year.

No other Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares or debentures of the Company's subsidiary companies.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Share options

No options were issued by the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the financial year. As at 30 April 2026 and 30 April 2025, there were no options on the unissued shares of the Company or any of its subsidiaries which were outstanding.

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Except as disclosed above, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises Non-Executive Directors, Ms Caroline Wee (who chairs the Audit Committee), Mr Sam Chong Keen and Mr Ho Fook Meng. The majority of whom, including the AC Chairman, are independent.

The Committee meets at least 4 times a year and performs its functions in accordance with the Act.

The Committee reviews the overall scope of both internal and external audits and the assistance given by the Company's officers to the auditors. It meets with the Company's internal and external auditors to discuss the results of their respective examinations and their evaluation of the Group's system of internal accounting and financial controls. All major findings and recommendations are brought to the attention of the Board of Directors. The Committee also reviews the annual financial statements of the Company and of the Group and the auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board, as well as interested person transactions.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying
Director

Dr Wee Li Ann
Director

31 July 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
TO THE MEMBERS OF STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 30 April 2026, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the balance sheet and the statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2026 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
TO THE MEMBERS OF STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

Key Audit Matters (cont'd)

Allowance for inventory obsolescence

The Group has significant inventories and makes an allowance for inventory obsolescence when there is a risk that the inventories may be sold below their carrying amounts. The carrying amounts of inventories and the allowance for inventory obsolescence were included in Note 17 *Inventories* to the financial statements.

The Group's allowance for inventory obsolescence is subject to changes in the economic and market conditions, which may result in excess, slow-moving or obsolete inventories that may be sold at prices below costs. The allowance for inventory obsolescence is a key audit matter as significant judgement is required for the estimation of the net realisable value ("NRV") of inventories and the resultant allowance for obsolescence. The estimation is made after taking into consideration observed margins from sales made at or after year end and current and expected consumer demand. The Group's accounting policy on inventory and the critical accounting estimates and judgements are disclosed in Note 2.15 *Inventories* and Note 3(a)(i) *Allowance for inventory obsolescence* to the financial statements respectively.

As part of our audit, we evaluated the reasonableness of assumptions and estimates made by management in determining the allowance for inventory obsolescence, including economic and current market conditions. We analysed the aging profile of the inventory on hand, disaggregated by type, which is then corroborated with management's identification and assessment of allowance for inventory obsolescence in light of expected consumer demand. We assessed the determination of NRV for selected samples by comparing them to the unit selling price subsequent to the year end and management's obsolescence allowance. For inventories subsequently sold with negative gross margins, we assessed if the allowance for these inventories are adequate. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to inventory in Note 17 *Inventories* to the financial statements.

Allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables

The Group has significant trade receivables and makes an allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") where there is a risk that the amounts are not collectable. The carrying amounts of trade receivables and the ECL were included in Note 18 *Trade receivables* to the financial statements.

The Group determines ECL of trade receivables by making debtor-specific assessment of ECL and uses a provision matrix for the remaining group of debtors that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic conditions. As this assessment requires significant management judgement, we determined this to be a key audit matter. The Group's accounting policy on allowance for ECL is disclosed in Note 2.13 *Impairment of financial assets* to the financial statements and the critical accounting estimates and judgements are stated in Note 3(a)(iii) *Allowance for expected credit loss of trade receivables* to the financial statements.

We evaluated the processes and controls relating to the monitoring of trade receivables and considered ageing to identify collection risks, including management's considerations of the impact that current market condition has on the customers. We requested for confirmations and checked for evidence of receipts subsequent to the year end for selected debtors, as well as any major reversal of sales or return of goods after year end. We discussed with management about the status of long overdue trade receivables balances and management's consideration of debtors' specific profiles and risks. We also evaluated management's assumptions and inputs used in the computation of ECL and assessed the reasonableness of management's assumptions used in establishing the forward-looking adjustments by understanding their assessment of future market conditions. We also assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in Note 18 *Trade receivables*, Note 36(c) *Credit risk* and Note 36(d) *Liquidity risk* to the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
TO THE MEMBERS OF STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

Key Audit Matters (cont'd)

Impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate

The Group and the Company have significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and an associate. The carrying amounts of these investments were included in Note 14 *Investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from/(to) subsidiary companies*, Note 15 *Joint venture companies* and Note 16 *Associated company* to the financial statements respectively.

The financial performance of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are dependent on the economic and market conditions in which they operate in. Management monitors the performance of these entities and an assessment for impairment is carried out when there are indicators of impairment. The impairment assessment is determined using value-in-use calculation involving the preparation of discounted cash flow forecasts to determine their recoverable amounts. The assessment for impairment is considered a key audit matter as management exercises significant judgement in making assumptions and estimates for the preparation of the discounted cash flow forecasts. The Group's accounting policies on impairment of these investments are disclosed in Note 2.9 *Impairment of non-financial assets*, Note 2.10 *Subsidiaries* and Note 2.11 *Joint ventures and associate* to the financial statements. The critical accounting estimates and judgements made in arriving at the assumptions used in the preparation of the discounted cash flow forecasts by management are stated in Note 3(a)(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets* to the financial statements.

We assessed whether there are any impairment indicators for the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as the loan and other receivables from subsidiaries. For those entities with indicators of impairment, we reviewed the process by which management's discounted cash flow forecasts were prepared. We obtained an understanding from management on their assessment of the impact the current market condition has on the operations of those entities. We tested the robustness of management's discounted cash flow forecasts by comparing previous forecasts to actual results and validated key inputs used, such as the forecasted revenue, expenses, discount rate and growth rates, to historical and external market data in light of current market conditions to assess the reasonableness of the forecast. We involved our internal specialist to assist in assessing the reasonableness of the growth rates and the discount rate assumptions used in the value-in-use computation. We assessed the sensitivity of the discounted cash flow forecasts based on reasonably possible changes to the key assumptions and also checked the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 14 *Investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from/(to) subsidiary companies*, Note 15 *Joint venture companies* and Note 16 *Associated company* to the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
TO THE MEMBERS OF STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

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 SFRS(I), and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The Directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
TO THE MEMBERS OF STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

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

- 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.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors 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 Hah Yanying.

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

31 July 2026

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

	Note	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Revenue	4	181,155	187,722
Other revenue	5	5,351	5,458
Total revenue		186,506	193,180
Costs and other material items			
Cost of goods sold	6	137,381	141,914
Salaries and employees' benefits	7	22,427	21,141
Marketing and distribution		5,888	6,331
Utilities, repairs and maintenance		5,967	5,753
Finance costs	8	3,943	4,899
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		5,440	5,276
Lease expenses	13	1,962	2,060
Other operating expenses		2,066	4,800
		(185,074)	(192,174)
Share of results of joint ventures	15	1,029	933
Profit before taxation	9	2,461	1,939
Taxation	10	(1,414)	(1,018)
Profit for the financial year		1,047	921
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		1,047	921
Earnings per share:			
- basic and diluted (cents)	11	0.44	0.39

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Net profit for the financial year	<u>1,047</u>	<u>921</u>
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Foreign currency translation adjustments arising on consolidation	<u>1,074</u>	<u>2,433</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>1,074</u>	<u>2,433</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>2,121</u></u>	<u><u>3,354</u></u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	<u><u>2,121</u></u>	<u><u>3,354</u></u>

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

BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

		Group		Company	
	Note	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12	49,080	47,045	–	–
Right-of-use assets	13	7,450	8,334	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	14	–	–	41,625	41,615
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	14	–	–	15,331	13,806
Joint venture companies	15	9,834	11,614	1,571	1,571
Associated company	16	221	221	–	–
Deferred tax assets	29	2,146	2,450	–	–
Total non-current assets		68,731	69,664	58,527	56,992
Current assets					
Inventories	17	70,758	81,164	–	–
Trade receivables	18	32,454	33,715	–	–
Derivatives	19	4	62	–	–
Other receivables	20	5,675	4,974	89	91
Prepayments and advances	20	4,375	4,817	31	31
Cash and cash equivalents	21	30,862	27,739	792	785
Total current assets		144,128	152,471	912	907
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	22	14,925	14,683	–	–
Trust receipts (secured)	23	40,013	41,727	–	–
Derivatives	19	148	53	14	–
Other payables	24	11,692	12,920	297	578
Loans (secured)	25	10,465	10,250	–	108
Hire-purchase liabilities	26	159	184	–	–
Provisions	27	335	317	–	–
Lease liabilities	13	2,099	1,793	–	–
Provision for taxation		1,251	1,344	19	64
Total current liabilities		81,087	83,271	330	750
Net current assets		63,041	69,200	582	157
Non-current liabilities					
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	14	–	–	13,786	13,611
Hire-purchase liabilities	26	290	399	–	–
Provisions	27	853	853	–	–
Long-term loans (secured)	28	13,781	19,202	–	–
Lease liabilities	13	6,104	7,232	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	29	428	609	100	100
Total non-current liabilities		21,456	28,295	13,886	13,711
Net assets		110,316	110,569	45,223	43,438
Equity					
Share capital	30	36,244	36,244	36,244	36,244
Reserves	31	74,072	74,325	8,979	7,194
Total equity		110,316	110,569	45,223	43,438

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

							Discount on Foreign currency translation reserve	acquisition of non- controlling interest
	Note	Equity, total \$'000	Share capital \$'000	Revenue reserve \$'000	Other reserves, total \$'000	Capital reserve \$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Group								
Balance at 1 May 2024		111,963	36,244	101,910	(26,191)	675	(27,068)	202
Profit for the financial year		921	–	921	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		2,433	–	–	2,433	–	2,433	–
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		3,354	–	921	2,433	–	2,433	–
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners</i>								
Dividend on ordinary shares	32	(4,748)	–	(4,748)	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(4,748)	–	(4,748)	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 April 2025 and 1 May 2025		110,569	36,244	98,083	(23,758)	675	(24,635)	202
Profit for the financial year		1,047	–	1,047	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		1,074	–	–	1,074	–	1,074	–
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		2,121	–	1,047	1,074	–	1,074	–
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners</i>								
Dividend on ordinary shares	32	(2,374)	–	(2,374)	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(2,374)	–	(2,374)	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 April 2026		110,316	36,244	96,756	(22,684)	675	(23,561)	202

The details of the nature of the reserves are set out in Note 31.

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

Company	Note	Equity, total \$'000	Share capital \$'000	Revenue reserve \$'000
Balance at 1 May 2024		44,290	36,244	8,046
Profit for the financial year		3,896	–	3,896
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		3,896	–	3,896
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners</i>				
Dividend on ordinary shares	32	(4,748)	–	(4,748)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(4,748)	–	(4,748)
Balance at 30 April 2025 and 1 May 2025		43,438	36,244	7,194
Profit for the financial year		4,159	–	4,159
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		4,159	–	4,159
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners</i>				
Dividend on ordinary shares	32	(2,374)	–	(2,374)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(2,374)	–	(2,374)
Balance at 30 April 2026		45,223	36,244	8,979

The details of the nature of the reserves are set out in Note 31.

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

	Note	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before taxation		2,461	1,939
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	5,224	5,004
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	2,082	2,039
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	(209)	(706)
Property, plant and equipment written off	9	20	311
Fair value loss/(gain) on derivatives	9	153	(185)
Bad debts recovered	18	(111)	(111)
Unrealised foreign exchange adjustment		408	1,706
Interest income	5	(411)	(533)
Provision for product warranties	27	226	110
Interest expense	8	3,943	4,899
Share of results of joint ventures	15	(1,029)	(933)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		12,757	13,540
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		10,406	(12,623)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		1,113	(2,891)
(Decrease)/increase in payables		(1,005)	1,731
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations		23,271	(243)
Interest received	5	411	533
Interest paid	8	(3,943)	(4,899)
Income tax paid		(1,384)	(1,926)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities		18,355	(6,535)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		275	782
Dividend received from joint venture company	15	2,460	1,872
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6,704)	(5,219)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,969)	(2,565)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from long-term loans	28	4,800	6,000
(Repayment of)/proceeds from trust receipts, net	28	(1,570)	8,364
(Repayment of)/proceeds from short-term loans, net	28	(683)	989
Repayment of hire purchase creditors, net	28	(198)	(217)
Dividend paid to shareholders	32	(2,374)	(4,748)
Repayment of long-term loans	28	(9,597)	(4,447)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	28	(2,200)	(2,157)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(11,822)	3,784
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,564	(5,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		27,739	32,544
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		559	511
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	21	30,862	27,739

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

1. Corporation information

Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST).

Its registered office and principal place of business is at 19 Lok Yang Way, Singapore 628635.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company and the principal activities of the subsidiary companies consist of the wholesale and retail of tyres and wheels, design and contract manufacturing of tyres for proprietary brands, tyre retreading, equipment trading, servicing of motor vehicles, and manufacturing and sale of aluminium alloy wheels. Details of the subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies are set out in Note 41.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and financial assets that have been measured at their fair values.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("S") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ("S'000") except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 May 2025. The adoption of these new and revised standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Group that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to SFRS(I) 9 and SFRS(I) 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s – Volume 11	1 January 2026
SFRS(I) 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
SFRS(I) 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to SFRS(I) 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-21: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027
Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 and SFRS(I) 1-28 Sales or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

Other than as disclosed below, the Directors expect that the adoption of the above SFRS(I) pronouncements in future periods will not have a material impact on the Financial Statements of the Group in the period of their initial adoption.

- SFRS(I) 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

SFRS(I) 18 was issued to replace SFRS(I) 1-1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. SFRS(I) 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to SFRS(I) 1-7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

SFRS(I) 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. SFRS(I) 18 will apply retrospectively. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- De-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;
- De-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- De-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

(b) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(b) Business combinations and goodwill (cont'd)

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another SFRS(I).

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates.

2.5 Transactions with non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company, and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company owners' ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 Foreign currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies 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 end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items that for part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

(b) Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Singapore Dollar at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss. For partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that are foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The accounting policy for borrowing costs is set out in Note 2.19.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its net purchase price after deducting for any trade discount and rebates, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period of purposes other than to produce inventories during that period are capitalised. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of the assets on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned. The principal rates used for this purpose are:

Leasehold land and buildings	–	over their lease period, ranging from 1.7% to 5.6% per annum
Leasehold improvements	–	5% to 10% per annum
Motor vehicles	–	20% per annum
Plant and equipment	–	10% to 33⅓% per annum

Assets under construction included in property, plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated.

Depreciation expense is charged in profit or loss up to the month of disposal or write off. Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.8 Leases

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

(a) As lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Leasehold land	–	30 to 60 years
Others	–	2 to 3 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.9 *Impairment of non-financial assets*.

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group's lease liabilities are included in Note 13.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.8 Leases (cont'd)

(a) *As lessee (cont'd)*

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(b) *As intermediate lessor (sublease)*

The Group leases an underlying asset under a head lease arrangement and subleases the same asset under operating leases to third parties as an intermediate lessor. If the head lease is a short-term lease, the sublease shall be classified as an operating lease. When the sublease is assessed as an operating lease, the Group recognises lease income from the sublease in profit or loss within "Other Revenue". The right-of-use asset relating to the head lease is not derecognised.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2.10 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiary companies are accounted for at cost less any impairment losses. Details of the subsidiary companies are set out in Note 41.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.11 Joint ventures and associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control of those policies. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, where the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group account for its investments in associate and joint ventures using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate or joint venture.

On acquisition of the investment, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted as goodwill and is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Under the equity method, the investment in associate or joint ventures are carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint ventures. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of the operations of the associate or joint ventures. Distributions received from joint ventures or associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its carrying amount of investment, together with any long-term interests that form part thereof, the Group discontinues recognising its further losses.

After the Company's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Company resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in associate or joint venture. The Group determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared as the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.11 Joint ventures and associate (cont'd)

(i) Joint venture with different year end

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared as of the same reporting date as the Group unless it is impracticable to do so. When the financial statements of a joint venture used in applying the equity method are prepared as of a different reporting date from that of the Group, adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the reporting date of the Group. In any case, the difference between the end of the reporting period of the joint venture and that of the investor shall be no more than three months. The length of the reporting periods and any difference between the ends of the reporting periods shall be the same from period to period.

When the financial statements of a joint venture used in applying the equity method are as of a reporting date or for a period that is different from that of the Group, the reporting date of the financial statements of the joint venture and the reason for using a different reporting date or different period shall be disclosed.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in associated companies or joint ventures are accounted for at cost less impairment losses. Details of the associated company and joint ventures are set out in Note 41.

2.12 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.12 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) Amortised cost

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument 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.

(iii) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

- (a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.12 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The Group classifies financial liabilities that arise from supplier finance arrangements as Trust receipts in the balance sheet. Cash flows related to liabilities arising from supplier finance arrangements that are classified in Trust receipts in the balance sheet are included in financing activities in the consolidated cash flow statement.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group determines impairment of trade receivables by making debtor-specific assessment of expected credit loss, and uses a provision matrix for the remaining group of debtors that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.13 *Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)*

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Group uses the probability of default approach for non-trade amounts and loans due from ultimate holding company and related companies. To estimate the loss allowance for credit losses, the Group performs recoverability assessments to derive the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, including cash flows from the sale of collateral that are integral to the contractual terms. The fair value of the collateral and forecast economic conditions in the recoverability assessment is a significant estimate where changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

2.14 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.15 *Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost method and includes all costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured and retread products, and work-in-progress, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation and, where appropriate, the cost of conversion from the existing state to a finished condition.

An allowance is made where necessary for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories.

2.16 *Provisions*

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.17 Government grants

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

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2.18 Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If it is probable that the liability will be higher than the amount initially recognised less amortisation, the liability is recorded at the higher amount with the difference charged to profit or loss.

2.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.20 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.21 Hire-purchases

Hire-purchases, which effectively transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the hire-purchase item, are capitalised at the present value of the minimum hire-purchase payments at the inception of the hire-purchase term. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Hire-purchase payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the hire-purchase liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss on the basis outlined in Note 2.7.

2.22 Revenue recognition

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

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

(a) Sales and services of tyres and wheels

The Group sells and provides services of tyres and wheels. Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The amount of revenue recognised is based on the estimated transaction price, which comprises the contractual price.

The Group accounts for promised services to be performed in the future as a separate performance obligation to which the Group allocates a portion of the transaction price. The portion of the transaction price allocated to the promised services to be performed in the future is initially recorded as a contract liability and recognised as revenue when the obligation is fulfilled.

For its bill-and-hold arrangements, even though the Group has not yet delivered the goods to the customer, it has satisfied its performance obligation as control of the goods have been transferred to the customer, and all of the following criteria are met: the reason for the bill-and-hold arrangement is substantive, the goods are identified separately as belonging to the customer, the goods currently are ready for physical transfer to the customer, and the Group does not have the ability to use the goods or to direct it to another customer.

For its consignment arrangements, although the goods have been delivered to the customer, the Company retains control of the goods and satisfies its performance obligation only upon the sale of the goods to the end-customer of the customer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.22 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(b) Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(d) Logistic service income

The Group earns warehousing income from providing storage and logistics services to various customers. Revenue is recognised over time as services are rendered, based on contractual terms.

2.23 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.23 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) *Deferred tax (cont'd)*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of the deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the 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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill or acquisition.

(c) *Sales tax*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

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

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.24 *Derivative financial instruments*

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to manage its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

2.25 *Segment reporting*

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their regions which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 40, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

2.26 *Share capital and share issuance expenses*

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.27 *Dividends*

Interim dividends are recorded in the financial year in which they are declared payable. Final dividends are recorded in the financial year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

2.28 *Contingencies*

A contingent liability is:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.28 Contingencies (cont'd)

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, 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. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements was prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Allowance for inventory obsolescence

Allowance for inventory obsolescence is estimated based on the best available facts and circumstances at the end of each reporting period, including but not limited to, the inventories' own physical conditions, their expected market selling prices, estimated costs of completion and estimated costs to be incurred for their sales. The allowance is re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amount estimated. The carrying amount of the inventories as at 30 April 2026 is \$70,758,000 (2025: \$81,164,000).

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value-in-use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(a) *Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)*

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment loss in the investment in subsidiaries was recognised for the Company in the current and previous financial year. Further details are given in Note 14 to the financial statements.

No impairment loss in the investment in a joint venture was recognised in the financial statements in the current and previous financial year. Further details are given in Note 15 to the financial statements.

(iii) Allowance for expected credit loss of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables after allowance for expected credit loss as at 30 April 2026 is \$32,454,000 (2025: \$33,715,000).

The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables are disclosed in Note 36(c).

(b) *Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies*

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Income taxes

Significant judgement is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group 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 amount of the Group's provision for taxation, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at 30 April 2026 were \$1,251,000 (2025: \$1,344,000), \$2,146,000 (2025: \$2,450,000) and \$428,000 (2025: \$609,000), respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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4. Revenue

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Tyres and wheels:		
- Wholesale and distribution	117,467	122,977
- Retail and fleet	63,688	64,745
	<u>181,155</u>	<u>187,722</u>

The satisfaction of performance obligation of the above revenue streams are at a point in time.

Judgement and methods used in estimating revenue

For sale of tyres with complimentary services, the Group uses its historical experience with the utilisation rates to estimate the number of tyre rotation services that are expected to be provided in the future.

For bill-and-hold sales of tyres, management has exercised judgement in the estimation of the amount of expected custodial services revenue that have yet to be earned. In making these estimates, management takes into consideration warehouse rental rates based on geographical areas, space required and duration of rent.

Contract balances

Information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers is disclosed as follows:

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from contracts with customers (Note 18)	32,454	33,715
Contract liabilities (Note 22)	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,338</u>

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Group has received advance payments, including advances for sale of tyres with complimentary services and customer deposits. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as the Group performs under the contract. Significant change in contract liabilities is due to a change in time frame for a performance obligation to be satisfied.

Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation

The Group expects to recognise \$1,381,000 (2025: \$1,232,000) as revenue relating to the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations as at 30 April 2026 (2025: 30 April 2025) within one year and \$146,000 (2025: \$106,000) more than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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5. Other revenue

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from bank deposits	411	533
Sundry income	1,470	1,051
Logistic service income	1,961	2,664
Rental income	708	540
Rental income from sublease	648	618
Government grants in respect of employment support	153	52
	<u>5,351</u>	<u>5,458</u>

6. Cost of goods sold

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Includes:		
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of goods sold	<u>130,473</u>	<u>135,746</u>

7. Salaries and employees' benefits

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits expenses (including Executive Directors):		
- Salaries, wages and bonuses	22,136	20,116
- Contributions to defined contribution plans	1,003	994
- Others	4,330	4,432
	<u>27,469</u>	<u>25,542</u>
Employee benefits are included in the following line items in profit or loss:		
- Cost of goods sold	5,042	4,401
- Salaries and employee benefits	22,427	21,141
	<u>27,469</u>	<u>25,542</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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8. Finance costs

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense on:		
- Bank overdrafts, trust receipts and hire-purchase liabilities	2,342	2,934
- Bank loans	1,275	1,600
- Lease liabilities	326	365
	<u>3,943</u>	<u>4,899</u>

9. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

		Group	
	Note	2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (inclusive of charges included in cost of goods sold)	12	5,224	5,004
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	2,082	2,039
Foreign exchange loss, at net		1,391	2,148
Write-back of inventory obsolescence		(3,308)	(971)
Fair value loss/(gain) on derivatives		153	(185)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(209)	(706)
Property, plant and equipment written off		20	311
Bad debts recovered	18	(111)	(111)
Provision for expected credit loss	18	315	655
Audit fees:			
- Auditors of the Company		607	550
- Other auditors		184	199

There are no non-audit fees paid to the auditors of the Company during the current and preceding financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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10. Taxation

Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 30 April 2026 and 2025 are:

	Note	Group 2026 \$'000	Group 2025 \$'000
Income statement			
Current income taxation			
- Current year		1,172	1,181
- Over-provision of tax in respect of prior years		(42)	(18)
		1,130	1,163
Deferred income taxation			
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	29	127	(633)
- Under/(over)-provision of tax in respect of prior years	29	2	(8)
		129	(641)
Withholding tax		155	496
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss		1,414	1,018

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 30 April 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Group 2026 \$'000	Group 2025 \$'000
Profit before taxation	2,461	1,939
Less: Share of results of joint ventures*	(1,029)	(933)
	1,432	1,006
Taxation at statutory tax rate of 17% (2025: 17%)	243	171
Adjustments:		
- Effects of different tax rates in other countries	(160)	(122)
- Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	625	104
- Benefits from previously unrecognised tax losses	(32)	(82)
- Deferred tax assets not recognised in the current year	633	543
- Partial tax exemption and tax relief	(34)	(34)
- Withholding tax	155	496
- Others	24	(32)
- Over-provision of tax in respect of prior years	(40)	(26)
Taxation	1,414	1,018

* These are presented net of tax in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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10. Taxation (cont'd)

As at 30 April 2026, the Group, primarily through its subsidiary companies, has unutilised tax losses of approximately \$30,601,000 (2025: \$27,093,000) which may, subject to the agreement with the relevant tax authorities, be carried forward and utilised to set-off against future taxable profits. Except for an amount of \$7,331,000 (2025: \$5,093,000) which would expire in between 2027 and 2036 (2025: between 2026 and 2035), there is no time limit imposed on the utilisation of the remaining tax losses. The potential tax benefit of approximately \$8,506,000 (2025: \$7,668,000) arising from the unutilised tax losses has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the uncertainty of its recoverability.

11. Earnings per share

The following tables reflect the profit and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 30 April 2026 and 2025:

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Group earnings used for the calculation of earnings per share:		
Profit net of tax attributable to Owners of the Company used in the computation of basic earnings per share	1,047	921
	'000	'000
Number of shares used for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue used for the calculation of basic earnings per share	237,386	237,386

Basic earnings per share is calculated on the Group's profit for the financial year attributable to owners of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated on the same basis as basic earnings per share as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at 30 April 2026 and 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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12. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Freehold land \$'000	Leasehold land and buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Construction- In-progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost:							
At 1 May 2024	10,936	54,403	10,789	84,681	7,209	–	168,018
Additions	–	1,705	739	2,273	958	–	5,675
Disposals	–	–	–	(1,256)	(1,024)	–	(2,280)
Write-off	–	–	(1,571)	(788)	–	–	(2,359)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	644	164	145	3,133	(2)	–	4,084
At 30 April 2025 and 1 May 2025	11,580	56,272	10,102	88,043	7,141	–	173,138
Additions	–	350	723	4,171	645	863	6,752
Disposals	–	–	(47)	(1,658)	(774)	–	(2,479)
Write-off	–	–	(213)	(554)	(11)	–	(778)
Reclassifications	–	42	–	(42)	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation adjustment	610	80	(2)	(27)	60	29	750
At 30 April 2026	12,190	56,744	10,563	89,933	7,061	892	177,383
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:							
At 1 May 2024	–	28,219	10,146	77,371	6,394	–	122,130
Charge for the financial year	–	1,943	230	2,404	427	–	5,004
Disposals	–	–	–	(1,233)	(971)	–	(2,204)
Write-off	–	–	(1,264)	(784)	–	–	(2,048)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	–	193	154	2,871	(7)	–	3,211
At 30 April 2025 and 1 May 2025	–	30,355	9,266	80,629	5,843	–	126,093
Charge for the financial year	–	2,003	264	2,483	474	–	5,224
Disposals	–	–	(14)	(1,632)	(767)	–	(2,413)
Write-off	–	–	(192)	(554)	(12)	–	(758)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	–	60	4	42	51	–	157
At 30 April 2026	–	32,418	9,328	80,968	5,589	–	128,303
Net book value:							
At 30 April 2026	12,190	24,326	1,235	8,965	1,472	892	49,080
At 30 April 2025	11,580	25,917	836	7,414	1,298	–	47,045

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation charge included in cost of goods sold

Depreciation charge amounting to \$1,866,000 (2025: \$1,767,000) was included in cost of goods sold during the financial year.

Assets pledged as security

The Group's property, plant and equipment with a total net book value of \$32,192,000 as at 30 April 2026 (2025: \$31,368,000) are subject to legal mortgages and floating charges referred to in Notes 25 and 28.

Assets held under hire-purchase

Additions to plant and equipment for the financial year includes \$48,000 (2025: \$456,000) acquired under hire-purchase agreements. The carrying amount of plant and equipment acquired under hire-purchase agreements amounted to \$656,000 as at 30 April 2026 (2025: \$884,000). These assets are pledged as security for the related hire-purchase liabilities referred to in Note 26.

13. Leases

The Group's leases consist primarily of leasehold land, buildings and motor vehicles. The Group also has certain leases of buildings and office equipment with lease terms of 12-months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
(a) <i>Right-of-use assets – carrying amount</i>		
Leasehold land	4,964	5,438
Buildings/warehouse	2,303	2,771
Motor vehicles	183	125
	<u>7,450</u>	<u>8,334</u>
(b) <i>Depreciation charge during the year</i>		
Leasehold land	473	473
Buildings/warehouse	1,497	1,405
Motor vehicles	112	161
	<u>2,082</u>	<u>2,039</u>
(c) <i>Lease liabilities – carrying amount</i>		
Current	2,099	1,793
Non-current	6,104	7,232
	<u>8,203</u>	<u>9,025</u>
(d) <i>Interest expense on lease liabilities</i>	<u>326</u>	<u>365</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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13. Leases (cont'd)

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
(e) <i>Lease expenses not capitalised in lease liabilities</i>		
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases	1,744	1,785
Expense relating to subleases	218	275
(f) <i>Total cash outflow relating to leases</i>	4,488	4,582
(g) <i>Addition to right-of-use assets during the year</i>	1,382	3,481

14. Investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from/(to) subsidiary companies

	Company	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cost of investment		
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	93,737	93,941
Less: Impairment loss	(52,112)	(52,326)
	41,625	41,615
 Movement in impairment loss accounts:		
At 1 May	52,326	51,876
Charge for the financial year	–	450
Written off	(214)	–
At 30 April	52,112	52,326

The Company liquidated two subsidiaries, during the financial year. The cumulative impairment losses of \$214,000 in respect of these investments were derecognised upon the liquidation.

For the year ended 30 April 2025, the Company has injected \$450,000 into a subsidiary. The Company carried out an impairment assessment on the recoverable amount of its investments in subsidiaries. An impairment loss of \$450,000 for the investment in subsidiary was recognised in “Other operating expenses” line item of profit or loss of the Company for the financial year as the subsidiary had turned dormant.

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14. Investment in subsidiaries and amounts due from/(to) subsidiary companies (cont'd)

	Company	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts due from/(to) subsidiary companies		
Loan to a subsidiary company (unsecured)	13,767	13,767
Amounts due from subsidiary companies (non-trade)	1,966	3,891
	15,733	17,658
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(402)	(3,852)
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	15,331	13,806
 - Non-current	 15,331	 13,806
 Amounts due to subsidiary companies (non-trade)		
- Non-current	(13,786)	(13,611)
 Movement in allowance for expected credit loss on non-trade receivables amounts due from subsidiary companies:		
At 1 May	3,852	3,938
Allowance for the financial year	23	24
Written off	(3,439)	–
Exchange differences	(34)	(110)
At 30 April	402	3,852

Following the liquidation of a subsidiary, the Company derecognised the related receivable and the associated allowance for expected credit losses of \$3,439,000 during the year.

For the year ended 30 April 2026, an impairment loss of \$23,000 (2025: \$24,000) was recognised in profit or loss of the Company following a debt recovery assessment performed on amounts due from subsidiary companies as at 30 April 2026.

The amounts due from subsidiary companies (non-trade) are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable upon demand and are to be settled in cash.

The loan to a subsidiary company is unsecured, bears fixed interest at 2.89% (2025: 2.89%) per annum, with no repayment terms and is repayable only when the cash flows of the subsidiary company permits. The amount is not expected to be repaid in the next 12-months as the subsidiary company cannot repay this loan to the Company until the subsidiary company has repaid certain term loans it obtained from the banks (Note 28).

Details of the subsidiary companies are set out in Note 41.

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15. Joint venture companies

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	6,567	6,567	6,567	6,567
Share of post-acquisition reserves	5,696	7,033	–	–
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2,429)	(1,986)	–	–
	<u>9,834</u>	<u>11,614</u>	<u>6,567</u>	<u>6,567</u>
Less: Impairment loss	–	–	(4,996)	(4,996)
	<u>9,834</u>	<u>11,614</u>	<u>1,571</u>	<u>1,571</u>

The Company carried out an impairment assessment on the recoverable amount of its investments in joint ventures and have assessed that the current book values at Group and Company levels are appropriate. Accordingly, no impairment was recognised for the Company and the Group for the current and previous financial year.

The investment in the joint venture in Falken Tyre India Private Limited was fully impaired in prior years as the Group is of the view that the market disruptions arising from the ongoing import restrictions in India have significantly affected the financial viability of the joint venture.

Movement in investment in joint ventures during the year:

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 May	11,614	13,071
Share of results from joint venture	1,029	933
Dividend received	(2,460)	(1,872)
Exchange and other adjustments	(349)	(518)
At 30 April	<u>9,834</u>	<u>11,614</u>

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15. Joint venture companies (cont'd)

The summarised financial information of the joint venture company which is material are as follows:

	Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Summarised balance sheet</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,392	21,188
Other current assets	8,692	10,518
Total current assets	27,084	31,706
Non-current assets	4,972	5,676
Total assets	32,056	37,382
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade, other payables and provisions)	–	310
Other current liabilities	12,388	13,844
Total current liabilities	12,388	14,154
Total liabilities	12,388	14,154
Net assets	19,668	23,228
<u>Summarised statement of comprehensive income</u>		
Revenue	21,820	22,464
Cost of goods sold	(15,730)	(16,132)
Depreciation and amortisation	(766)	(674)
Interest expense	(180)	(176)
Other expenditure	(2,620)	(3,220)
Profit before tax	2,524	2,262
Income tax expense	(466)	(396)
Total comprehensive income	2,058	1,866

A reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited is as follows:

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited</u>		
Net assets	19,668	23,228
Group's equity interest	50%	50%
Group share of net assets	9,834	11,614

As at 30 April 2026, the Group has not recognised its share of losses from Falken Tyre India Private Limited amounting to \$35,000 (2025: \$25,000) as the Group's cumulative shares of losses has exceeded its interest in the entity. The cumulative unrecognised losses of the entity are \$250,000 (2025: \$215,000) as at balance sheet date.

Details of the joint venture companies are set out in Note 41.

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16. Associated company

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	72	72	72	72
Share of post-acquisition reserves	341	341	–	–
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(192)	(192)	–	–
	<u>221</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>72</u>
Less: Impairment loss	–	–	(72)	(72)
	<u>221</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

The summarised financial information of the associated company which is individually immaterial are as follows:

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets and liabilities:		
Total assets	454	454
Total liabilities	(2)	(2)
Net assets	<u>452</u>	<u>452</u>

Details of the associated company are set out in Note 41.

17. Inventories

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventories for sale	62,332	70,683
Raw materials	5,054	8,595
Work-in-progress - aluminium alloy wheels	3,372	1,886
Total inventories at lower of cost or net realisable value	<u>70,758</u>	<u>81,164</u>
Inventories for sale are stated after deducting allowance for obsolescence of:	<u>9,912</u>	<u>13,219</u>

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18. Trade receivables

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
External parties	37,386	38,478
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(4,932)	(4,763)
	<u>32,454</u>	<u>33,715</u>
Bad debts recovered	<u>(111)</u>	<u>(111)</u>
Trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:		
Indonesian Rupiah	9,740	9,190
Singapore Dollar	6,808	6,855
United States Dollar	4,029	5,496
Malaysian Ringgit	3,533	3,399
Thai Baht	3,404	4,104
Euro	2,103	1,234
South African Rand	1,761	2,563
Hong Kong Dollar	665	823
Others	411	51
	<u>32,454</u>	<u>33,715</u>

External trade receivables are non-interest bearing which are generally on 30 to 120 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition. At the end of the reporting period, trade receivables arising from export sales amounting to \$16,000 (2025: \$46,000) are supported by letters of credits issued by banks in countries where the customers are based.

Expected credit loss

The movement in allowance for expected credit loss of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL are as follows:

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Movement in allowance accounts:		
At 1 May	4,763	4,351
Provision for the financial year (Note 9)	315	655
Written off	(91)	(221)
Exchange differences	(55)	(22)
At 30 April	<u>4,932</u>	<u>4,763</u>

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19. Derivatives

	Fair value			
	Assets 2026 \$'000	Liabilities 2026 \$'000	Assets 2025 \$'000	Liabilities 2025 \$'000
Group				
Non-hedging instrument				
- Forward currency contracts	<u>4</u>	<u>(148)</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>(53)</u>
Company				
Non-hedging instrument				
- Forward currency contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Foreign exchange forward contracts

The Group and the Company use foreign currency contracts to manage the risk against currency fluctuations in connection with payments to overseas suppliers and receipts from overseas customers and inter-company receivables and payables. The contractual amounts to be paid or received and contractual exchange rates of the outstanding contracts at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

	Group Contractual/notional amounts	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
To sell Singapore Dollar for:		
- United States Dollar	<u>15</u>	<u>166</u>
To sell South African Rand for:		
- United States Dollar	<u>-</u>	<u>2,679</u>
To sell Thai Baht for:		
- United States Dollar	<u>111</u>	<u>67</u>
To buy Singapore Dollar for:		
- United States Dollar	2,550	5,254
- South African Rand	2,208	687
- Euro	1,789	319
	<u>6,547</u>	<u>6,260</u>
To buy Thai Baht for:		
- United States Dollar	2,637	2,269
- Singapore Dollar	1,852	2,527
	<u>4,489</u>	<u>4,796</u>

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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19. Derivatives (cont'd)

Foreign exchange forward contracts (cont'd)

	Company Contractual/notional amounts	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
To buy Singapore Dollar for South African Rand	1,496	–

20. Other receivables, prepayments and advances

	Group		Company	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Financial assets				
Amounts due from joint venture company	54	56	54	56
Sundry receivables	3,815	3,737	244	244
Deposits to suppliers	1,952	1,279	–	–
Staff loans	64	112	–	–
	5,885	5,184	298	300
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(210)	(210)	(209)	(209)
Other receivables	5,675	4,974	89	91
Non-financial assets				
Prepayments and advances				
Prepaid operating expenses	2,164	2,195	31	31
Advance payment for purchases	2,211	2,622	–	–
	4,375	4,817	31	31
 Movement in allowance accounts:				
At 30 April	210	210	209	209

The deposits to suppliers are unsecured and interest-free. The deposits are refundable at the end of the manufacturing contracts.

Staff loans are unsecured, bear interest at rates at 6.50% (2025: 6.50%) per annum and repayable within the next 12-months.

The advance payment for purchases is unsecured, interest-free and is deductible against the amount payable on purchases from these suppliers.

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21. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	30,862	27,739	792	785

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

Malaysian Ringgit	10,493	10,443	–	–
Singapore Dollar	7,333	3,986	790	782
Thai Baht	4,232	3,646	–	–
South African Rand	2,858	1,272	–	–
Indonesian Rupiah	2,686	1,513	–	–
Hong Kong Dollar	1,731	4,523	–	–
United States Dollar	692	1,213	2	3
Vietnamese Dong	557	784	–	–
Australian Dollar	121	139	–	–
Others	159	220	–	–
	30,862	27,739	792	785

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates ranging from 0.20% to 3.00% (2025: 0.10% to 3.00%) per annum.

22. Trade payables

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	13,398	13,345
Contract liabilities (Note 4)	1,527	1,338
	14,925	14,683

Trade payables are denominated in the following currencies:

United States Dollar	4,331	3,374
Singapore Dollar	3,715	3,760
Indonesian Rupiah	2,487	1,355
South African Rand	1,460	2,438
Euro	956	2,090
Thai Baht	913	678
Malaysian Ringgit	752	593
Others	311	395
	14,925	14,683

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 120 days terms.

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23. Trust receipts (secured)

Trust receipts have maturity dates of up to 6 (2025: 6) months and are secured by corporate guarantees from the Company, a negative pledge over the assets, excluding its leasehold buildings, of subsidiary companies. These facilities are subject to compliance with certain financial covenants.

The trust receipts bear interest at rates ranging from 2.35% to 11.75% (2025: 3.61% to 13.75%) per annum. The weighted average interest rate of the Group's trust receipts is 5.26% (2025: 6.96%) per annum.

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement</i>		
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	40,013	41,727
Of which the supplier has received payment from the finance provider	40,013	41,727
<i>Range of payment due dates</i>		
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	Up to 6 months	Up to 6 months
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangement	Up to 4 months	Up to 4 months

Trust receipts are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore Dollar	15,434	13,145
Thai Baht	11,440	10,670
Indonesian Rupiah	9,167	11,006
South African Rand	2,468	4,747
Malaysian Ringgit	1,504	982
Vietnamese Dong	–	1,177
	<u>40,013</u>	<u>41,727</u>

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24. Other payables

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to associated company	292	292	89	89
Payroll and staff related expenses	4,275	3,966	–	–
Sundry payables	4,758	5,800	2	–
Accrued operating expenses	2,367	2,862	206	489
	<u>11,692</u>	<u>12,920</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>578</u>

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

25. Loans (secured)

		Group		Company	
	Note	2026	2025	2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term loans (revolving credit facilities)		6,691	7,374	–	–
Long-term loans - current portion	28	<u>3,774</u>	<u>2,876</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>108</u>
		<u>10,465</u>	<u>10,250</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>108</u>

The short-term loans are secured by negative pledge over the assets of certain subsidiary companies and corporate guarantees from their companies, excluding their hire-purchase assets. The short-term loans bear interest at rates ranging from 2.70% to 10.50% (2025: 3.60% to 5.90%) per annum. The weighted average interest rate of the Group's short-term loans is 4.59% (2025: 4.96%) per annum.

Short-term loans are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group			
	Effective interest rate			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	%	%	\$'000	\$'000
Thai Baht loans	3.81	4.48	3,320	2,374
Singapore Dollar loans	3.88	4.97	3,000	5,000
Indonesia Rupiah loans	10.48	–	371	–
			<u>6,691</u>	<u>7,374</u>

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26. Hire-purchase liabilities

The future minimum payments under hire-purchase agreements to acquire motor vehicles and plant and equipment are as follows:

	Group			
	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments
	2026	2026	2025	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	189	159	244	184
After one year but not more than five years	326	290	467	399
Total minimum hire-purchase payments	515	449	711	583
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	(66)	–	(128)	–
Present value of minimum hire-purchase payments	449	449	583	583

Effective interest rates on the hire-purchase arrangements range from 2.36% to 12.36% (2025: 2.36% to 12.75%) per annum.

27. Provisions

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Current liabilities:		
<i>Provision for product warranties</i>		
At 1 May	317	306
Provision for the year	226	110
Provision utilised during the year	(208)	(99)
At 30 April	335	317

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on proprietary products sold during the financial year based on past experience of the level of returns.

Non-current liabilities:

Provision for reinstatement cost
At 1 May 2025 and 30 April 2026

853	853
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Provision for reinstatement cost refers to the estimated cost of dismantling, removing and restoring the leasehold properties at the end of the lease term.

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28. Long-term loans (secured)

	Maturity	Effective interest rate		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
		2026 %	2025 %		
Group					
Current					
Singapore Dollar loans	2027	3.87	5.69	3,441	2,589
Malaysian Ringgit loans	2027	4.71	4.95	333	287
				<u>3,774</u>	<u>2,876</u>
Non-current					
Singapore Dollar loans	2028-2042	3.87	5.69	10,163	15,496
Malaysian Ringgit loans	2028-2036	4.71	4.95	3,618	3,706
				<u>13,781</u>	<u>19,202</u>
Company					
Current					
Singapore Dollar loans	—	—	1.96	—	108

All loans are subject to compliance with financial covenants and are secured by corporate guarantees from the Company, property, plant and equipment of certain subsidiary companies and negative pledge over the assets of certain subsidiaries, excluding their hire-purchase assets.

Included in the Group's Singapore dollar loans as at 30 April 2026 are 3 loans (2025: 3 loans) with current and non-current portions amounting to \$2,163,000 (2025: \$2,163,000) and \$4,901,000 (2025: \$13,064,000), respectively, where the subsidiary company shall not repay the loan from the Company (Note 14) until these loans are repaid.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	2025 \$'000	Non-cash changes			2026 \$'000
		Net cash flows \$'000	Foreign exchange movement \$'000	Other \$'000	
Long-term loans					
(Current and non-current)	22,078	(4,797)	274	–	17,555
Short-term loans	7,374	(683)	–	–	6,691
Trust receipts	41,727	(1,570)	(144)	–	40,013
Hire-purchase liabilities					
(Current and non-current)	583	(198)	16	48	449
Lease liabilities					
(Current and non-current)	9,025	(2,200)	(4)	1,382	8,203
	<u>80,787</u>	<u>(9,448)</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>1,430</u>	<u>72,911</u>

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28. Long-term loans (secured) (cont'd)

	2024 \$'000	Non-cash changes			2025 \$'000
		Net cash flows \$'000	Foreign exchange movement \$'000	Other \$'000	
Long-term loans					
(Current and non-current)	20,284	1,553	241	–	22,078
Short-term loans	6,302	989	83	–	7,374
Trust receipts	33,500	8,364	(137)	–	41,727
Hire-purchase liabilities					
(Current and non-current)	350	(217)	(6)	456	583
Lease liabilities					
(Current and non-current)	7,726	(2,157)	(25)	3,481	9,025
	<u>68,162</u>	<u>8,532</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>3,937</u>	<u>80,787</u>

The 'Other' column relates to the addition of new hire purchases and new leases during the year.

29. Deferred taxation

	Note	Group		Company	
		2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
At 1 May		1,841	1,096	(100)	(108)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		6	104	–	–
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	10	(127)	633	–	–
(Under)/over provision of deferred tax expense in respect of prior years	10	(2)	8	–	8
At 30 April		<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,841</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Represented by:					
- Deferred tax assets		2,146	2,450	–	–
- Deferred tax liabilities		(428)	(609)	(100)	(100)
		<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,841</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(100)</u>

The temporary differences associated with investments in the Group's subsidiaries for which a deferred tax liability has not been recognised in the periods presented aggregate to \$5,763,000 (2025: \$7,186,000). The Group has determined that the undistributed earnings of these subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

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29. Deferred taxation (cont'd)

The deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from the following temporary differences:

	Group							
	Property, plant and equipment	Receivables	Inventories	Unremitted foreign- sourced income	Provision, accruals and others	Right-of- use assets	Lease liabilities	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2026								
At 1 May	(547)	(64)	1,015	(100)	1,427	(1,003)	1,113	1,841
Movement for the year	(55)	18	(407)	–	310	71	(64)	(127)
Adjustment in respect of previous financial year	93	–	–	–	(95)	–	–	(2)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2)	15	(4)	–	(3)	–	–	6
At 30 April	<u>(511)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>(932)</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,718</u>
2025								
At 1 May	(493)	(115)	1,764	(1,028)	868	(1,075)	1,175	1,096
Movement for the year	(46)	25	(774)	920	498	72	(62)	633
Adjustments in respect of previous financial year	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(8)	26	25	–	61	–	–	104
At 30 April	<u>(547)</u>	<u>(64)</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>1,427</u>	<u>(1,003)</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>1,841</u>

The deferred tax liabilities of the Company amounting to \$100,000 (2025: \$100,000) relate to unremitted foreign-sourced income.

30. Share capital

	Group and Company			
	Number of shares 2026 '000	Share capital 2026 \$'000	Number of shares 2025 '000	Share capital 2025 \$'000
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of financial year	<u>237,386</u>	<u>36,244</u>	<u>237,386</u>	<u>36,244</u>

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

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31. Reserves – Group and Company

(a) Capital reserve

Capital reserve represents proceeds from issuance of warrants and non-distributable amounts set aside in compliance with local laws of certain overseas subsidiary company.

(b) Revenue reserve

This represents the accumulated profits less distributions made to the shareholders of the Company.

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

This comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of overseas subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies and from the translation of long-term inter-company advances which are effectively part of net investments in the subsidiary companies.

(d) Discount on acquisition of non-controlling interest

The discount on acquisition of non-controlling interest represents the difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid that is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the parent. Such changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

The movement in the reserves are shown in the statements of changes in equity.

32. Dividend

	Group and Company	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Final exempt (one-tier) dividend of 1.0 (2025: 1.5) cent, per share in respect of the previous financial year	2,374	3,561
Special exempt (one-tier) dividend of Nil (2025: 0.5) cent, per share in respect of the previous financial year	–	1,187
Dividend declared and paid during the year	<u>2,374</u>	<u>4,748</u>

The directors have proposed but not recognised as a liability, a final exempt (one-tier) dividend of 1.0 cent (2025: 1.0 cent) per share amounting to approximately \$2,374,000 (2025: \$2,374,000) to be paid in respect of the financial year ended 30 April 2026. The dividend will be recorded as a liability on the balance sheets of the Company and Group upon approval by the shareholders of the Company at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

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33. Commitments

The Group had commitments of \$13,014,000 relating to the construction of integrated factory, warehouse and office buildings (2025: \$1,954,000 relating to the purchase of machinery and other equipment).

34. Contingencies

	Company	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Corporate guarantees		
Guarantees issued for bank facilities granted to subsidiary companies	64,259	71,179

The above corporate guarantees indicate amounts utilised by subsidiary companies as at the end of each reporting period.

35. Related party transactions

(a) Sale and purchase of goods and services

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

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Income from services rendered to a joint venture company	1,448	1,466
Consultancy fee paid to a related party	–	(925)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Salaries, bonuses, and other benefits-in-kind	2,425	2,218
Directors' fees	267	217
Contribution to defined contribution plan	113	78
Total	2,805	2,513

Comprises amounts paid/payable to:

- Directors of the Company	1,367	1,173
- Other key management personnel	1,438	1,340
	2,805	2,513

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, comprise short-term and long-term bank borrowings, hire-purchase contracts, and cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments and borrowings are to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group also enters into derivative instruments in the form of forward currency contracts to manage currency risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of financing.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Group's policy that no speculative trading in derivative financial instruments shall be undertaken.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The main risks faced by the Group and Company are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk that arise through its normal operations.

(a) *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises from a change in foreign currency exchange rate, which is expected to have an adverse effect on the Group in the current reporting period and in future years. The Group operates in several countries and subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies within the Group maintain their books and records in their respective functional currencies. The Group's accounting policy is to translate the results of overseas subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies using the weighted average exchange rates. Net assets denominated in foreign currencies and held at the financial year end are translated into Singapore Dollar, the Group's reporting currency, at year end exchange rates. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the functional currencies and Singapore Dollar will therefore have an impact on the Group. It is the Group's policy not to hedge exposures arising from such translations. The Group's strategy is to fund overseas operations with borrowings denominated in their functional currencies as a natural hedge against overseas assets.

The Group is also exposed to the volatility in the foreign currency cash flows related to repatriation of the investments in and advances to its subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies. The Group does not hedge exposures arising from such risks.

The Group's trading subsidiary companies are exposed to movements in foreign currency rates arising from the purchases of goods from suppliers and sales made to customers located in several countries. Whenever necessary, foreign exchange forward contracts are used by the subsidiary companies to manage the foreign currency exposure arising from their trading activities. The Group's accounting policies in relation to these derivative financial instruments are set out in Note 2.24.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

A 5% fluctuation of certain foreign currencies against the underlying functional currencies of the Group's entities at the end of each reporting period would have an impact on the Group's profit net of tax by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes all other variables remained constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the financial year ended 30 April 2026.

	Increase/(decrease) in profit net of tax	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
IDR – strengthened by 5%	621	692
– weakened by 5%	(621)	(692)
USD – strengthened by 5%	21	167
– weakened by 5%	(21)	(167)
ZAR – strengthened by 5%	140	60
– weakened by 5%	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(60)</u>

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will have an adverse financial effect on the Group's financial conditions and results. The primary source of the Group's interest rate risk is its borrowings from banks and other financial institutions primarily in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. The Group ensures that it obtains borrowings at competitive interest rates under the most favourable terms and conditions.

Risk variables are based on volatility in interest rates. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates and tax rates remain constant. Information relating to the interest rate is disclosed in Notes 23, 25, 26 and 28.

At the end of the reporting period, approximately 10% (2025: 11%) of the Group's borrowings are at fixed rates of interest. Cash and bank balances are excluded from the table below as fluctuations of interest rates are determined to have no significant impact on the Group's profit net of tax.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

Included in the table below are the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments, categorised by the earlier contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Within 1 year \$'000	Within 1-2 years \$'000	Within 2-3 years \$'000	Group Within 3-4 years \$'000	Within 4-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
2026							
<i>Fixed rate</i>							
Obligations under hire-purchase	104	105	97	41	1	–	348
Bank loans	149	–	–	–	–	–	149
Trust receipts	5,701	–	–	–	–	–	5,701
<i>Floating rate</i>							
Obligations under hire-purchase	55	31	15	–	–	–	101
Bank loans	10,316	4,750	2,790	2,207	901	3,133	24,097
Trust receipts	34,312	–	–	–	–	–	34,312
2025							
<i>Fixed rate</i>							
Obligations under hire-purchase	108	97	94	86	32	–	417
Bank loans	108	–	–	–	–	–	108
Trust receipts	7,565	–	–	–	–	–	7,565
<i>Floating rate</i>							
Obligations under hire-purchase	76	46	44	–	–	–	166
Bank loans	10,142	2,794	2,258	1,780	8,684	3,686	29,344
Trust receipts	34,162	–	–	–	–	–	34,162

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit net of tax.

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Decrease/ (increase) in profit net of tax \$'000
2026		
Obligations under hire-purchase	50	–
Bank loans	50	119
Trust receipts	50	172
 Obligations under hire-purchase	 (50)	 –
Bank loans	(50)	(119)
Trust receipts	(50)	(172)
2025		
Obligations under hire-purchase	50	1
Bank loans	50	147
Trust receipts	50	170
 Obligations under hire-purchase	 (50)	 (1)
Bank loans	(50)	(147)
Trust receipts	(50)	(170)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables. For financial assets (including cash and bank balances and derivatives), the Group minimises credit risk by trading with recognised and creditworthy third parties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. It is the Group's policy that all customers who trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) Credit risk (cont'd)

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

The Group considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Group considers available reasonable and supporting forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations;
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower;
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

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

- There is significant financial difficulty experienced by the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as default or past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. Where loans and receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) Credit risk (cont'd)

The following are credit risk management practices and quantitative information about amounts arising from expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Trade receivables

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit loss for all trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision rates are determined based on the Group's historical observed default rates analysed in accordance to days past due. The loss allowance provision as at 30 April 2026 and 2025 is determined as follows, the expected credit loss below also incorporate forward-looking information such as forecast of macro-economic indicators and the industry performance factors.

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the remaining Group's trade receivables using provision matrix:

	Current \$'000	Less than 30 days past due \$'000	Less than 60 days past due \$'000	More than 60 days past due \$'000	Total \$'000
2026					
Gross carrying amount	20,853	5,934	2,742	7,857	37,386
Loss allowance provision	(85)	(199)	(41)	(4,607)	(4,932)
2025					
Gross carrying amount	21,708	6,255	2,733	7,782	38,478
Loss allowance provision	(106)	(90)	(73)	(4,494)	(4,763)

Information regarding loss allowance movement of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 18.

During the financial year, the Group write off \$91,000 (2025: \$221,000) of trade receivables as the Group does not expect to receive future cash flows.

Other receivables

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit loss for other receivables using the probability of default approach. In determining ECL for other receivables, the Group considers events such as significant adverse changes in financial conditions of the debtors and determined that significant increase in credit risk occur when there is changes in the risk that the specific debtor will default on the payments.

There is no change in the loss allowance provision for other receivables at amortised cost as at 30 April 2026 and 2025.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) Credit risk (cont'd)

Amounts due from subsidiaries at amortised cost

The Company provides for lifetime expected credit loss for trade amounts due from related companies based on a provision matrix similar to allowance for trade receivables. The Company computes expected credit loss for non-trade amounts and loans from related companies using the probability of default approach. In determining this ECL, the Company considers events such as significant adverse changes in financial conditions and changes in operating results of the related companies and determined that significant increase in credit risk occur when there are changes in the risk that the specific related company will default on the payments.

The loss allowance provision for amounts due from related companies at amortised cost as at 30 April 2026 and 2025 reconciles to the opening loss allowance provision as follows:

	Company	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 May	3,852	3,938
Loss allowance measure at:		
12-month ECL	23	24
Written off	(3,439)	–
Exchange difference	(34)	(110)
At 30 April	<u>402</u>	<u>3,852</u>

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Group and Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) Credit risk (cont'd)

Risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country profile of its trade receivables on an on-going basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

	Group			
	2026		2025	
	\$'000	% of total	\$'000	% of total
By country:				
Indonesia	9,740	30.01	9,190	27.26
Singapore	7,602	23.42	10,321	30.61
Thailand	4,253	13.10	4,104	12.17
Malaysia	3,533	10.89	4,025	11.94
South Africa	1,761	5.43	2,563	7.60
Others	5,565	17.15	3,512	10.42
	<u>32,454</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>33,715</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(d) Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its projected and actual cash inflows and outflows to ensure that funding needs are identified and managed in advance. The Group actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and availability of committed credit facilities to ensure that all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. The Group strives to maintain a sufficient level of banking facilities to meet its funding requirements and utilise trust receipts, revolving credit facilities, loans and hire-purchase contracts for this purpose. The credit facilities provided by the banks and finance companies are subject to certain financial covenants, and terms and conditions which are summarised in Notes 23, 25, 26 and 28.

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(d) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group and Company's financial assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting period based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Group			
	1 year or less	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2026				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	38,129	–	–	38,129
Derivatives	4	–	–	4
Cash and cash equivalents	30,862	–	–	30,862
Total undiscounted financial assets	68,995	–	–	68,995
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables, trust receipts and other payables	66,630	–	–	66,630
Derivatives	148	–	–	148
Hire-purchase liabilities	189	326	–	515
Loans and borrowings	10,894	11,073	3,272	25,239
Lease liabilities	2,489	3,493	3,649	9,631
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	80,350	14,892	6,921	102,163
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(11,355)	(14,892)	(6,921)	(33,168)
2025				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	38,689	–	–	38,689
Derivatives	62	–	–	62
Cash and cash equivalents	27,739	–	–	27,739
Total undiscounted financial assets	66,490	–	–	66,490
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables, trust receipts and other payables	69,330	–	–	69,330
Derivatives	53	–	–	53
Hire-purchase liabilities	244	467	–	711
Loans and borrowings	10,761	16,390	3,878	31,029
Lease liabilities	2,107	4,234	4,282	10,623
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	82,495	21,091	8,160	111,746
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(16,005)	(21,091)	(8,160)	(45,256)

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36. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(d) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Company			
	1 year or less	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2026				
Financial assets				
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	–	–	15,331	15,331
Other receivables	89	–	–	89
Cash and cash equivalents	792	–	–	792
Total undiscounted financial assets	881	–	15,331	16,212
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	297	–	–	297
Derivatives	14	–	–	14
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	–	–	13,786	13,786
Corporate guarantee	64,259	–	–	64,259
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	64,570	–	13,786	78,356
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/ assets	(63,689)	–	1,545	(62,144)
2025				
Financial assets				
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	–	–	13,806	13,806
Other receivables	91	–	–	91
Cash and cash equivalents	785	–	–	785
Total undiscounted financial assets	876	–	13,806	14,682
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	578	–	–	578
Loans and borrowings	110	–	–	110
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	–	–	13,611	13,611
Corporate guarantee	71,179	–	–	71,179
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	71,867	–	13,611	85,478
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/ assets	(70,991)	–	195	(70,796)

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37. Classification of financial instruments

		Group		Company	
	Note	2026	2025	2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	18	32,454	33,715	–	–
Other receivables	20	5,675	4,974	89	91
Cash and cash equivalents	21	30,862	27,739	792	785
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	14	–	–	15,331	13,806
		<u>68,991</u>	<u>66,428</u>	<u>16,212</u>	<u>14,682</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Trade payables	22	14,925	14,683	–	–
Trust receipts (secured)	23	40,013	41,727	–	–
Other payables	24	11,692	12,920	297	578
Loans (secured)	25, 28	24,246	29,452	–	108
Hire-purchase liabilities	26	449	583	–	–
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	14	–	–	13,786	13,611
		<u>91,325</u>	<u>99,365</u>	<u>14,083</u>	<u>14,297</u>
Fair value through profit or loss					
Forward currency contracts					
- Derivatives assets	19	4	62	–	–
- Derivatives liabilities	19	(148)	(53)	(14)	–

38. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments carried at fair value by level of fair value hierarchy:

	Note	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) \$'000
Group		
2026		
Financial assets		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>4</u>
Financial liabilities		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>(148)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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38. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) *Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value (cont'd)*

	Note	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) \$'000
Group		
2025		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>62</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>(53)</u>
Company		
2026		
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>(14)</u>
2025		
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Forward currency contracts	19	<u>–</u>

Fair value hierarchy

The Group classifies fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

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

Determination of fair value

Forward currency contracts are valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the foreign exchange spot, forward rates and forward rate curves.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
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38. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

- (b) *Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value*

The management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and short-term deposits, current trade and other receivables, current trade and other payables and current bank loans based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature or are re-priced frequently within a year.

The estimated fair values of the Group's and Company's borrowings approximate their carrying amounts, based on borrowing rates which would be available to the Group and the Company at the end of each reporting period.

- (c) *Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value*

The Company has non-current interest-free receivables extended to subsidiary companies, which either form part of the Company's net investment in subsidiary companies or are not expected to be repaid until the cash flows of the subsidiary companies permit. It is impractical to determine the fair value of these receivables as the timing of the future cash flow repatriation cannot be estimated reliably. Therefore, such loans are carried at cost.

39. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 April 2026 and 2025.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is bank borrowings divided by distributable net assets. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at less than 3 (2025: 3) times. Bank borrowings include trust receipts, short-term and long-term loans.

	Group	
	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
Trust receipts	40,013	41,727
Loans (secured)	24,246	29,452
Bank borrowings	64,259	71,179
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	110,316	110,569
Less: Capital reserve	(675)	(675)
Distributable net assets	109,641	109,894
Gearing ratio (times)	0.59	0.65

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39. Capital management (cont'd)

The Group is subject to financial covenants for credit facilities provided by banks. The Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants at the end of each half-yearly reporting period:

- Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR): A minimum ratio of 1.10 is to be maintained;
- Bank Borrowings to Tangible Net Worth (BBTN): A maximum ratio of 1.50 is to be maintained;
- Tangible Net Worth: A minimum threshold of \$100,000,000 is to be maintained.

The Group has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

As disclosed in Note 31, a subsidiary of the Group is required by local laws to contribute to and maintain a non-distributable capital reserve at point of dividends distribution. This externally imposed capital requirement has been complied with by the subsidiary for the financial years ended 30 April 2026 and 2025.

40. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their geographical locations, and has four reportable segments as follows:

- I. South East Asia
- II. North Asia
- III. Africa
- IV. Others

Distribution of tyres and wheels to external customers are included in the South East Asia, North Asia, Africa and other segments. Manufacturing of alloy wheels sold directly to external customers are included in the South East Asia segment.

Except as indicated above, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain aspects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

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40. Segment information (cont'd)

Transfer prices between operating segments are based on terms agreed between parties.

	South East Asia① \$'000	North Asia② \$'000	Africa \$'000	Others③ \$'000	Total of segments \$'000	Elimination \$'000	Consolidated \$'000
2026							
Revenue:							
External revenue	162,376	3,916	14,863	–	181,155	–	181,155
Inter-segment revenue	20,061	1,738	–	–	21,799	(21,799)	–
Other revenue:							
– Interest income	333	45	33	–	411	–	411
– Others	3,319	1,590	5	26	4,940	–	4,940
Total revenue	186,089	7,289	14,901	26	208,305	(21,799)	186,506
Finance costs	(4,350)	(52)	(702)	–	(5,104)	1,161	(3,943)
Segment result	(347)	1,327	(1,116)	406	270	1,161	1,431
Less: Unallocated income							1
Share of results of joint ventures	–	1,029	–	–	1,029	–	1,029
Profit before taxation							2,461
Taxation							(1,414)
Profit for the financial year							1,047
Other information							
Segment assets	182,966	5,252	12,258	182	200,658	–	200,658
Associated and joint venture companies	221	9,834	–	–	10,055	–	10,055
Unallocated assets	2,123	23	–	–	2,146	–	2,146
Total assets	185,310	15,109	12,258	182	212,859	–	212,859
Segment liabilities	93,951	1,479	4,786	648	100,864	–	100,864
Unallocated liabilities	1,658	–	21	–	1,679	–	1,679
Total liabilities	95,609	1,479	4,807	648	102,543	–	102,543
Other segment information							
Additions to non-current assets							
– Property, plant and equipment	6,723	16	13	–	6,752	–	6,752
Significant non-cash expenses:							
Amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,066	54	104	–	5,224	–	5,224
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,283	468	331	–	2,082	–	2,082
Allowance for/(write-back of) expected credit loss	312	(17)	20	–	315	–	315
Write-back of inventory obsolescence	(2,791)	(148)	(369)	–	(3,308)	–	(3,308)
Bad debts recovered directly to profit or loss account	(111)	–	–	–	(111)	–	(111)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

40. Segment information (cont'd)

	South East Asia ^① \$'000	North Asia ^② \$'000	Africa \$'000	Others ^③ \$'000	Total of segments \$'000	Elimination \$'000	Consolidated \$'000
2025							
Revenue:							
External revenue	164,577	4,138	19,007	–	187,722	–	187,722
Inter-segment revenue	24,387	911	–	–	25,298	(25,298)	–
Other revenue:							
– Interest income	422	76	33	2	533	–	533
– Others	3,585	1,298	2	40	4,925	–	4,925
Total revenue	192,971	6,423	19,042	42	218,478	(25,298)	193,180
Finance costs	(5,276)	(59)	(504)	–	(5,839)	940	(4,899)
Segment result	795	998	(1,611)	(45)	137	940	1,077
Less: Unallocated expenses							(71)
Share of results of joint ventures	–	933	–	–	933	–	933
Profit before taxation							1,939
Taxation							(1,018)
Profit for the financial year							921
Other information							
Segment assets	184,109	7,644	15,853	244	207,850	–	207,850
Associated and joint venture companies	221	11,614	–	–	11,835	–	11,835
Unallocated assets	2,256	113	–	81	2,450	–	2,450
Total assets	186,586	19,371	15,853	325	222,135	–	222,135
Segment liabilities	97,717	1,927	9,142	827	109,613	–	109,613
Unallocated liabilities	1,828	125	–	–	1,953	–	1,953
Total liabilities	99,545	2,052	9,142	827	111,566	–	111,566
Other segment information							
Additions to non-current assets							
– Property, plant and equipment	5,429	159	87	–	5,675	–	5,675
Significant non-cash expenses:							
Amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,861	40	103	–	5,004	–	5,004
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,387	395	257	–	2,039	–	2,039
Allowance for/(write-back of) expected credit loss	581	30	56	(12)	655	–	655
(Write-back of)/allowance for inventory obsolescence	(1,287)	(255)	571	–	(971)	–	(971)
Bad debts recovered directly to profit or loss account	(111)	–	–	–	(111)	–	(111)

Note:

- ① Includes Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and Brunei
- ② Includes Hong Kong and People's Republic of China
- ③ Includes North America/Latin America, Australia and India

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

40. Segment information (cont'd)

Business information

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Distribution	158,230	165,211	58,003	59,832
Manufacturing	28,276	27,969	8,582	7,382
	<u>186,506</u>	<u>193,180</u>	<u>66,585</u>	<u>67,214</u>

Non-current assets information presented above consists of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, joint venture companies and associated companies as presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

41. Subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies

The subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies as at the end of the current and preceding financial year are:

	Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
			2026 %	2025 %
	Subsidiary companies <i>Held by the Company:</i>			
(1)	Stamford Tyres International Pte Ltd (Singapore)	Wholesale and retail of tyres and wheels, design and contract manufacturing of tyres for proprietary brands and motor vehicle servicing (Singapore)	100	100
(1) ^	Stamford Logistic Solution Pte Ltd (formerly known as Raffles Resources Singapore Pte Ltd) (Singapore)	Warehousing and freight transport services (Singapore)	100	–
(2)	Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd (Malaysia)	Wholesale of tyres and wheels (Malaysia)	100	100
(2)	STC Tyres (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (Malaysia)	Property holding company (Malaysia)	100	100
(2)	STC Tyre Mart Sdn Bhd (Malaysia)	Retail of tyres and wheels (Malaysia)	100	100
(3)	Stamford Tires Distributor Co., Ltd (Thailand)	Wholesale of tyres and wheels (Thailand)	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

41. Subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies (cont'd)

	Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
			2026 %	2025 %
	Subsidiary companies (cont'd)			
	<i>Held by the Company: (cont'd)</i>			
(3) #	STC Tyres Limited (Thailand)	Inactive (Thailand)	49	49
(3) #	Stamford Auto Mart Limited (Thailand)	Inactive (Thailand)	49	49
(4)	Stamford Tyres (Hong Kong) Limited (Hong Kong)	Investment holding and wholesale of tyres (Hong Kong and People's Republic of China)	100	100
(13)	Boon Tyre Holdings Limited (Hong Kong)	Investment and property holding company (Hong Kong and United Kingdom)	100	100
## **	Stamford Tires and Wheels, Inc. (United States of America)	Dormant (Latin America and United States of America)	–	100
(5)	Stamford Tyres (Africa) (Pty) Limited (South Africa)	Wholesale of tyres and wheels (South Africa)	100	100
(7) +	PT Stamford Tyres Indonesia (Indonesia)	Wholesale and retail of tyres and retreading of tyres (Indonesia)	100	100
(7) +	PT Stamford Tyres Distributor Indonesia (Indonesia)	Wholesale of tyres and wheels (Indonesia)	100	100
(1) **	Boo Kim Siong (BKS) Tyre & Battery Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)	Inactive (Singapore)	–	100
(3)	Stamford Sport Wheels Company Limited (Thailand)	Manufacture of aluminium alloy wheels (Thailand)	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

41. Subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies (cont'd)

	Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
			2026 %	2025 %
	Subsidiary companies (cont'd)			
	<i>Held by the Company: (cont'd)</i>			
##	Stamford International Trading (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. (People's Republic of China)	Inactive (People's Republic of China)	100	100
##	Stamford Tyres Australia Pty Limited (Australia)	Dormant (Australia)	100	100
##	Stamford Tyres Philippines, Inc. (Philippines)	Inactive (Philippines)	100	100
(8) ++	Stamford Tyres Distributors India Private Limited (India)	Inactive (India)	100	100
##	Stamford Tyres Do Brazil Participacoes LTDA (Brazil)	Dormant (Brazil)	100	100
(12) *	Stamford Tyres Vietnam Company Limited (Vietnam)	Wholesale of tyres and wheels (Vietnam)	100	100
(9)	Stamford Tyres (B) Sdn Bhd (Brunei)	Dormant (Brunei)	100	100
	<i>Held by Stamford Tyres (Hong Kong) Limited:</i>			
##	Stamford Tyres (Guangzhou) Limited (People's Republic of China)	Dormant (People's Republic of China)	100	100
	<i>Held by Stamford Tyres (M) Sdn Bhd:</i>			
(2)	SR Industries (M) Sdn Bhd (Malaysia)	Wholesales of tyres and wheels (Malaysia)	100	100
	<i>Held by Boon Tyre Holdings Limited:</i>			
(1) ^	Stamford Logistic Solution Pte Ltd (formerly known as Raffles Resources Singapore Pte Ltd) (Singapore)	Warehousing and freight transport services (Singapore)	–	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

41. Subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies (cont'd)

	Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
			2026 %	2025 %
	Joint venture companies <i>Held by the Company:</i>			
⁽⁶⁾ +	Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited (Hong Kong)	Investment holding and wholesale of tyres (Hong Kong, Vietnam and People's Republic of China)	50	50
⁽¹⁰⁾ ++	Falken Tyre India Private Ltd (India)	Distribution and sale of replacement tyres (India)	40	40
	<i>Held by Tyre Pacific (HK) Limited:</i>			
⁽⁶⁾ +	Real Courage Limited (Hong Kong)	Property holding company (Hong Kong)	50	50
##	Orizz (Shanghai) Limited (People's Republic of China)	Inactive (People's Republic of China)	50	50
##	Shanghai Orizz Mega Outlet Co Ltd (People's Republic of China)	Inactive (People's Republic of China)	50	50
⁽¹¹⁾ +	Tyre Pacific (Vietnam) Limited (Vietnam)	Wholesale of tyres (Vietnam)	50	50
	Associated company <i>Held by the Company:</i>			
##	Stamford Tyres (Thailand) Co., Ltd (Thailand)	Inactive (Thailand)	49	49
#	The Company is considered a subsidiary company and included in the consolidated financial statements as the Group has the power to control, by agreement, the financial and operating policies of the management of the Company.			
##	Not required to be audited under the laws of the country of incorporation. Unaudited financial statements have been used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.			
+	Statutory year end is 31 December. The financial information included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been subjected to audit procedures performed by Ernst & Young's member firms.			
++	Statutory year end is 31 March. Unaudited financial statements have been used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2026
(IN SINGAPORE DOLLAR)

41. Subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies (cont'd)

- * Statutory year end is 31 March. The financial information included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been subjected to audit procedures performed by Ernst & Young's member firms.
- ** The Company has been liquidated during the financial year.
- ^ The Company was transferred from Boon Tyre Holdings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, during the financial year at a consideration of \$10,000.

Auditors

- (1) Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
- (2) Ernst & Young, Malaysia, Chartered Accountants
- (3) Ernst & Young Office Limited, Thailand, Certified Public Accountants
- (4) Ernst & Young, Hong Kong, Certified Public Accountants
- (5) Mazars, South Africa, Chartered Accountants
- (6) McMillan Woods (Hong Kong) CPA Limited
- (7) Jamaludin, Ardi, Sukimto & Rekan
- (8) Jai Prakash Upadhahay & Co., India, Chartered Accountants
- (9) WKA Associates, Brunei, Certified Public Accountants and Auditors
- (10) Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants
- (11) Vietnam Accounting Auditing Consulting Company Limited
- (12) AS Auditing Company
- (13) CMB CPA Limited, Certified Public Accountants

42. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 July 2026.

LIST OF MAJOR PROPERTIES

AS AT 21 JULY 2026

Location	Tenure of Lease	Area (sqm)	Description
SINGAPORE			
19 Lok Yang Way, Jurong Singapore 628635	30 year lease from 2006	18,024.7	Corporate office, tyre retail service centre with showroom and warehouse
21 Lok Yang Way, Jurong Singapore 628636	60 year lease from 1973 renewed in 2013 until 2035 (22 years)	13,122.1 (land area) 22,591.09 (gross floor area)	Truck service centre and warehouse
455 Macpherson Road Singapore 368173	63 year lease from 2001	951.0	Tyre retail centre and showroom
50 Bukit Batok Street 23 #02-19 Midview Building Singapore 659578	55 year lease from 2002	276.0	Tyre retail centre and showroom
31 Loyang Way Singapore 508729	60 year lease from 1990	2,510.4	Tyre retail centre and showroom
10 Kaki Bukit Road 2, #01-11 & #01-12 First East Centre Singapore 417868	28 year lease from 2011	458.6	Tyre retail centre and showroom
110 Tuas South Avenue 3, #01-02/03 The Index, Singapore 637369	30 year lease from 2013	585.0	Leased out
1 Corporation Drive #01-06 Revv West Enterprise Hub Singapore 619775	30 year lease from 2018	324.0	Tyre retail centre and showroom
23 Kaki Bukit Rd 4 #01-12 & #01-13 Singapore 417801	30 year lease from 2012	454.0	Leased out
MALAYSIA			
16 Jalan Juru Nilai U1/20 Section U1 Hicom Glenmarie Industrial Park 40150 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia	Freehold	6,968.0	Corporate office, tyre retail and service centre with showroom and warehouse
Lot L2-22,23,23A, 25 Seri Alam Industrial Park, Sungai Kapar Indah, Klang, Selangor, Malaysia	Freehold	33,430.0	Integrated factory, warehouse, and office building (under construction)
THAILAND			
111/2, 5 Moo 2, Highway 340, Suphanburi Road Tambon Saiyai, Amphur Sainoi, Nonthaburi 11150 Thailand	Freehold	14,636.0	Wheel factory with showroom and warehouse
111/8, 9 Moo 2, Highway 340, Suphanburi Road Tambon Saiyai, Amphur Sainoi, Nonthaburi 11150 Thailand	Freehold	16,380.0	Second wheel factory
INDONESIA			
Rukan Tematik New York, No 3-6, Jalan Boulevard Timur, Sedayu City, Kelapa Gading, Blok B, Cakung, Jakarta 13910, Indonesia	23 year lease from 2024	877.5	Corporate office
Lot D-4 Jalan Kuala Kuningan Kuala Kencana, Light Industrial Park Tembagapura, Mimika Baru Papua, Indonesia	20 year lease from 2014	12,000.0	Office with truck service centre, warehouse and retreading plant
Jalan Projakal Rt. 047 Kelurahan Batu Ampar Kecamatan Balikpapan Utara, Indonesia	30 year lease from 2013	2,973.0	Office with warehouse
SOUTH AFRICA			
ERF 460, Cnr Horn Street 8 Brine Avenue, Chloorkop Ext 23 Kempton Park, Johannesburg, South Africa	Freehold	16,091.0	Office, truck service centre and warehouse

LIST OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 21 JULY 2026 AS RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

NAME OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS	DIRECT INTEREST		DEEMED INTEREST	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying ¹	14,537,567	6.12%	79,390,906	33.44%
Estate of Wee Kok Wah	41,214,554	17.36%	-	-
Wah Holdings Pte Ltd	35,913,752	15.13%	-	-
Lim & Tan Securities Pte Ltd	23,886,000	10.06%	-	-
Justin Teo Zhiwei	16,171,400	6.81%	-	-

Notes:

¹Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying is deemed to be interested in the shares held as follows:-

Shares held in the name of Mr Wee Kok Wah (in her capacity as the sole executrix of the Estate of Wee Kok Wah)	41,214,554
Shares held by Wah Holdings Pte Ltd	35,913,752
Shares held by Mr Wee Jin Yi	2,262,600
Total	<u>79,390,906</u>

Total Number of issued shares: 237,386,244 ordinary shares as at 21 July 2026

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 21 JULY 2026

Number of issued and paid-up shares (excluding the treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) :	237,386,244
Class of shares :	Ordinary shares
Voting rights :	1 vote per share
Treasury Shares :	Nil
Subsidiary Holdings :	Nil

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NO. OF SHARES	%
1 - 99	16	0.74	259	0.00
100 - 1,000	135	6.27	71,200	0.03
1,001 - 10,000	974	45.20	5,960,850	2.51
10,001 - 1,000,000	1,014	47.05	63,108,698	26.59
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	16	0.74	168,245,237	70.87
TOTAL	2,155	100.00	237,386,244	100.00

Based on the information available to the Company as at 21 July 2026, approximately 49.49% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held in the hands of public and hence, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited is complied with.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO.	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%
1	ESTATE OF WEE KOK WAH	41,214,554	17.36
2	WAH HOLDINGS PTE LTD	35,913,752	15.13
3	LIM & TAN SECURITIES PTE LTD	26,053,700	10.98
4	KWOK WAI YING DAWN	14,537,567	6.12
5	JUSTIN TEO ZHIWEI	11,840,000	4.99
6	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	11,261,000	4.74
7	CHIA KEE KOON	4,997,300	2.11
8	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	4,447,560	1.87
9	DAIWA CAPITAL MARKETS SINGAPORE LIMITED	4,300,000	1.81
10	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	3,477,856	1.47
11	TEO SWEE HUA	2,669,100	1.12
12	WEE JIN YI	2,262,600	0.95
13	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	1,450,748	0.61
14	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	1,310,900	0.55
15	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	1,261,900	0.53
16	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	1,246,700	0.53
17	ANG SZE HIAN JOHN(HONG SHIXIAN JOHN)	1,000,000	0.42
18	ANG SZE HONG JANNIFER	1,000,000	0.42
19	TAN HOCK TENG	916,000	0.39
20	TAN HOCK YEW	900,000	0.38
	TOTAL	172,061,237	72.48

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting (“**AGM**”) of the Company will be held at 19 Lok Yang Way, Singapore 628635 on Friday, 28 August 2026 at 3.00 p.m. (Singapore time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors’ Statement, Auditor’s Report and Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2026. **Resolution 1**
2. To approve the Directors’ fees of up to S\$249,234 for the financial year ending 30 April 2027.
[See explanatory note (a)] **Resolution 2**
3. To declare the payment of a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 1 cent per ordinary share for the financial year ended 30 April 2026. **Resolution 3**
4. To re-elect Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying, a Director retiring pursuant to Regulation 111 of the Company’s Constitution. *[See explanatory note (b)]* **Resolution 4**
5. To re-elect Mr Sam Chong Keen, a Director retiring pursuant to Regulation 111 of the Company’s Constitution. *[See explanatory note (c)]* **Resolution 5**
6. To re-appoint Ernst & Young LLP as the Company’s Auditor and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **Resolution 6**

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as ordinary resolutions:

7. Share Issue Mandate

“That authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to:

- (a) (i) issue shares of the Company (“**shares**”) whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or
- (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, “**Instruments**”) that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

- (b) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while this Resolution was in force,

provided that:

- (i) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed 50% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders of the Company (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed 20% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below);

- (ii) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “**SGX-ST**”)) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (i) above, the total number of shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:
 - (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding at the time this Resolution is passed; and
 - (b) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

and, in sub-paragraph (i) above and this sub-paragraph (ii), “**subsidiary holdings**” has the meaning given to it in the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST;

- (iii) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being of the Company; and
- (iv) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting) the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company or the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.” *[See explanatory note (d)]*

Resolution 7

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE OF RECORD DATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed on 11 September 2026 at 5.00 p.m. for the purpose of determining shareholders' entitlement to the proposed first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 1 cent per ordinary share for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 (the **"Proposed Dividend"**).

Duly completed registrable transfers received by the Company's Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. of 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632, up to 5.00 p.m. on 11 September 2026 (the **"Record Date"**) will be registered to determine shareholders' entitlement to the Proposed Dividend.

Shareholders (being Depositors) whose securities accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (**"CDP"**) are credited with shares as at 5.00 p.m. on the Record Date will be entitled for the Proposed Dividend.

The Proposed Dividend, if approved at the Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 28 August 2026, will be paid on 22 September 2026.

By Order Of The Board

Lim Guek Hong
Company Secretary
6 August 2026
Singapore

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) The proposed Ordinary Resolution 2, if passed, will facilitate the payment of Directors' fees during the financial year in which the fees are incurred, that is, during the financial year ending 30 April 2027. In the event that the proposed amount is insufficient to cover the Directors' fees, approval will be sought at the next AGM for additional payments to cover the shortfall. The Directors' fees paid for the financial year ended 30 April 2026 was S\$246,000.
- (b) Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying, if re-elected, will continue to serve as Executive Chairman. Detailed information pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST on Mrs Wee can be found in the **"Additional Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election"** section of the Company's Annual Report.
- (c) Mr Sam Chong Keen, if re-elected, will continue to serve as Non-Executive Non-Independent Director. Detailed information pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST on Mr Sam can be found in the **"Additional Information on Directors Seeking Re-election"** section of Company's Annual Report.
- (d) Ordinary Resolution No. 7, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company from the date of this AGM to issue shares in the Company up to the limits as specified in the resolution for such purposes as they consider would be in the interests of the Company. This authority will continue in force until the next AGM of the Company, unless previously revoked or varied at a general meeting.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notes:

1. The AGM will be held, in a wholly physical format, at the venue, date and time stated above. There will be no option for members to participate virtually.
2. Printed copies of this Notice of AGM and the accompanying proxy form will be sent by post to members. These documents will also be published on the Company's corporate website at URL: <http://www.stamfordtyres.listedcompany.com/agm.html>, and will also be made available on the SGX website at the URL: <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
3. Authenticated members, including CPF and SRS investors, and proxy(ies) will be able to ask questions and vote at the AGM by attending the AGM in person. Arrangements have also been put in place to permit members to submit their questions ahead of the AGM. Please refer to Notes 11 and 12 below for further details.
4.
 - (a) A member who is not a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the AGM. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy.
 - (b) A member who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the AGM, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than two proxies, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed shall be specified in the form of proxy.

"Relevant intermediary" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967.

Voting by Proxy

5. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may choose to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy.
6. Completion and return of the instrument appointing a proxy(ies) by a member will not prevent him/her from attending, speaking and voting at the AGM if he/she so wishes. The appointment of the proxy(ies) for the AGM will be deemed to be revoked if the member attends the AGM in person and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the relevant instrument appointing a proxy(ies) to the AGM.
7. The proxy form must be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the proxy form is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal (or by the signatures of authorised persons in the manner as set out under the Companies Act as an alternative to sealing) or under the hand of an attorney or a duly authorised officer of the corporation.
8. In the case of a member whose shares are entered against his/her name in the depository register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act 2001), the Company may reject any Proxy Form lodged if such member is not shown to have Shares entered against his/her/its name in the depository register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company. The Company shall also be entitled to reject the Proxy Form if it is incomplete, improperly completed, or illegible (such as in the case where the appointor submits more than one Proxy Form).

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

9. The instrument appointing a proxy(ies) must be submitted to the Company's Share Registrar in the following manner:

- (a) if submitted electronically, be submitted via email to srs.proxy@boardroomlimited.com; or
- (b) if submitted by post, to be sent to the Company's Share Registrar c/o Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower Singapore 098632

in either case, by no later than 3.00 p.m. on 25 August 2026, being 72 hours before the time for holding the AGM.

A member who wishes to submit an instrument of proxy must complete and sign the proxy form, before scanning and sending it by email to the email address provided above or submitting it by post to the address provided above.

10. CPF/SRS investors who hold the Company's shares:

- (a) may vote at the AGM if they are appointed as proxies by their respective CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators, and should contact their respective CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators if they have any queries regarding their appointment as proxies; or
- (b) may appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to vote on their behalf at the AGM, in which case they should approach their respective CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators by 5.00 p.m. on 18 August 2026 to submit their votes.

Submission of Written Questions prior to the AGM

11. Members, including CPF and SRS investors, may submit substantial and relevant questions relating to the business of the AGM in advance and in any case, not later than 5.00 p.m. on 14 August 2026 through any of the following means:

- (a) if submitted by email, to be received by the Company at srs.teamd@boardroomlimited.com; or
- (b) if submitted by post, to be deposited at the office of the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower Singapore 098632.

When submitting questions by post or via email, members should also provide the following details: (i) the member's full name; (ii) the member's address; and (iii) the manner in which the member holds shares in the Company (e.g., via CDP, CPF, SRS and/or scrip), for verification purposes.

12. The Company will endeavour to address all substantial and relevant questions (which are related to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM) received from members either before the AGM on the Company's corporate website at URL: <http://www.stamfordtyres.listedcompany.com/agm.html> and SGX website at URL: <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements> or during the AGM. Should there be subsequent clarification sought or follow-up questions after the deadline of the submission of questions, the Company will address those substantial and relevant questions prior to the AGM through publication on SGXNet, or at the AGM.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

13. The Company's Annual Report 2026 has been published on the Company's corporate website and may be accessed at URL: <http://www.stamfordtyres.listedcompany.com/agm.html> by clicking on the hyperlink for "Annual Report 2026". The Annual Report 2026 will also be made available on the SGX website at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
14. Members may request for printed copies of the Company's Annual Report 2026 by sending a request via email to the Company at srs.requestform@boardroomlimited.com no later than 14 August 2026.

Personal Data Privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of proxies and/or representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents or service providers), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying and Mr Sam Chong Keen are the Directors seeking re-election at the annual general meeting of the Company on 28 August 2026 (“**AGM**”) (collectively, the “**Retiring Directors**” and each a “**Retiring Director**”).

Pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST, the information relating to the Retiring Directors as set out in Appendix 7.4.1 to the Listing Manual of SGX-ST is as follows:

NAME OF DIRECTOR	MRS DAWN WEE WAI YING	SAM CHONG KEEN
Date of appointment	11 October 1989	9 December 1994
Date of last re-appointment (if applicable)	30 August 2024	31 August 2023
Age	78	73
The Board's comments on this re-appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The Board has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee (“NC”) and has reviewed and considered the performance, contributions, qualifications, expertise, work experience and suitability of Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying (“Mrs Wee”) for re-election as an Executive Chairman of the Company. The Board has accepted the NC's recommendation and concluded that Mrs Wee possesses the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board. With her in-depth knowledge of the Group's operations, Mrs Wee is in a good position to assist with the oversight of the management of the Group's operations around the world.	The Board has considered, among others, the recommendation of the NC and has reviewed and considered the performance, contributions, qualifications, expertise, work experience and suitability of Mr Sam Chong Keen (“Mr Sam”) for re-election as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company. The Board has accepted the NC's recommendation and concluded that Mr Sam possesses the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board. His leadership and valued experience will continue to enhance Board deliberations and he is in a good position to provide strategic guidance to the Board and management on the operations of the Group.
Whether the Board appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	The appointment is Executive. Mrs Wee is an Executive Chairman and she is responsible for overseeing the Group's business and support functions.	The appointment is Non-Executive and Non-Independent.
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member)	Executive Director, Chairman of the Board.	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director, Member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee.
Academic / Professional qualifications	Mrs Wee holds a Bachelor of Social Science (Honours) in Economics from the then University of Singapore (now known as National University of Singapore).	Mr Sam holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Oxford.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

NAME OF DIRECTOR	MRS DAWN WEE WAI YING	SAM CHONG KEEN
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Mrs Wee has been a Director of the Stamford Tyre Group since 1982 playing a key role in the Group's operations. Recognised as a thought leader, she leads the functional teams and oversees the Group's business and support functions. Prior to joining Stamford Tyres, she worked as an officer in a major local bank for eight years.	Mr Sam has a wealth of management experience, having worked at senior positions in the Singapore Government Administrative Service, National Trades Union Congress (NTUC) and Intraco Limited as well as CEO positions at Comfort Group Limited, VICOM Limited, Lion Asiapac Limited, Lion Teck Chiang Limited, A-Smart Holdings Limited and Jade Technologies Holdings Limited. He was also the Political Secretary to the Minister for Education from 1988 to 1991. He served on various government boards and committees, including the Central Provident Fund Board and the National Co-operative Federation. Mr Sam is also the Non-Independent Director of Lion Asiapac Limited and A-Smart Holdings Limited, as well as an Independent Director of Parkson Retail Asia Limited.
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director/existing executive officer of the Company or any of its principal subsidiaries and/or substantial shareholder of the Company or any of its principal subsidiaries	Mrs Wee is the spouse of Mr Wee Kok Wah, the late Founder and Senior Advisor of the Company. She is also the mother of Dr Wee Li Ann, who is an Executive Director.	No
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	No	No
Other Principal Commitments including Directorships		
Past 5 years	Nil	Nil
Present	<u>Other Directorships</u> Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited and subsidiaries Wah Holdings Pte Ltd	<u>Other Directorships</u> Lion Asiapac Limited A-Smart Holdings Ltd Parkson Retail Asia Limited
Mrs Wee and Mr Sam have each provided an undertaking set out in Appendix 7.7 under Rule 720(1) of SGX-ST. Each of the Retiring Directors have also individually confirmed that on each of the questions as set out in paragraphs (a) to (k) of Appendix 7.4.1 to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, the answer is "No". The shareholding interest in the Company and its subsidiaries of each of these Directors are disclosed in the Directors' Statement on pages 55 to 56 of the Annual Report.		

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STAMFORD TYRES CORPORATION LIMITED

Company Reg. No. 198904416M
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
PROXY FORM****IMPORTANT:**

1. The Annual General Meeting (“AGM” or “Meeting”) will be held, in a wholly physical format, at the venue, date and time stated below. There will be no option for members to participate virtually.
2. Pursuant to Section 181(1C) of the Companies Act 1967 (the “Act”), relevant intermediaries may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the AGM.
3. For investors who have used their Central Provident Fund or Supplementary Retirement Scheme monies to buy Shares in the Company (the “CPF Investors” or “SRS Investors”), this Proxy Form is not valid for use and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
4. CPF or SRS investors who wish to appoint proxy or proxies should approach their respective CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators and submit their votes by 5.00 p.m. on 18 August 2026.
5. **Please read the notes overleaf which contain instructions on, *inter alia*, the appointment of a proxy(ies).**

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 6 August 2026.

I/We (Name) _____ NRIC/Passport/Company Registration No. _____

of (Address) _____

being a member/members of Stamford Tyres Corporation Limited (the “Company”) hereby appoint:

Name	Address	NRIC / Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholding	
			No. of shares	%

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	Address	NRIC / Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholding	
			No. of shares	%

or failing the person, or either or both of the persons, referred to above, the Chairman of the Meeting, as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Meeting of the Company to be convened at 19 Lok Yang Way, Singapore 628635 on Friday, 28 August 2026 at 3.00 p.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the resolutions to be proposed at the Meeting as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/their discretion, as he/they will on any other matter arising at the Meeting.

No.	Resolutions	For	Against	Abstain
	ORDINARY BUSINESS			
1.	Adoption of Directors’ Statement, Auditor’s Report and Audited Financial Statements			
2.	Approval of Directors’ Fees			
3.	Declaration of First and Final Dividend			
4.	Re-election of Mrs Dawn Wee Wai Ying as Director			
5.	Re-election of Mr Sam Chong Keen as Director			
6.	Re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as Auditor and authorisation to Directors to fix their remuneration			
	SPECIAL BUSINESS			
7.	Authority to issue shares pursuant to the Share Issue Mandate			

(*Please indicate your vote “For”, “Against” or “Abstain” with an “X” within the box provided. Alternatively, please indicate the number of votes “For” or “Against” within the box provided. If you wish your proxy to “Abstain” from voting on a resolution, please indicate “X” in the “Abstain” box in respect of that resolution. Alternatively, please indicate the number of shares that your proxy(ies) is/are directed to abstain from voting in that resolution. In any other case, the proxy(ies) may vote or abstain as the proxy(ies) deem(s) fit on any of the above resolutions if no voting instruction is specified, and on any other matter arising at the AGM.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2026.

Signature(s) of Member(s) / Common Seal

Total Number of Shares:	No. of Shares
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF



IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES BEFORE COMPLETING THIS PROXY FORM

NOTES:

1. (a) A member who is not a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the Meeting. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy.
- (b) A member who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the Meeting, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than two proxies, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed shall be specified in the form of proxy.

"Relevant intermediary" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967.

A member who wishes to submit an instrument of proxy must complete and sign the proxy form, before submitting it in the manner set out below.

2. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may choose to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy. If no name is inserted in the space for the name of your proxy on the form of proxy, the Chairman of the Meeting will act as your proxy.
3. The instrument appointing a proxy(ies) must be submitted to the Company's Share Registrar in the following manner:
 - (a) if submitted electronically, be submitted via email to srs.proxy@boardroomlimited.com; or
 - (b) if submitted by post, to be sent to the Company's Share Registrar c/o Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd., at 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07 Keppel Bay Tower Singapore 098632

in either case, by no later than 3.00 p.m. on 25 August 2026, being 72 hours before the time for holding the AGM.

A member who wishes to submit an instrument appointing proxy must complete and sign the Proxy Form, before scanning and sending it by email to the email address provided above or submitting it by post to the address provided above.

4. CPF/SRS Investors who hold the Company's shares may appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to vote on their behalf at the AGM, in which case, they should approach their respective CPF Agent Banks/SRS Operators at least seven (7) working days before the AGM to submit their votes which is by 5.00 p.m. on 18 August 2026.
5. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall not preclude a member from attending, speaking and voting at the Meeting. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the Meeting in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the Meeting.
6. A member should insert the total number of shares held. If the member has shares entered against his name in the Depository Register (maintained by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited), he should insert that number of shares. If the member has shares registered in his name in the Register of Members (maintained by or on behalf of the Company), he should insert that number of shares. If the member has shares entered against his name in the Depository Register and registered in his name in the Register of Members, he should insert the aggregate number of shares. If no number is inserted, this form of proxy will be deemed to relate to all the shares held by the member.
7. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal or under the hand of its attorney or a duly authorised officer.
8. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged together with the instrument, failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.
9. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act 1967.
10. The Company shall be entitled to reject an instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy if it is incomplete, improperly completed, illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument of proxy appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy (including any related attachment). In addition, in the case of shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at seventy-two (72) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.
11. Members should take note that once this Proxy Form is submitted electronically via email to the Company's Share Registrar, they cannot change their vote as indicated in the box provided above.



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WORKMANSHIP CHARGES

Services	7:00 to 23:59 Monday – Saturday	00:00 to 06:59 Monday – Saturday	All Day Sunday/ Public Holiday
1. Tyre Replacement & Balancing*	\$70	NA	\$100
2. Spare Tyre Change**	\$70	\$100	\$100
3. Tyre Repair & Patching ***	\$70	\$100	\$100
4. Battery Replacement*	\$70	\$100	\$100
5. Jump Start	\$70	\$100	\$100
6. Fuel Top Up****	\$70	\$100	\$100

Remarks

* Prices displayed refer to workmanship charges only. Customers will be charged separately for tyres and batteries.

** Vehicle must have its own spare tyre.

*** This includes one free tyre patching service.

**** Prices displayed refer to petrol/diesel delivery fee only. Customers will be charged separately for petrol/diesel.

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