

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER : 201824573H

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore

盧鶴齡會計公司



Table Of Contents

Directors' Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 23

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee with no share capital)
(Unique Entity Number: 201824573H)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Music Rights (Singapore) Public Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Ngiam Kwang Hwa
Goh Jenfong
Elvin Eng Hon Pinn
Ong Chun Eng
Dean Augustine

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits

Neither during nor at the end of 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 through the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any other body corporate.

Directors' interests

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, matters relating to the directors' interests in shares, debentures, and share options of the Company are not applicable.

Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs Lo Hock Ling & Co., have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Ong Chun Eng
Chairman



Goh Jenfong
Secretary

Singapore, 22 May 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Music Rights (Singapore) Public Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 4 to 23, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2025, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements, the Company held a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of \$47,756 as at 31 December 2024. During the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to determine whether the cost of this financial asset approximated its fair value. The audit opinion for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 was modified accordingly.

During the current financial year, the Company disposed of the financial asset. Since the opening balance of the financial asset entered into the determination of the gain or loss on disposal for the current year, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary to the gain on disposal of financial assets recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Continued

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. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr Ye Jian Zhao, Thomas.



LO HOCK LING & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

Singapore, 22 May 2026

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
Other income	3	77,342	12,018
Employee benefits expense	4	(1,417,762)	(1,376,559)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	9	(73,408)	(6,088)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	8	(201,538)	(129,071)
Finance cost	5	(47,402)	(3,361)
Other expenses	6	(237,124)	(211,780)
Reimbursement of operating expenses by Record Companies		<u>1,906,695</u>	<u>1,720,691</u>
Profit before tax		6,803	5,850
Income tax expense	7	<u>(6,803)</u>	<u>(5,850)</u>
Profit for the year		-	-
<u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>			
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

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

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Right-of-use asset	8	806,173	1,007,711
Property, plant and equipment	9	288,700	36,262
Intangible asset	10	5,000	-
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	-	47,756
Other receivables	12	49,911	-
		<u>1,149,784</u>	<u>1,091,729</u>
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Other receivables	12	657,120	1,038,772
Cash and bank balances		<u>5,528,073</u>	<u>4,301,885</u>
		<u>6,185,193</u>	<u>5,340,657</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>7,334,977</u></u>	<u><u>6,432,386</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Lease liabilities	13	617,450	791,762
Provision	14	<u>56,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>
		<u>673,450</u>	<u>847,762</u>
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Lease liabilities	13	174,312	159,949
Provision	14	-	17,200
Other payables	15	453,939	284,031
Balances held in trust on behalf of Record Companies	16	6,024,276	5,115,444
Current tax liabilities		<u>9,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
		<u>6,661,527</u>	<u>5,584,624</u>
Total Liabilities		<u><u>7,334,977</u></u>	<u><u>6,432,386</u></u>

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

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		\$	\$
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		6,803	5,850
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	9	73,408	6,088
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	8	201,538	129,071
Gain on disposal of financial asset, at FVOCI	3	(74,373)	-
Interest income	3	-	(1,049)
Interest expenses	5	47,402	3,361
Property, plant and equipment written off		-	440
Operating profit before working capital changes		254,778	143,761
Decrease in receivables		439,252	142,074
Increase/(decrease) in payables		1,061,540	(1,689,929)
Changes in working capital		1,500,792	(1,547,855)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		1,755,570	(1,404,094)
Income tax paid		(5,803)	(6,027)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		1,749,767	(1,410,121)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Purchase of intangible asset		(5,000)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(325,846)	(29,135)
Interest received		-	1,049
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets, at FVOCI		14,618	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(316,228)	(28,086)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease in amount due from related parties		-	19,269
Repayment of interest on lease liabilities		(47,402)	(3,361)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(159,949)	(132,611)
Net cash used in financing activities		(207,351)	(116,703)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,226,188	(1,554,910)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		4,301,885	5,856,795
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	17	5,528,073	4,301,885

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

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 December 2025

The following notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. Its principal place of business is located at 3 Irving Road, #05-01/02 Tai Seng Centre, Singapore 369522.

Music Rights (Singapore) Public Limited, is a company limited by guarantee whereby every member of the Company undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding \$10 each, for payment of the debts and liabilities contracted by the Company in the event of the Company being wound up. The Company has five members as at 31 December 2025.

The principal activity of the Company is that of issuing licenses for the use of copy-righted materials belonging to the Record Companies, who are owners of sound recordings and cinematograph.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Company presents its financial statements in Singapore Dollars (“\$”), which is also its functional currency. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and comply with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”), including related Interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Committee, as required by the Companies Act 1967.

During the financial year, the Company adopted all the applicable new and amended FRSs which are relevant to the Company and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards did not have material effect on the financial performance or position of the company.

2.2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company’s accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(A) *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

The costs of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management’s estimates of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment are disclosed in note 2.9. Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation charge for the year are disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(A) *Key sources of estimation uncertainty* (continued)

(ii) Income Taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining the 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 Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. There were no significant deferred tax liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

(iii) Expected on Credit Loss on Receivables

Expected credit losses ("ECLs") are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses over the life of a financial instrument. In estimating ECLs to determine the probability of default of its debtors, the Company has used historical information, such as past credit loss experience. Where applicable, historical data are adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions as well as management's assessment of future economic conditions based on observable market information, which involved significant estimates and judgement.

Based on the management assessment, there are no significant ECLs on the Company's receivables as at balance sheet date.

(iv) Leases - Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in some of the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(B) *Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies*

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, there are no significant items in the financial statements which require the exercise of critical judgments on the part of the management.

2.3 FRSs issued but not effective

The Company has not applied any new and amended FRS that has been issued but is not yet effective. The directors do not anticipate the adoption of the new/revised FRSs in future financial year to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.4 Revenue Recognition

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

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

2.5 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and conditions attached to the grants will be complied with. Grants related to income are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

2.6 Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the State Provident Fund (Central Provident Fund). Such contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gave rise to the contributions.

(ii) Short-term Compensated Absences

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for employee entitlements to annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2.7 Leases

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

As lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in note 2.17.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.7 Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

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

Short-term leases and lease of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases.

2.8 Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly to equity), in which case, it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly to equity accordingly.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly in equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income or directly to equity.

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Any estimated costs of dismantling and removing the property, plant and equipment and reinstating the site to its original condition (reinstatement costs) are capitalised as part of the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis so as to write off the cost, less the residual values, of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Office equipment	20%
Computers equipment	20%
Office renovations	20%

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

2.10 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortised over their estimated useful lives when the assets are available for use. In addition, they are subject to annual impairment testing. Intangible assets are written off when, in the opinion of the directors, no further future economic benefits are expected to arise.

Costs relating to computer software acquired, which are not an integral part of the related hardware, are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Software	5 years
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Software under development is not depreciated.

2.11 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a contractual party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.11 Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The basis of classification depends on the Company's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

At initial recognition and Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition.

At subsequent measurement

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories - at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL, depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets.

The Company's financial assets, comprising mainly other receivables and cash and cash equivalents, are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition, as these are contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

For investment in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Receivables

Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses, as explained in note 2.16. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash equivalents are stated at amounts at which they are convertible into cash.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.14 Financial Liabilities

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 to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, which are measured at fair value. Financial liabilities with a short duration are not discounted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.16 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost, and recognises a loss allowance accordingly.

At each reporting date, the debt instruments are assessed to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the debt instruments since initial recognition. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses will be calculated and recognised in the loss allowance. If credit risk on the debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on 12-month expected credit losses. Adjustments to the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

For receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2.17 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.18 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition, in the functional currency (Singapore Dollars) by applying to the foreign currency amounts the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Recorded monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies as at balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling on that date. Gain or loss on foreign currency translation are included in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities that are measured in historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2.19 Balance held in trust

Balance held in trust on behalf of Record companies represent the total amount of:

- (i) Royalties that have been received but not distributed as at balance sheet date, and;
- (ii) Royalties receivables for which invoices have been raised, but amount have not been received as at balance sheet date.

2.20 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (B) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (A).
 - (vii) A person identified in (A)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

3. <u>OTHER INCOME</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Government grants		
- Wage Credit Scheme	-	5,790
- CPF Transition Offset	969	877
- CIT cash rebate	2,000	2,000
- Others	-	2,302
Interest income	-	1,049
Gain on disposal of financial asset, at FVOCI	74,373	-
	<u>77,342</u>	<u>12,018</u>
4. <u>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and related cost	1,176,518	1,101,756
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	144,787	165,014
Other benefits	96,457	109,789
	<u>1,417,762</u>	<u>1,376,559</u>
5. <u>FINANCE COST</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	47,402	3,361
	<u>47,402</u>	<u>3,361</u>
6. <u>OTHER EXPENSES</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Included in other expenses are the following items:		
	\$	\$
Foreign exchange loss	1,468	3,338
Lease expenses - short term lease	1,464	1,464
Legal and professional fees	9,726	10,279
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	440
	<u>12,662</u>	<u>15,521</u>
7. <u>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Provision for current taxation	9,000	8,000
Over-provision in prior years	(2,197)	(2,150)
	<u>6,803</u>	<u>5,850</u>

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of income tax expense:		
Profit before tax	<u>6,803</u>	<u>5,850</u>
Tax effects of:		
Tax on notional income	17,784	14,700
Corporate tax rebate	(4,233)	(3,462)
Statutory stepped income exemption	(9,317)	(7,775)
Over-provision in prior years	(2,197)	(2,150)
Others	<u>4,766</u>	<u>4,537</u>
	<u>6,803</u>	<u>5,850</u>

Tax is computed on a service company basis whereby all expenses incurred in the provision of services to the Record Companies are fully reimbursed by the Record Companies with a 5% notional profit computed by the Comptroller of Income Tax.

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	<u>Office Premises</u>
	\$
<u>Cost</u>	
At 1 January 2024	258,142
Addition	1,007,711
Write off	<u>(258,142)</u>
At 31 December 2024, 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	<u>1,007,711</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
At 1 January 2024	129,071
Charge for the year	129,071
Write off	<u>(258,142)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-
Charge for the year	<u>201,538</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>201,538</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>	
At 31 December 2025	<u>806,173</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,007,711</u>

The Company leases office premises for a period of 5 years (2024: 5 years), with option for extension. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, which is the shorter of the assets' useful lives and the lease terms.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Computers equipment</u>	<u>Office renovation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost</u>				
At 1 January 2024	23,123	31,992	131,942	187,057
Additions	22,937	2,198	4,000	29,135
Write off	<u>(20,221)</u>	<u>(16,420)</u>	<u>(127,442)</u>	<u>(164,083)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	25,839	17,770	8,500	52,109
Additions	604	3,300	321,942	325,846
At 31 December 2025	<u>26,443</u>	<u>21,070</u>	<u>330,442</u>	<u>377,955</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
At 1 January 2024	22,368	24,718	126,316	173,402
Charge for the year	315	1,873	3,900	6,088
Write off	<u>(19,781)</u>	<u>(16,420)</u>	<u>(127,442)</u>	<u>(163,643)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	2,902	10,171	2,774	15,847
Charge for the year	4,688	2,805	65,915	73,408
At 31 December 2025	<u>7,590</u>	<u>12,976</u>	<u>68,689</u>	<u>89,255</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>				
At 31 December 2025	<u>18,853</u>	<u>8,094</u>	<u>261,753</u>	<u>288,700</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>22,937</u>	<u>7,599</u>	<u>5,726</u>	<u>36,262</u>

10. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	<u>Software under development</u>
	\$
<u>Cost</u>	
At 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-
Addition	5,000
At 31 December 2025	<u>5,000</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
At 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024, 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	-
<u>Carrying amount</u>	
At 31 December 2025	<u>5,000</u>
At 31 December 2024	-

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

11. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Unquoted equity investment, at cost	-	47,756

The unquoted equity investment is not held for trading and is a strategic investment. The Company has irrevocably elected to recognise the investment as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income.

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Royalties receivables	396,530	454,879
Deposit	101,783	147,591
Prepayments	57,919	264,200
Goods and service tax receivables	43,288	172,102
Other receivable	107,511	-
	707,031	1,038,772

Other receivables represented as:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
- Current assets	657,120	1,038,772
- Non-current assets	49,911	-
	707,031	1,038,772

Non-trade receivables are unsecured, interest-free and expected to be repayable on demand.

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liability included in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	Minimum lease <u>liability</u>	Present value of lease <u>liability</u>	Minimum lease <u>liability</u>	Present value of lease <u>liability</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities payable:				
- within 1 year	212,535	174,312	207,351	159,949
- within 1 year but not later 5 years	668,706	617,450	881,241	791,762
	881,241	791,762	1,088,592	951,711
Less: Amounts representing interest	(89,479)	-	(136,881)	-
	791,762	791,762	951,711	951,711

The incremental borrowing rate applied to above lease is 5.50% (2024: 5.50%) per annum.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

13. LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of \$208,815 (2024: \$137,436).

A reconciliation of lease liabilities relating to cash flow from financing activities is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the year	951,711	132,611
Add: Increase in lease liabilities	-	951,711
Accretion of interest	47,402	3,361
Less: Payment of lease liability		
- Interest	(47,402)	(3,361)
- Principal position	(159,949)	(132,611)
	791,762	951,711

14. PROVISION

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Current	-	17,200
Non-current	56,000	56,000
	56,000	73,200

Provision is for reinstatement cost relates to the estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the leased premises at the expiration of the lease periods. The estimation was based on quotations received from an external contractor.

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Royalties payables	22,654	-
Other payables	82,702	34,807
Accruals expense	82,777	48,819
Provision for bonus	185,806	130,405
Security deposits	80,000	70,000
	453,939	284,031

16. BALANCES HELD IN TRUST ON BEHALF OF RECORD COMPANIES

During the financial year, royalties of \$7,533,275 (2024: \$8,246,651) due to the Record Companies were distributed out of the balances held in trust for them.

The balances held in trust include royalties receivables amounting to \$396,530 (2024: \$454,879) for which invoices have been raised, but the amounts have not been received as at 31 December 2025.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances as shown in the statement of financial position.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Significant transactions and balances with related parties, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements, are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
(a) <u>With entities in which the directors of the Company have significant influences/interests</u>		
Budget contribution allocated to	51,063	39,021
Royalty distributed	6,554,053	6,996,343
(b) <u>With an entity of which the Company is a substantial shareholder</u>		
Other operating expense recharged by	40,224	74,078
Interest income	-	1,049

Related party transactions were based on terms agreed between the parties.

The balance held in trust on behalf of Record Companies in which the directors of the Company have significant influence/interest estimated by management is \$5,162,328 (2024: \$4,634,406) as at the financial year-end.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has capital commitment amounting to \$34,335 (2024: \$94,500) in respect of contracted expenditure for renovation works which have not been recognised in the financial statements.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

20.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of customers or other counterparties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

(i) *Risk Management*

The Company's major financial assets are receivables, amount due from related parties and cash and bank balances. Bank balances are placed with financial institutions which are regulated.

The management has credit policies in place to minimise exposure to credit risk.

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

20.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) *Recognition of expected credit losses ("ECLs")*

The Company's financial assets that are subject to credit losses where the ECL model has been applied are receivables. The Company assesses on forward looking basis the ECLs on its receivables, and recognises a loss allowance in accordance with FRS 109.

Based on the Company's historical collection trend, most outstanding receivables are generally settled within the credit term and there is a low risk of default. Receivables are assessed on a collective basis to determine whether there are changes in credit risk. Lifetime ECLs are recognised for specific receivables for which credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly.

Based on the assessment, there is no significant ECLs on the Company's receivables as at the balance sheet date.

20.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

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

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

	Within 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<u>2025</u>			
Payables	6,478,215	-	6,478,215
Lease liability	212,535	668,706	881,241
	<u>6,690,750</u>	<u>668,706</u>	<u>7,359,456</u>
<u>2024</u>			
Payables	5,399,475	-	5,399,475
Lease liability	207,351	881,241	1,088,592
	<u>5,606,826</u>	<u>881,241</u>	<u>6,488,067</u>

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

20.3 Foreign exchange risk

The Company were primarily exposed to fluctuations in Euro ("EUR") exchange rates arising from cash flows from anticipated transactions. The Company review periodically monetary assets and monetary liabilities held in currencies other than its functional currencies to ensure that net exposure is kept at an acceptable level.

The significant monetary assets and monetary liabilities held by the Company in EUR are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Other receivables	107,511	-
Other payables	<u>(11,902)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>95,609</u>	<u>-</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the Singapore dollars against EUR at the balance sheet date would decrease profits and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Equity	(9,561)	-
Profit	(9,561)	-

A 10% weakening of the Singapore dollars against EUR would have had the equal but opposite effects on EUR to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

20.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from interest-bearing financial instruments as disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

21. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

21.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

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

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - valuation techniques using 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)
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

MUSIC RIGHTS (SINGAPORE) PUBLIC LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

21. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

21.2 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Values and Not Measured at Fair Values but which Fair Values are disclosed

The table below analyses the three-level fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets which are carried at fair value:-

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>At 31 December 2025</u>				
Financial asset through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<u>At 31 December 2024</u>				
Financial asset through other comprehensive income	-	-	47,756	47,756
	-	-	47,756	47,756

21.3 Fair Values of Financial Instruments that are Not Carried at Fair Values

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables classified as current assets and current liabilities, which are measured on amortised cost basis, approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	47,756
Financial assets at amortised cost	6,133,897	4,904,355
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	7,325,977	6,351,186

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital management objective of the Company is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain adequate working capital for development of its principal activities for the longer term.

The Company monitors its cash flow, debt maturity profile, cost of funds and overall liquidity position on a continuous basis and the Record Companies provide annual allocated budget for the Company's operation.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

24. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a directors' resolution dated 22 May 2026.