The following is the text of a report set out on pages I-[1] to I-[2], received from the Company's reporting accountant, [PricewaterhouseCoopers], Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong, for the purpose of incorporation in this document. It is prepared and addressed to the directors of the Company and to the Sole Sponsor pursuant to the requirements of HKSIR 200, Accountants' Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

[To insert the firm's letterhead] [DRAFT]

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF HOPE SEA INC. AND ABCI CAPITAL LIMITED

Introduction

We report on the historical financial information of Hope Sea Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages I-[3] to I-[66], which comprises the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 (the "Track Record Period") and material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together, the "Historical Financial Information"). The Historical Financial Information set out on pages I-[3] to I-[66] forms an integral part of this report, which has been prepared for inclusion in the document of the Company dated [date] (the "Document") in connection with the initial [**REDACTED**] of shares of the Company on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Directors' responsibility for the Historical Financial Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of presentation and preparation set out in Notes 1.3 and 2.1(a) to the Historical Financial Information, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Historical Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Reporting accountant's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Historical Financial Information and to report our opinion to you. We conducted our work in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Investment Circular Reporting Engagements 200, *Accountants' Reports on Historical Financial Information in Investment Circulars* issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"). This standard requires that we comply with ethical standards and plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Historical Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

Our work involved performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Historical Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the reporting accountant's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Historical Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the reporting accountant considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of Historical Financial Information that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the basis of presentation and preparation set out in Notes 1.3 and 2.1(a) to the Historical Financial Information in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Our work also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Historical Financial Information.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Historical Financial Information gives, for the purposes of the accountant's report, a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the Track Record Period in accordance with the basis of presentation and preparation set out in Notes 1.3 and 2.1(a) to the Historical Financial Information.

Report on matters under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules") and the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance

Adjustments

In preparing the Historical Financial Information, no adjustments to the Underlying Financial Statements as defined on page I-3 have been made.

Dividends

We refer to Note [13] to the Historical Financial Information which contains information about the dividends paid by Hope Sea Inc. in respect of the Track Record Period.

No statutory financial statements for the Company

No statutory financial statements have been prepared for the Company since its date of incorporation.

[PricewaterhouseCoopers]
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
[Date]

I. HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE GROUP

Preparation of Historical Financial Information

Set out below is the Historical Financial Information which forms an integral part of this accountant's report.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the Track Record Period, on which the Historical Financial Information is based, were audited by [PricewaterhouseCoopers] in accordance with International Standards on Auditing issued by the IAASB ("Underlying Financial Statements").

The Historical Financial Information is presented in Renminbi ("RMB") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RMB'000) except when otherwise indicated.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Revenue from supply chain solutions	5	116,479	122,952	157,023
Net income from cross-border fund arrangements	6	104,042	111,911	110,775
Income from ordinary course of business		220,521	234,863	267,798
Other income	7	9,636	10,652	12,735
Employee benefit expenses	10	(63,908)	(64,179)	(59,444)
Transportation expenses		(21,877)	(30,545)	(54,430)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2.2(d), 15, 16, 17	(20,141)	(23,481)	(27,557)
[**REDACTED**]		–	(2,932)	(16,544)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals on the financial assets	3.1(b)	(3,833)	5,038	1,161
Other gains, net	8	1,697	68	35,508
Other operating expenses	9	(29,403)	(30,857)	(31,304)
Operating profit		92,692	98,627	127,923
Finance income	11	14,612	12,474	7,097
Finance costs	11	(5,326)	(5,737)	(9,287)
Finance income/(costs), net	11	9,286	6,737	(2,190)
Profit before income tax		101,978	105,364	125,733
Income tax expense	12	(18,369)	(19,836)	(17,381)
Profit for the year		83,609	85,528	108,352
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		83,020	85,000	108,352
Non-controlling interests		589	528	–
		83,609	85,528	108,352
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange differences on translation		2,604	3,022	(7,341)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange differences on translation		–	–	(359)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2,604	3,022	(7,700)
Total comprehensive income for the year		86,213	88,550	100,652
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		85,610	88,022	100,652
Non-controlling interests		603	528	–
		86,213	88,550	100,652
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the owners of the Company (expressed in RMB per share):				
Basic and diluted earnings per share	14	0.35	0.35	0.45

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As at 31 December 2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	*15*	4,676	3,991	3,394
Right-of-use assets	*16*	31,659	43,544	46,818
Investment properties	*17*	46,329	44,309	39,591
Deferred tax assets	*18*	6,067	2,463	1,691
Intangible assets		1,234	1,320	1,559
Other non-current assets	*25*	1,942	3,531	4,556
Total non-current assets		91,907	99,158	97,609
Current assets				
Other receivables	*19*	769,601	523,223	527,432
Derivative financial assets	*20*	149,395	68,567	33,901
Accounts receivable	*21*	11,065	7,729	17,646
Notes receivable	*22*	71,107	12,190	7,961
Restricted cash	*23*	12,210,246	13,146,652	17,777,105
Prepaid income tax		3,873	5,179	14,068
Other current assets	*24*	11,839	8,686	8,987
Cash and cash equivalents	*23*	709,710	687,129	648,913
Current assets excluding assets classified as held for sale		13,936,836	14,459,355	19,036,013
Assets classified as held for sale	*15*	9,777	–	–
Total current assets		13,946,613	14,459,355	19,036,013
Total assets		14,038,520	14,558,513	19,133,622
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	*16*	16,294	22,589	25,502
Deferred tax liabilities	*18*	35,038	26,772	6,520
Total non-current liabilities		51,332	49,361	32,022
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	*16*	15,827	21,748	22,588
Derivative financial liabilities	*20*	135,413	74,135	30,742
Borrowings	*26*	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832
Accounts payable		1,331	1,176	3,399
Notes payable	*27*	201,772	18,765	5,803
Income tax payable		776	4,218	251
Other payables and accruals	*28*	406,048	490,524	230,029
Redemption liabilities	*29*	44,301	10	–
Total current liabilities		12,991,872	13,744,314	18,377,644
Total liabilities		13,043,204	13,793,675	18,409,666
Net current assets		954,741	715,041	658,369
EQUITY				
Share capital	*31*	–	–	17
Capital reserves	*31*	(607)	482	(403)
Other reserves	*31*	10,534	13,556	8,664
Retained earnings	*31*	979,300	750,800	715,678
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		989,227	764,838	723,956
Non-controlling interests	*35*	6,089	–	–
Total equity		995,316	764,838	723,956
Total equity and liabilities		14,038,520	14,558,513	19,133,622

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	Note	As at 31 December
		2025
		RMB'000
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Investment in a subsidiary	*35(c)*	1,752
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		17
Other current assets	*24*	5,898
Total current assets		5,915
Total assets		7,667
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	*28*	25,092
Total liabilities		25,092
Net current Liabilities		19,177
EQUITY		
Share capital	*31*	17
Other reserves	*31*	1,410
Accumulated losses		(18,852)
Total equity		(17,425)
Total equity and liabilities		7,667

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Attributable to owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital	Capital reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
As at 1 January 2023		–	(607)	7,266	1,105,958	1,112,617	6,986	1,119,603
Profit for the year		–	–	–	83,020	83,020	589	83,609
Foreign exchange differences on translation	*31(a)*	–	–	2,590	–	2,590	14	2,604
Profit appropriations to statutory reserve	*31(a)*	–	–	678	(678)	–	–	–
Dividends	*13*	–	–	–	(209,000)	(209,000)	(1,500)	(210,500)
As at 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024		–	(607)	10,534	979,300	989,227	6,089	995,316
Profit for the year		–	–	–	85,000	85,000	528	85,528
Foreign exchange differences on translation	*31(a)*	–	–	3,022	–	3,022	–	3,022
Dividends	*13*	–	–	–	(313,500)	(313,500)	(120)	(313,620)
Acquisition of additional equity interest in a non-wholly owned subsidiary	*1.2(i)*	–	1,089	–	–	1,089	(6,497)	(5,408)
As at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025		–	482	13,556	750,800	764,838	–	764,838
Profit for the year		–	–	–	108,352	108,352	–	108,352
Foreign exchange differences on translation	*31(a)*	–	–	(7,700)	–	(7,700)	–	(7,700)
Completion of reorganisation	*1.2*	17	(885)	1,834	–	966	–	966
Profit appropriations to statutory reserve	*31(a)*	–	–	974	(974)	–	–	–
Dividends	*13*	–	–	–	(142,500)	(142,500)	–	(142,500)
As at 31 December 2025		17	(403)	8,664	715,678	723,956	–	723,956

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Year ended 31 December		
		2023	**2024**	**2025**
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	*32(a)*	204,147	38,291	62,284
Interest received		12,749	9,931	7,055
Income taxes paid		(13,464)	(22,362)	(49,717)
Net cash generated from operating activities		203,432	25,860	19,622
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and assets classified as held for sale		3,150	11,115	112
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	*33(c)(iii)*	–	–	46,305
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-current assets		(3,684)	(1,637)	(2,515)
Settlement of other investments		1,226,722	586,206	76,509
Placement of other investments		(1,223,943)	(585,397)	(75,000)
Proceeds from time deposits		–	204,315	–
Placement of time deposits		(200,000)	–	–
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(197,755)	214,602	45,411
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from reorganization	*1.2(iv)*	–	–	949
Proceeds from other bank borrowings	*32(b)*	89,651	151,071	625,390
Repayment of other bank borrowings	*32(b)*	–	(89,651)	(151,071)
Withdrawal of guaranteed deposits		–	17,033	5,078
Placement of guaranteed deposits		(14,000)	(8,200)	(61,950)
Dividend paid	*13*	–	(211,220)	(456,000)
Proceeds of loans to related parties	*33(d)*	3,144	19,019	571
Repayment of loans from related parties	*33(d)*	(2,497)	(1,464)	(16,631)
Interests paid		(1,818)	(2,860)	(7,362)
[**REDACTED**] paid		–	(1,099)	(4,197)
Acquisition of additional equity interests in a non-wholly owned subsidiary	*1.2(i)*	–	(5,408)	–
Proceeds from long-term rental deposits		1,434	901	1,542
Payment for long-term rental deposits		(1,186)	(2,490)	(1,799)
Payment of lease liabilities	*32(b)*	(16,402)	(20,185)	(26,016)
Payment of redemption liabilities	*29, 32(b)*	–	(45,773)	(10)
Proceeds from borrowing secured by discounted bank acceptance notes	*32(b)*	71,107	12,190	20,966
Repayment of borrowing secured by discounted bank acceptance notes	*32(b)*	(119,575)	(71,107)	(25,245)
Others		57	34	42
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		9,915	(259,209)	(95,743)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		15,592	(18,747)	(30,710)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		697,424	709,710	687,129
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		(3,306)	(3,834)	(7,506)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		709,710	687,129	648,913

II. NOTES TO THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION REORGANISATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

1.1 General information

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 22 April 2025 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law (Cap. 22, Law 3 of 1961 as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of the Company's registered office is 4th Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 10240, Grand Cayman KY1-1002, Cayman Islands.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the provision of supply chain solutions services in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and cross-border fund arrangements (the "[**REDACTED**] Business").

Mr. Fung So Kwan (the "Founder") established the Group's principal operating entities in the PRC, including Shenzhen HuaFuYang Supply Chain Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain") and Hope Sea Import & Export Limited, which are owned as to 95.6% by the then holding company namely Union Honest Trading Limited ("Hong Kong Union Honest"). Hong Kong Union Honest is a Hong Kong incorporated company and prior to the Reorganisation (as defined in Note 1.2), it was owned by Ms. Yeung who is the spouse of the Founder and the Founder (the "Controlling Shareholders") and Ms. Fung who is the daughter of the Controlling Shareholders as to 25%, 51% and 24%, respectively.

The ultimate holding company of the Company is Hope Atlas Limited which is wholly owned by the Controlling Shareholders through Eternal Radiance Family Trust.

1.2 Reorganisation

Prior to the incorporation of the Company and during the Track Record Period, the [**REDACTED**] business was conducted by Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Operating Entities").

In anticipation of the [**REDACTED**] of the Company's shares on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEX"), the Group implemented a series of reorganisation steps ("the Reorganisation"). Upon the Completion of the Reorganisation, the [**REDACTED**] Business is transferred to the Company.

The Reorganisation comprised the following key steps:

(i) Acquisition of 4.4% non-controlling interests in Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain

In October 2024 and November 2024, Shenzhen Union Honest Investment Consultancy Co., Ltd., ("Shenzhen Union Honest") acquired 0.6% and 3.8%, totaling 4.4% equity interests in Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain from Mr. Feng Sujin, who is a brother of the Founder, and Zhuhai Fuyang Lianchuang Information Consultancy Partnership (Limited Partnership) ("Fuyang Lianchuang"), which was the Group's employee share ownership platform in form of limited liability partnership (Note 29) which was de-registered on 10 January 2025, respectively.

(ii) Incorporation of the Company

On 22 April 2025, the Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands with 1 share allotted, issued and transferred to Hope Atlas Limited which is wholly owned by the Controlling Shareholders. On the same date, with a par value of USD0.00001 each, 182,399,999 Shares and 57,600,000 Shares of the Company were allotted and issued to Hope Atlas Limited and Hope Horizon Limited, which is wholly owned by Ms. Fung, respectively. Since then, the Company was owned as to 76% by the Controlling Shareholders and 24% by Ms. Fung.

The new issue of [**REDACTED**] shares of USD2,400 was equivalent to RMB17,179. Before and after the Reorgnisation, the original shareholders, the Controlling Shareholders, have the same absolute and relative interests in the net assets of the group before and after Reorganisation.

(iii) Incorporation of intermediate holding companies by the Company

On 30 April 2025, Hope Sea International Co., Limited ("Hope Sea International") was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") with 500 shares allotted and issued to the Company. Since then, Hope Sea International became a directly wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(iv) Acquisition of 51% equity interest in Hong Kong Union Honest by the Company through subscription of shares of Hong Kong Union Honest

On 2 May 2025, the issued number of shares of Hong Kong Union Honest was increased from 1,000,000 shares to 2,040,817 shares. The new issue of 1,040,817 shares was fully subscribed by Hope Sea International, which became a 51% equity holder of Hong Kong Union Honest. Hope Sea International fully paid the consideration of HKD1,040,817 (equivalent to RMB949,173) that was funded by a loan provided by the Controlling Shareholders and Ms. Fung, who agreed to waive the loan in its entirely immediately upon the completion of the subscription.

(v) Acquisition of 49% equity interest in Hong Kong Union Honest by the Company through a court-free share capital reduction of Hong Kong Union Honest

On 16 June 2025, Hong Kong Union Honest conducted a share capital reduction, pursuant to which the issued share capital of HKD1,000,000 in aggregate was directly held by the Controlling Shareholders and Ms. Fung. As the Controlling Shareholders and Ms. Fung irrevocably and unconditionally waived all and every right, title, claim and demand whatsoever they may have against Hong Kong Union Honest in respect of the sum of HKD1,000,000, which was equivalent to RMB885,260, the waived share capital was transferred from capital reserves to other reserves. After such share capital reduction, Hong Kong Union Honest became a 100% owned subsidiary of Hope Sea International and became an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Upon completion of the Reorganisation, the Company had direct or indirect interest in subsidiaries, as detailed in Note 35.

1.3 Basis of presentation

Immediately prior to and after the Reorganisation, the [**REDACTED**] Business is held by Hong Kong Union Honest. The [**REDACTED**] Business is mainly conducted through Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain, Hope Sea Import & Export Limited and Shenzhen HuaFuYang Smart Supply Chain Co., Ltd. which are all subsidiaries of Hong Kong Union Honest. Pursuant to the Reorganisation, Hong Kong Union Honest and the [**REDACTED**] Business are transferred to and held by the Company. The Company has not been involved in any other business prior to the Reorganisation and do not meet the definition of a business. The Reorganisation is merely a recapitalization of the [**REDACTED**] Business with no change in management of such business and the ultimate owners of the [**REDACTED**] Business remain the same.

Accordingly, the Group resulting from the Reorganisation is regarded as a continuation of the [**REDACTED**] Business under Hong Kong Union Honest and, for the purpose of this report, the Historical Financial Information has been prepared and presented as a continuation of the consolidated financial statements of Hong Kong Union Honest and its subsidiaries, with the assets and liabilities of the Group recognised and measured at the carrying amounts of the [**REDACTED**] Business under the consolidated financial statements of Hong Kong Union Honest and its subsidiaries for all periods presented.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Historical Financial Information are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of Historical Financial Information are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Historical Financial Information has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried at fair value.

The preparation of Historical Financial Information in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Historical Financial Information are disclosed in Note 4.

(b) New standards and interpretations

(i) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group during the Track Record Period, are as follows:

		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts referencing Nature-dependent electricity	1 January 2026
Annual improvements project	Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – volumes 11	1 January 2026
Amendment to IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of these new or revised standards and amendments, certain of which are relevant to the Group's operations. Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

The application of IFRS 18 is not expected to have material impact on the financial position of the Group but is expected to affect the presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows and disclosures in the future financial statements.

Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements. From the high-level preliminary assessment performed, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- Although the adoption of IFRS 18 will have no impact on the Group's profit for the year, the Group expects that grouping items of income and expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income into the new categories will impact how operating profit is calculated and reported.

  - Foreign exchange differences currently aggregated in some line item in profit/(loss) before tax might need to be disaggregated, with some foreign exchange gains or losses presented below operating profit.

  - IFRS 18 has specific requirements on the category in which derivative gains or losses are recognised — which is the same category as the income and expenses affected by the risk that the derivative is used to manage. The group currently recognises some gains or losses in operating profit, and evaluating the need for change.

- Line items presented on the primary financial statements might change as a result of the application of the concept of 'useful structured summary' and the enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation.

- The Group does not expect there to be a significant change in the information that is currently disclosed in the notes because the requirement to disclose material information remains unchanged; however, the way in which the information is grouped might change as a result of the aggregation/disaggregation principles. In addition, there will be significant new disclosures required for:

  - Management-defined performance measures;

  - A break-down of the nature of expenses for line items presented by function in the operating category of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income — this break-down is only required for certain nature of expenses; and

  - For the first annual period of application of IFRS 18, a reconciliation for each line item in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income between the restated amounts presented by applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

Minor amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IAS 33 "Earnings per share" are also made. The group will apply the IFRS 18 and the consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

(c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity where the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date when control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. Refer to Note 2.1(e) for further accounting policy information.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and financial position respectively.

(d) Recognition and estimation of redemption liabilities

A contract that contains an obligation to purchase equity instruments for cash or other financial asset gives rise to a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount. Even if the Group's obligations to purchase are conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem.

The Group recognised the financial instruments with redemption rights as liabilities considering that not all triggering events for triggering exercise of redemption rights, are out of the control of the Group. The redemption liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the amount expected to be paid to the investors upon redemption with subsequent changes in the carrying amount charged as finance costs in profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes redemption liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. The carrying amount of the financial instruments derecognised was credited into the equity if the redemption liabilities expire without exercise.

As mentioned in Note 29, a subsidiary of the Group established employee share ownership platform and sold or issued shares with redemption rights to the employees in employee share ownership platform, the obligation to redeem the shares of the Group under certain circumstance which is out of the control of the Group was accounted for as redemption liabilities. The redemption liabilities were initially and subsequently measured at present value of the estimated redemption amount, which is determined by the management in accordance with the terms under employee share ownership arrangement (the "Arrangement").

(e) Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations other than business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured at either their fair value or the present ownership interests' proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains/losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidated basis.

(f) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at amortised cost;
- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The assets measured at amortised cost include restricted cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable (Note 2.1(j)), other receivables. The assets measured at FVOCI include notes receivable (Note 2.1(j)). The assets measured at FVTPL include derivative financial instrument.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The Group purchase a few fixed-term certificates of deposit as collateral and enters into facility agreements which are unrelated to cross-border fund arrangements. A gain or loss of these other investments is recognised in profit and loss and presented in other income.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when a financial asset is transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, or when the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks or rewards of ownership of the financial asset and has not retained control of the financial asset.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial asset carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

(iv) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in "Other gains/(losses), net" together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as "Net impairment reversals/(losses) on the financial assets".

- FVOCI: assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "Other gains/(losses), net". Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in "Other gains/(losses), net" and impairment expenses are presented as "Net impairment reversals/(losses) on the financial assets".

- FVTPL: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a derivative that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within in "fair value gains/(losses)" (Note 6) when it arises from trade finance structure transfer. A gain or loss on a derivative that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "Investment income" of "Other income" (Note 7) when it arises from other investments.

(v) Equity instruments

The Group did not retain any equity investment at fair value during Track Record Period.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments including Accounts receivable, other receivables carried at amortised cost and notes receivable carried at FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For Accounts receivable, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see Note 3.1(b) for further details.

(g) Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

(i) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and it considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the historical financial information. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when or as the control of the goods or services is transferred to a customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the goods and services may be transferred over time or at a point in time. Control of the goods and services is transferred over time if the Group's performance:

- provides all of the benefits received and consumed simultaneously by the customer;
- creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If control of the goods and services transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods and services.

The progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation is measured based on one of the following methods that best depict the Group's performance in satisfying the performance obligation:

- direct measurements of the value transferred by the Group to the customer; or
- the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation relative to the total expected efforts or inputs.

Contracts with customers may include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, the Group allocates revenue to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The Group generally determines standalone selling prices based on the prices charged to customers. If the standalone selling price is not directly observable, it is estimated using expected cost plus a margin or adjusted market assessment approach, depending on the availability of observable information.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Group presents the contract in the consolidated statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Group has transferred to a customer. A receivable is recorded when the Group has an unconditional right to consideration. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party. The Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent for each specified good or service promised to the customer. A specified good or service is a distinct good or service (or a distinct bundle of goods or services) to be provided to the customer. If a contract with a customer includes more than one specified good or service, an entity could be a principal for some specified goods or services and an agent for others.

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer. However, an entity does not necessarily control a specified good if the entity obtains legal title to that good only momentarily before legal title is transferred to a customer. An entity that is a principal may satisfy its performance obligation to provide the specified good or service itself or it may engage another party (for example, a subcontractor) to satisfy some or all of the performance obligation on its behalf. When (or as) the Group that is a principal satisfies a performance obligation, the Group recognizes revenue in the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the specified good or service transferred.

The Group is an agent if the Group's performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. The Group that is an agent does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When (or as) the Group that is an agent satisfies a performance obligation, the Group recognizes revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party. The Group's fee or commission might be the net amount of consideration that the Group retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

In accordance with the principal versus agent considerations prescribed by IFRS 15, the Group determines whether it act as the principal or agent in each of its revenue streams.

The following is a description of the accounting policies for the principal revenue streams of the Group, which include the cross-border supply chain solutions services and logistics and warehousing services, both of which are integral to and constitute the ordinary course of business for the Group.

(i) Revenue from cross-border supply chain solutions

In the cross-border supply chain solutions, the Group offer customers a comprehensive range of services, mainly comprise customs clearance, goods import and export transportation. Where the cross-border supply chain solutions includes multiple performance obligations, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone service price basis, which is determined based on the prices charged to or expected to recover from customers.

Revenue from customs clearance is recognised when the necessary transportation of goods has been completed, enabling the customer to finalize the clearance process and obtain the relevant customs clearance documents.

Revenue from transportation of goods to end customers is recognised based on the progress of the service performed within period, which is determined based on proportion of days spent to the estimated total days. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group re-estimates the progress of the service performed to reflect the actual status of contract performance.

(ii) Logistics and warehousing solutions

The Group's logistics and warehousing solutions include local warehousing, logistics and others. These services are distinct from supply chain solutions and do not encompass import and export services.

Revenue from Logistics and warehousing solutions is recognised based on the progress of the service performed within period, which is determined based on proportion of costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs or days spent to the estimated total days as at the end of the reporting period.

(i) Net income from cross-border fund arrangements

In its ordinary and usual course of business, the Group generally (i) receives RMB from its customers in the PRC to settle the purchase price of goods (denominated in foreign currencies, predominately United States Dollars ("USD")) to overseas suppliers; and (ii) transfers funds to, or makes funds available in, the Group's bank accounts ("Hong Kong Bank Accounts") to settle such purchase amounts with overseas suppliers on its customers' behalf through trade finance structured transfer or telegraphic transfer.

In the process of trade finance structured transfer, the Group transfers funds by a combination of financial assets and liabilities, which generates net income from trade finance structured transfer.

Before or after telegraphic transferred or trade finance structure transfer, the Group may convert RMB into foreign currencies by exchanging currency with commercial banks, which generates net income from currency exchange operations.

(i) Trade finance structured transfer

The PRC subsidiary purchases large-denomination certificates of deposits (the "Deposits") as collateral and enters into a letter of credit agreement (the "Letter of Credit") with PRC commercial banks (the "Deposit Banks"). To access funding in Hong Kong, the Group's Hong Kong subsidiary ("HK Subsidiary") enters into a facility agreement with the same or a different commercial bank (the "Lending Bank") to obtain trade finance instruments (e.g. loans and forfaiting) ("Trade Finance Instruments") that will be secured or discounted against the Letter of Credit. This arrangement enables the Hong Kong Subsidiary to draw down funds from the Lending Bank to the Hong Kong Bank Accounts for settlement with overseas suppliers. The Group derives interest income from the Deposits and incurs costs on the Trade Finance Instruments. An income is generated based on the differential between the interest income and costs (the "Interest Differential") when the Letter of Credit is settled by Trade Finance Instruments. Interest Differential on financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 6).

If the funding under the Trade Finance Instruments is denominated in a currency (the "Trade Finance Instrument Currency") different from that of the Deposits, the PRC Subsidiary will enter into a foreign exchange forward contract (the "Forward Contract") or a cross currency and interest rate swap contract (the "CCIRS Contract") with the Deposit Bank to fix the future exchange rate at which foreign currency will be converted from the Deposits to repay the amounts outstanding under the Trade Finance Instruments ("Trade Finance Outstanding") at maturity to the Lending Bank. And the Group's subsidiary will enter into an interest rate swap contract ("IRS") to fix the floating rate of some Trade Finance Instruments according to specific agreements with commercial banks. The forward contracts and IRS are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 (Note 3.3). Gains or losses on a forward contracts and IRSs are recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 6).

(ii) Currency exchange operations

The Group's PRC subsidiary (the "PRC Subsidiary") receives RMB or USD funds (equivalent to the purchase price of goods) from its customers, in the exchange rate published by the People's Bank of China on the payment date (the "Retail Rate"). Then the Group converts funds into foreign currencies with commercial bank for payment on behalf customers with overseas suppliers, in the favourable wholesale exchange rate (the "Wholesale Rate"). Net income from currency exchange operations generated from differential between Retail Rate and Wholesale Rate is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within in "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 6).

(j) Receivables

(i) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the Accounts receivable with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts receivable primarily consist of service fees receivable from customers.

(ii) Notes receivable

The Group receives the bank acceptance notes from its customers for settlement. The bank acceptance notes are not held for long-term investment; instead, the Group typically discounts them upon receipt. For bank acceptance notes issued by banks which designated as "9+6" banks under the People's Bank of China framework, the Group initially recognises the note as FVOCI and derecognises upon discounting, recognising the cash inflow within operating activities. For bank acceptance notes issued by banks which are not designated as "9+6" banks under the People's Bank of China framework, due to the recourse clauses and credit risk disparities, the Group initially recognises the note measured at amortised cost and does not derecognise them upon discounting, recognising the corresponding cash inflow as borrowings secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes (Note 2.2(i)). In the latter case, discounted but unmatured notes receivable at period-end continues to be reported under notes receivable alongside the recognition of an equivalent liability. During the Track Record Period, there were no balances of notes receivable classified as FVOCI as of year end dates.

(iii) Other receivables

Majority of other receivables are advances payments made on behalf of customers for the purchase of goods within the cross-border supply chain solutions, rental deposit and value-added tax recoverable. If collection of account and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

2.2 Summary of other accounting policies

(a) Leases

(i) The Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option,
- lease payments to be made under an extension option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and restoration costs.

(ii) The Group is the lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term (Note 7). Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the consolidated statement of financial position based on their nature.

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB, which is the Group's main business functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

The Group's foreign exchange gains and losses generate from: i) trade finance structured transfer, ii) currency exchange operations and iii) other foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange gains generated from trade finance structured transfer are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 2.1(i), Note 6).

Foreign exchange gains generated from currency exchange operations are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 2.1(i), Note 6).

Other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a net basis within "Other income" (Note 7) and "Other gains/(losses), net" (Note 8).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position,
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On combination, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost might also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	31-67 years
Machinery and motor vehicles	4-10 years
Electronic devices	3-5 years
Office and other equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of their useful lives and the lease term

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

(d) Intangible assets

(i) Software

The Group amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life, using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- IT development and software . . . . 3-5 years

The amortisation expenses of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 are RMB350,000, RMB466,000, and RMB694,000 respectively.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, including properties under construction for such purpose, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Such properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition, the Group chooses the cost model to measure all of its investment properties.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	31-64 years

The carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the cost method are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of the retirement or disposal.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The Group's PRC Subsidiary purchases large-denomination certificates of deposits as collateral for cross-border fund arrangements (Notes 2.1(i)) and other loans. These deposits are classified to restricted cash but not cash and cash equivalents.

(g) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(h) Payables

Payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, and presented as current liabilities, unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

(i) Accounts payable

Accounts payable mainly represent liabilities for services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid.

(ii) Notes payable

All notes payable are payable to third parties. The carrying amounts of notes payable are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(iii) Other payables and accruals

The amounts mainly include payment for goods and tax on behalf of the Group's customer, dividends, amounts due to related parties and employee benefits payables and others.

(i) Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as "Net income from cross-border fund arrangements" (Note 6) when borrowings are related to cross-border fund arrangements. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss as "Other income" (Note 7) when borrowings are related to other investments. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss as "Finance costs" (Note 11) when borrowings are related to other borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Covenants that the Group is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Group is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification at the reporting date.

Borrowings secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes are recognized when bank acceptance notes are not derecognized upon discounting due to the recourse clauses and credit risk disparities. (Note 2.1(j))

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(j) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group 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 the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations might be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period, and they are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances

Employees of the Group in the PRC are entitled to participate in various government-supervised housing funds, medical insurance and other employee social insurance plan. The Group contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees, subject to certain ceiling. The Group's liability in respect of these funds is limited to the contributions payable in each year. Contributions to the housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(l) Dividend distribution

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(m) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and they are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, Cash flow and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the directors and senior management of the Group.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group's main business involves settlement overseas and is exposed to foreign exchange risk. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognize assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the relevant Group entity. The Group has a professional team to manage the risk arising of fluctuation of exchange rate, with approach of signing forward foreign exchange hedging contracts and controlling the scale of foreign currency assets and liabilities, to minimize foreign exchange risk, and to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on business performance. The functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD") but majority of its PRC subsidiaries is RMB and the functional currencies of the overseas subsidiaries include USD, HKD and Singapore Dollar ("SGD").

About the foreign exchange risks generated from restricted cash and borrowings in trade finance structured transfer, the Group arranges a series of forward contracts as derivative to economically hedge the foreign exchange risk (Note 2.1(i)). The Group's foreign exchange risk is immaterial.

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, except the economically hedged financial assets and financial liabilities above, for the Group's subsidiaries with RMB as the functional currency, other major monetary assets and liabilities exposed to foreign exchange risk are listed below:

	USD denominated	Other currencies denominated
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2023		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,205	27
Other receivables	363,754	160
Other payables	(670,802)	(4,022)
	(287,843)	(3,835)
At 31 December 2024		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,648	788
Other receivables	478,352	3,174
Other payables	(535,061)	(3,868)
	(47,061)	94
At 31 December 2025		
Cash and cash equivalents	78,168	6
Other receivables	128,597	242
Other payables	(199,925)	(127)
	6,840	121

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, for the above various foreign currencies financial assets and foreign currencies financial liabilities, if USD and other currencies had strengthened/weakened by 5% against RMB, with all other factors remaining unchanged, the Group will decrease/(increase) its profit after income tax for the year by approximately RMB12,407,000, RMB1,987,000 and RMB(265,000) respectively.

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, for the Group's subsidiaries with USD as the functional currency, major monetary assets and liabilities exposed to foreign exchange risk are listed below:

	RMB denominated	HKD denominated	Other currencies denominated
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2023			
Cash and cash equivalents	162,113	3,491	377
Other receivables	–	13,480	4,773
Accounts payable	–	(732)	–
Other payables	(298,500)	(591)	–
	(136,387)	15,648	5,150
At 31 December 2024			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,117	3,820	630
Other receivables	434	2,555	4,253
Accounts payable	–	(740)	–
Other payables	(11,323)	(1,016)	(4,082)
	(7,772)	4,619	801
At 31 December 2025			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,547	3,040	824
Accounts receivable	1	1,254	–
Other receivables	35,136	2,869	832
Accounts payable	–	(646)	–
Other payables	–	(1,398)	–
	38,684	5,119	1,656

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, for the above various foreign currencies financial assets and foreign currencies financial liabilities, if RMB, HKD and other currencies had strengthened/weakened by 5% against RMB, with all other factors remaining unchanged, the Group will decrease/(increase) its profit after income tax for the year by approximately RMB4,826,000, RMB98,000 and RMB(1,899,000) respectively.

(ii) Cash flow and interest rate risk

The Group hedges the cash flow risk by arranging guaranteed deposit contracts and bank borrowing contracts or forfeiting borrowing contracts in cross-border structured transfer. The principal and interest of deposits are used to repay the principal and interest of borrowings so the cash flow risk is offset.

The amount of the Group's restricted cash at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At fixed rate			
Less than 1 year	12,210,246	13,146,652	17,777,105

The Group's fixed rate restricted cash are almost related to cross-border fund arrangements and other investments. At the maturity date, these fixed rate restricted cash could be settled with borrowings related to cross-border fund arrangements and other investments so the cash flow risk is immaterial.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes (before considering interest rate swap contracts) at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At variable rate	2,571,437	1,474,812	–
At fixed rate			
Less than 1 year	9,614,967	11,658,926	18,084,832
	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832

In cross-border structured transfer, some commercial banks offer bank borrowings with floating interest rate term. The Group simultaneously hedges the interest rate changing risk by arranging interest rate swap contracts ("IRS") with the commercial bank which offers borrowings.

The floating interest rate portion is converted to a fixed interest rate through the execution of Interest Rate Swap contract, thereby eliminating exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The fixed interest rate portion is not subject to interest rate fluctuations. Therefore, the Group's floating interest risk is immaterial.

(b) Credit risk

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable and other receivables represent the Group's major exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

(i) Cash and cash equivalent and Restricted cash

To manage this risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, the Group mainly transacts with banks with high credit rating. There has been no recent history of default in relation to these financial institutions. As a result, the Group anticipates minimal credit losses, thereby ensuring the preservation of its financial assets.

(ii) Accounts receivable

The majority of the balances of accounts receivable are due from electronic equipment traders and manufacturers. In respect of customers with a poor credit history, sending written payment reminders, shortening or cancellation of credit periods and other follow-up actions are taken to ensure the overall credit risk of the Group is limited to a controllable extent. In addition, the Group has closely monitored the credit qualities and the collectability of these receivables at the end of each reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made. In this regard, the Directors of the Company consider that the expected credit risks of them are adequately covered.

The Group has applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) which uses a lifetime ECL for all accounts receivable.

To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on their shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The historical loss rates are determined by reference to the credit rating analysis of respective debtors and external data or based on the payment profiles of sales over a period before the respective period ends and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within these periods.

Indicators of insolvencies include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments. Trade receivables with known insolvencies are assessed individually for impairment allowances while those without known insolvencies are assessed on a collective basis based on shared credit risk characteristics.

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the gross domestic product, consumer price index, producer price index and industrial added value of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

At the end of each reporting period, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Movements on the provision for impairment of Accounts receivable are as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the year	146	186	131
(Reversal)/provision of impairment losses	(803)	(56)	88
Recovery of previously written-off bad debts	841	–	–
Currency translation differences	2	1	7
At the end of the year	186	131	226

The provision and reversal of provision for impairment of receivables have been included in impairment losses on financial assets in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are written off when there is no expectation of recovery.

The Group wrote off bad debts in 2019 and reversed the impairment losses in 2023 due to recovery of funds.

For accounts receivable from related parties, the Group considers the counterparties with relatively good credit worthiness based on past experience and satisfactory settlement history. The Group assessed the ECL for Accounts receivable from related parties was insignificant during the reporting period.

A default on accounts receivable is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due.

Accounts receivable is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The following table sets forth the loss allowance for accounts receivable as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 by invoice days:

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2023				
Expected loss rate	1.73%	1.14%	0.96%	1.65%
Gross carrying amount – accounts receivable	9,999	525	727	11,251
Loss allowance	(173)	(6)	(7)	(186)

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2024				
Expected loss rate	1.64%	2.15%	–	1.67%
Gross carrying amount – accounts receivable	7,488	372	–	7,860
Loss allowance	(123)	(8)	–	(131)

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2025				
Expected loss rate	1.26%	1.59%	2.13%	1.26%
Gross carrying amount – accounts receivable	17,762	63	47	17,872
Loss allowance	(224)	(1)	(1)	(226)

The Company determine the loss rate based on various factors of the counterparties, such as their business sectors, listing status, credit history with the company, collateral or guarantee obtained etc. The credit term could range from 7 days to 90 days depending on counterparties' circumstances, which could be extended by 60 days to 90 days for the companies with good credit history.

	As at 31 December 2023		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Accounts receivable		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*%*
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	11,249	185	1.64%
Individually assessed			
– The third parties	2	1	50.00%
	11,251	186	

	As at 31 December 2024		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Accounts receivable		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	%
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	7,858	130	1.65%
Individually assessed			
– The third parties	2	1	50.00%
	7,860	131	

	As at 31 December 2025		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Accounts receivable		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	%
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	17,872	226	1.26%

(iii) Notes receivable

Due to the bank acceptance notes are not held for long-term investment, management believes that the credit risk associated with the notes receivable is not material.

(iv) Other receivables

3-stages general approach ECL model has been applied for other receivables. The Group assesses whether their credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition and applies a 3-stages impairment model to calculate their impairment allowance and recognize their ECL.

The Group considers the credit risk characteristics of different financial instruments when determining if there is significant increase in credit risk. For financial instruments without or with significant increase in credit risk, 12-month or lifetime ECL are provided respectively. The ECL is the result of discounting the product of exposure at default, probabilities of default and loss given default and are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the counterparties to settle the receivables.

Under IFRS 9, when considering the impairment stages for financial assets, the Group evaluates the credit risk at initial recognition and also whether there is any significant increase in credit risk for each reporting period. The Group set quantitative and qualitative criteria to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") after initial recognition. The judgement criteria mainly includes the probabilities of default changes of the debtors, changes of credit risk categories and other indicators of SICR, etc..

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group also compares risk of a default occurring on the assets as of the reporting date with the risk of default as of the date of initial recognition. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- external credit rating of the counterparty (as far as available);
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty;
- significant expected changes in the performance and behavior of the counterparty, including changes in the payment status of the counterparty.

The credit impairment of financial assets may be caused by the joint effects of multiple events, and may not be caused by separately identifiable event.

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the gross domestic product, consumer price index, producer price index and industrial added value of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

The balances of the Group mainly comprise advances made on behalf of customers, value-added tax recoverable and rental deposit during the Track Record Period. Value-added tax recoverable includes receive value-added tax recoverable for Group's customers. Movements on the Group's allowance for expected credit losses of other receivables are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the year	7,768	12,405	7,424
Allowance/(reversal of) for impairment	4,636	(4,982)	(1,249)
Written off as uncollectible	–	(1)	–
Currency translation differences	1	2	–
At the end of the year	12,405	7,424	6,175

Based on historical experiences, other receivables from related parties were settled within 12 months of initial recognition hence the expected credit loss is minimal.

As stated in Note 2.1(f), impairment on other receivables accounted as amortized cost is measured as either 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. The following table sets forth the loss allowance for other receivables as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 by invoice days:

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2023				
Expected loss rate	1.63%	0.96%	0.61%	1.59%
Gross carrying amount – other receivables	737,145	32,196	12,665	782,006
Loss allowance	(12,018)	(310)	(77)	(12,405)

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2024				
Expected loss rate	1.46%	0.84%	0.84%	1.40%
Gross carrying amount – other receivables	481,034	43,692	5,921	530,647
Loss allowance	(7,005)	(369)	(50)	(7,424)

	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days but less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at 31 December 2025				
Expected loss rate	1.16%	0.74%	0.72%	1.16%
Gross carrying amount – other receivables	529,174	404	4,029	533,607
Loss allowance	(6,143)	(3)	(29)	(6,175)

The Company determine the loss rate based on various factors of the counterparties, such as their business sectors, listing status, credit history with the company, collateral or guarantee obtained etc. The credit term could range from 7 days to 180 days depending on counterparties' circumstances, which could be extended by 60 days to 90 days for the companies with good credit history.

The Group uses the expected credit loss model to determine the expected loss provision for other receivables. The majority of third parties and related parties have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flow, and therefore are classified as stage 1 for ECL purpose.

	As at 31 December 2023		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Other receivables		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	%
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	779,136	12,083	1.55%
– The related parties	2,388	33	1.38%
Individually assessed			
– The third parties	482	289	59.96%
	782,006	12,405	

	As at 31 December 2024		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Other receivables		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	%
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	527,399	6,437	1.22%
– The related parties	571	15	2.63%
Individually assessed			
– The third parties	2,677	972	36.31%
	530,647	7,424	

	As at 31 December 2025		
	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate
	Other receivables		
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	%
Collectively assessed			
– The third parties	533,607	6,175	1.16%

(v) Net impairment reversals/(losses) on the financial assets recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following reversals /(losses) were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired financial assets:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net impairment reversals/(losses) on the financial assets			
Movement in loss allowance for accounts receivable	803	56	(88)
Movement in loss allowance for other receivables	(4,636)	4,982	1,249
	(3,833)	5,038	1,161

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group aims to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining adequate balances of such.

The table below analyzes the Group's financial liabilities by relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period since the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows or the carrying amount of the financial liabilities to be delivered.

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2023						
Accounts payable	1,331	–	–	–	1,331	1,331
Notes payable	201,772	–	–	–	201,772	201,772
Other payables and accruals (excluding value-added tax and tariff payable to customs, employee benefits payable and other taxes payable)	294,048	–	–	–	294,048	294,048
Borrowings	7,764,906	4,471,671	–	–	12,236,577	12,186,404
Lease liabilities	8,897	8,931	13,619	3,935	35,382	32,121
Redemption liabilities	–	44,301	–	–	44,301	44,301
	8,270,954	4,524,903	13,619	3,935	12,813,411	12,759,977

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2024						
Accounts payable	1,176	–	–	–	1,176	1,176
Notes payable	18,765	–	–	–	18,765	18,765
Other payables and accruals (excluding value-added tax and tariff payable to customs, employee benefits payable and other taxes payable)	389,724	–	–	–	389,724	389,724
Borrowings	6,863,705	6,297,521	–	–	13,161,226	13,133,738
Lease liabilities	16,343	11,710	17,158	2,684	47,895	44,337
Redemption liabilities	10	–	–	–	10	10
	7,289,723	6,309,231	17,158	2,684	13,618,796	13,587,750

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2025						
Accounts payable	3,399	–	–	–	3,399	3,399
Notes payable	5,803	–	–	–	5,803	5,803
Other payables and accruals (excluding value-added tax and tariff payable to customs, employee benefits payable and other taxes payable)	95,719	–	–	–	95,719	95,719
Borrowings	10,135,061	8,170,706	–	–	18,305,767	18,084,832
Lease liabilities	12,197	12,166	20,059	6,805	51,227	48,090
	10,252,179	8,182,872	20,059	6,805	18,461,915	18,237,843

The derivative financial instruments liquidated by the Group based on the total amount are mainly forward foreign exchange contracts. The table below analyzes the undiscounted cash flows of derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis and classified by remaining maturity from the balance sheet date to the maturity date specified in the contract:

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 31 December 2023					
Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis					
Total inflow	4,395,845	713,341	–	–	5,109,186
Total outflow	(4,395,845)	(713,341)	–	–	(5,109,186)
	–	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments settled on a net basis					
Net cash flow	423	–	–	–	423
At 31 December 2024					
Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis					
Total inflow	4,233,665	–	–	–	4,233,665
Total outflow	(4,233,826)	–	–	–	(4,233,826)
	(161)	–	–	–	(161)
Derivative financial instruments settled on a net basis					
Net cash flow	(231)	–	–	–	(231)
At 31 December 2025					
Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis					
Total inflow	3,939,186	776,684	–	–	4,715,870
Total outflow	(3,939,186)	(776,684)	–	–	(4,715,870)
	–	–	–	–	–

3.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group could adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (as set out in Note 32), divided by total equity.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratios and the gearing ratios at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net debt	237,180	207,608	681,391
Total equity	995,316	764,838	723,956
Net debt to equity ratio	24%	27%	94%

Due to the increase in other bank borrowing in this period, the net debt to equity ratio has increased. However, due to the sufficient liquidity of our group, the impact of the increase in this ratio is not significant.

3.3 Fair value estimation

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the historical financial information. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

The Group's policy is to recognize transfers in to and transfers and transfer out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1; and

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2; and

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The table below analyzes the Group's financial instruments carried at fair value as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 and by level of the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Such inputs are categorized into levels 2 within a fair value hierarchy as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Derivative financial assets			
Forward contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	144,664	50,040	33,645
CCIRS related to cross-border fund arrangements	–	18,527	256
Interest rate swap contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	4,731	–	–
	149,395	68,567	33,901
Derivative financial liabilities			
Forward contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	131,478	55,151	30,742
CCIRS related to cross-border fund arrangements	–	18,412	–
Interest rate swap contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	2,108	572	–
Forward contracts related to other investments	1,827	–	–
	135,413	74,135	30,742

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments,
- for interest rate swaps — the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves,
- for CCIRS — the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves,
- for forward currency forwards — the present value of future cash flows based on forward exchange rates at the reporting date,
- for other financial instruments — discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2. The Group did not change any valuation techniques in determining level 2.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost held by the Group mainly includes restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, notes receivable, other receivables, notes payable, borrowings and other payables and accruals. Given that these financial assets and financial liabilities mainly mature within a year, their book values approximate their fair values.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the historical financial information requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will likely differ from actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that might have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The critical accounting estimates and judgements adopted by the Group during the Track Record Period are as below:

(a) Measurement of the expected credit losses

The measurement of ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior. Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 3.1.

The Group monitors and reviews relevant assumptions about expected credit losses regularly. Where there is a difference between the actual bad debts and the original estimate, such difference will affect the Group's provision for bad debts of the above assets in the future period.

(b) Fair value of derivative financial instruments determined using valuation techniques

Fair value, in the absence of an active market, is estimated by using valuation techniques, applying currently applicable and sufficiently available data, and the valuation techniques supported by other information, mainly include market approach, reference to the recent arm's length transactions, current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, and based on covered interest rate parity and no arbitrage approach.

When using valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the Group would choose the input value in consistent with market participants, considering the transactions of related assets and liabilities. All related observable market parameters are considered in priority, including interest rate, foreign exchange rate.

(c) Current and deferred income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in different jurisdictions. Judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact current income tax and deferred income tax in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for temporary differences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and the unused tax losses can be utilized, based on all available evidence. Recognition primarily involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax jurisdiction in which the deferred income tax asset has been recognised. A variety of other factors are also evaluated in considering whether there is convincing evidence that it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will ultimately be realized, such as the existence of taxable temporary differences, Group relief, tax planning strategies and the periods in which estimated tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets and related financial models and budgets are reviewed at each date of statements of financial position and to the extent that there is insufficient convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available within the utilization periods to allow utilization of the carry forward tax losses, the deferred income tax asset balance will be reduced, and the difference charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for withholding tax levied on dividends to be declared to foreign investors from the investment enterprise established in Chinese Mainland. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax liabilities that should be recognised, based upon the dividends to be declared in foreseeable future. Further details are contained in Note 18.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provisions and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

(d) Principal versus agent considerations

Determining whether the Group is acting as a principal or as an agent in providing certain services to its customers necessitates the judgement and consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. In evaluating the Group's role as a principal or an agent, the Group assesses, either individually or in combination, whether it controls the specified service before it is transferred to the customer, whether it is primarily responsible for meeting customers' specifications, whether it is subject to the risks associated with service engagement (such as inventory risk), and whether it has discretion in establishing prices.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND REVENUE

The chief operating decision makers ("CODM"), who are the executive directors of the Company, identifies operating segments based on the internal organisation structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, and discloses segment information of reportable segments which is determined on the basis of operating segments. An operating segment is a component of the Group that satisfies all of the following conditions: (1) the component is able to earn revenues and incur expenses from its ordinary activities; (2) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and (3) for which the information on financial position, operating results and cash flows is available to the Group.

The CODM considers that the Group's operations are operated and managed as a single operating segment which is the supply chain solutions business under the requirements of IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" and therefore no operating business segment information is presented.

(a) Revenue by business lines

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue from supply chain solutions			
Cross-border supply chain solutions	78,000	79,205	80,081
Logistics and warehousing solutions	38,479	43,747	76,942
	116,479	122,952	157,023
Timing of revenue recognition as analysed as follow:			
At a point in time	72,256	73,741	75,887
Over time	44,223	49,211	81,136
	116,479	122,952	157,023

(b) Geographical information

Since the Group's revenue and operating profit were substantially generated in China and the Group's identifiable assets and liabilities were substantially located in China, no geographical information is presented.

(c) Unsatisfied performance obligations

For supply chain solutions, it is rendered normally within a few days and there is no material unsatisfied performance obligation at the end of financial years.

(d) Information about major customers

For the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, no customer whose income from ordinary course of business accounted for more than 10%.

For the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, revenue derived from customers who accounted for more than 10% were set out below:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
Customer A	*	*	14.35%
Customer B	15.13%	10.16%	*

* The respective customer contributed less than 10% of Group's revenue from supply chain solutions for the corresponding period as indicated.

6. NET INCOME FROM CROSS-BORDER FUND ARRANGEMENTS

Net income from cross border fund arrangements was generated from trade finance structured transfer and currency exchange operations (Note 2.1(i)).

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Trade finance structured transfer			
Interest income	351,981	307,316	300,519
Interest expense	(312,685)	(335,159)	(321,808)
Foreign exchange gains	61,813	46,620	80,909
Fair value (losses)/gains	(38,243)	45,437	11,824
Bank charges	(8,152)	(11,961)	(5,954)
	54,714	52,253	65,490
Currency exchange operations	49,328	59,658	45,285
	104,042	111,911	110,775

7. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Government grants *(i)*	4,365	4,973	8,960
Rental income	2,502	4,196	3,478
Investment income *(ii)*	2,769	1,483	297
	9,636	10,652	12,735

(i) The government grants were mainly incentives provided by local government authorities in the PRC, including various forms of government financial incentives and individual income tax preferences, to reward the Group's support and contribution to the development of local economies. As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, there were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies relating to these government grants.

(ii) The Group had other investments that are not related to cross-border fund arrangements, such investment generated investment income by utilizing excess cash on hand to purchase fixed-term certificates of deposit as collateral for facility agreements (Note 2.1(f)).

8. OTHER GAINS, NET

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	1,083	(3,291)	(7,282)
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	563	1,308	89
Net gains on disposal of investment properties	–	–	43,061
Gains from unclaimed deposits	–	1,897	925
Others	51	154	(1,285)
	1,697	68	35,508

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The following table sets out the breakdown of other operating expenses:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Storage fees	9,014	8,007	7,225
Travel & entertainment expenses	4,517	4,109	4,603
Taxes and surcharges	2,789	3,900	2,872
Property management fees	1,840	2,092	2,096
Customs operation service fees	1,800	2,025	2,905
Office expenses	2,387	1,888	2,160
Insurance expenses	2,994	1,558	2,302
Bank charges	1,269	1,430	1,377
Auditors' remuneration	640	742	596
Professional service expenses	330	592	735
Others	1,823	4,514	4,433
	29,403	30,857	31,304

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(a) Employee benefit expenses are analysed as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Salaries, wages and bonuses	56,165	55,924	51,028
Pension obligations, housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances	4,360	4,902	5,378
Other employee benefits *(ii)*	3,383	3,353	3,038
	63,908	64,179	59,444

(i) Full time employees of the Group in the PRC are members of a state-managed retirement benefit schemes operated by the PRC government. The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs, subject to certain ceiling, as determined by local government authority to the pension obligations, housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances to fund the benefits. The Group's liabilities in respect of benefits schemes are limited to the contribution payable in each year.

Full time employees of the Group in Hong Kong are members of the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme ("MPF"). MPF is a retirement protection system established by the Hong Kong government. It is a mandatory, privately managed, fully funded contribution scheme.

(ii) Other employee benefits mainly include catering provided for employees, holiday benefits and so on.

(b) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 include 2, 3 and 2 directors respectively whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis shown in Note 10(d), respectively. The emoluments paid to the remaining 3, 2 and 3 individuals are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Salaries, wages and bonuses	3,026	2,077	2,747
Pension obligations, housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances	31	39	136
	3,057	2,116	2,883

The emoluments of the above individuals fell within the following bands:

(c) Number of individuals

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
Emolument bands (in Hk dollar)			
HKD500,000 to HKD1,000,000	1	–	2
HKD1,000,001 to HKD1,500,000	2	2	1
	3	2	3

(d) Benefits and interests of directors

	Fees	Salaries, wages, bonuses	Discretionary bonuses	Social security costs, housing benefits and employee welfare	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Executive directors:					
Ms. Fung Yeung *(ii)*	–	809	–	56	865
Mr. Cheung Sen Kwong *(ii)*	–	1,059	–	56	1,115
Chairman and non-executive director:					
Mr. Fung So Kwan *(i)*	–	1,035	–	–	1,035
	–	2,903	–	112	3,015

	Fees	Salaries, wages, bonuses	Discretionary bonuses	Social security costs, housing benefits and employee welfare	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Executive directors:					
Ms. Fung Yeung *(ii)*	–	1,075	–	56	1,131
Mr. Cheung Sen Kwong *(ii)*	–	1,108	–	56	1,164
Chairman and non-executive director:					
Mr. Fung So Kwan *(i)*	–	1,006	–	–	1,006
	–	3,189	–	112	3,301

	Fees	Salaries, wages, bonuses	Discretionary bonuses	Social security costs, housing benefits and employee welfare	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2025					
Executive directors:					
Ms. Fung Yeung *(ii)*	–	834	–	59	893
Mr. Cheung Sen Kwong *(ii)*	–	868	–	59	927
Chairman and non-executive director:					
Mr. Fung So Kwan *(i)*	–	468	–	–	468
	–	2,170	–	118	2,288

(i) Mr. Fung So Kwan was appointed as the chairman and non-executive director of the Company on 22 April 2025.

(ii) Ms. Fung Yeung and Mr. Cheung Sen Kwong were appointed as the executive directors of the Company on 22 April 2025.

Mr. Mok Kwai Pui Bill, Ms. Fok Pui Ming Joanna and Mr. David Tiang Wei Ping were appointed as independent non-executive directors of the Company on 2 June 2025. During the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, the appointment have not yet been effective and did not receive directors' remuneration in the capacity of independent non-executive directors.

All of these individuals have not received any emoluments from the Group as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for the loss of office during the Track Record Period.

(e) Directors' retirement benefits

There were no retirement benefits paid to or receivable by any Directors in respect of their other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or its subsidiaries undertakings during the Track Record Period.

(f) Directors' termination benefits

There were no termination benefits paid to or receivable by any Directors during the Track Record Period.

(g) Consideration provided to third parties for making available directors' services

No payment was made to the former employer of Directors for making available the services of them as a Director of the Company during the Track Record Period.

(h) Information about loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans and other dealings entered into between the Group and the directors and in favour of the directors during the Track Record Period.

(i) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

Other than those as disclosed in Note 29 and Note 33, there are no significant transactions, arrangements and contracts in relation to the Group's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the Track Record Period.

11. FINANCE INCOME/(COSTS), NET

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Finance income			
Interest income from demand deposits	12,749	9,931	7,055
Interest income from time deposits	1,806	2,509	–
Others	57	34	42
	14,612	12,474	7,097
Finance costs			
Interest expenses on other bank borrowings	(1,610)	(2,322)	(7,362)
Interest on redemption liabilities	(2,540)	(1,482)	–
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	(968)	(1,395)	(1,925)
Other bank borrowings charges	(208)	(538)	–
	(5,326)	(5,737)	(9,287)
	9,286	6,737	(2,190)

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The following table sets forth the component of income tax expense of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Current income tax	770	24,498	36,861
Deferred income tax *(Note 18)*	17,599	(4,662)	(19,480)
	18,369	19,836	17,381

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and profit before income tax at applicable tax rates for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Profit before income tax	101,978	105,364	125,733
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25%	25,495	26,341	31,433
Effect of different tax rates available to different jurisdictions	(1,401)	(3,212)	(6,701)
Preferential income tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	(8,408)	(6,501)	(6,040)
Tax effect of unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences	282	550	194
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	527	711	5,180
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax temporary differences and tax losses	(231)	(4)	–
Income not subject to tax purpose	–	–	(9,229)
Withholding tax	2,105	1,951	2,544
	18,369	19,836	17,381

(a) PRC corporate income tax ("PRC CIT")

According to the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on the Implementation of Enterprise Income Tax Law, except for some subsidiaries enjoying the preferential tax rates, the Company and other subsidiaries established in the Chinese mainland are subject to the enterprise income tax rate of 25%.

Pursuant to the Notice on the Policies and Catalogue of Income Tax Preferences for Enterprises in Guangdong Hengqin New Area, Fujian Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone, and Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperative Zone (Cai Shui [2014] No. 26) and the Notice on Continuing the Policies of Income Tax Preferences for Enterprises in Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperative Zone (Cai Shui [2021] No. 30) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain and other 2 subsidiaries are subject to enterprise income tax at the preferential rate of 15% from 2021 to 2025.

(b) Cayman Islands and British Virgin Islands income tax

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and accordingly, is exempted from Cayman Islands income tax. As such, the operating results reported by the Company, including the share-based payments, are not subject to any income tax.

The Group entities established under the International Business Companies Acts of British Virgin Islands ("BVI") are exempt from BVI income taxes.

(c) Hong Kong income tax

Entities incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax at a rate of 16.5% on the assessable profits for the years presented, based on the existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

(d) Singapore income tax

Entities incorporated in Singapore are subject to corporate income tax at tax rates of 17% on the assessable profits for the years presented, based on the existing legislation, interpretations and practices in respect thereof.

(e) Withholding tax in mainland China ("WHT")

According to the New Corporate Income Tax Law ("New EIT Law"), distribution of profits earned by companies in mainland China since 1 January 2008 to foreign investors is subject to withholding tax of 5% or 10%, depending on the country of incorporation of the foreign investors, upon the distribution of profits to overseas-incorporated immediate holding companies.

(f) OECD Pillar Two model rules

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules released by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"). The Pillar Two legislation had become effective in certain jurisdictions on January 1, 2024 during the Track Record Period. The Group applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12. Under the Pillar Two legislation, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for difference between its Global Anti-Base Erosion ("GloBE") effective tax rate in each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. Since the group's annual income was less than EUR750,000,000 during the Track Record Period, it's exempted to comply with the legislation.

13. DIVIDENDS

In June 2025, the Company declared and paid a dividend of RMB142,500,000 to its shareholders in the respect of the year ended 31 December 2024.

Prior to the completion of the Reorganisation, a subsidiary of the Group, Hong Kong Union Honest, declared dividends of RMB209,000,000 and RMB313,500,000 to its shareholders in the respect of the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024. Another subsidiary of the Group, Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain, declared dividends of RMB1,500,000 and RMB120,000 to its non-controlling interests shareholder in the respect of the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024.

The rate for the above dividends and the number of shares ranking for dividends are not presented as such information is not considered meaningful for the purpose of this report.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during each respective year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used for such purpose has been retrospectively adjusted for the effect of the issuance of 240,000,000 shares of the Company in connection with the Reorganisation completed on 16 June 2025 deemed to have been issued since 1 January 2023.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (RMB'000)	83,020	85,000	108,352
Weighted average number of shares in issue (thousand shares)	240,000	240,000	240,000
Basic EPS (RMB per share)	0.35	0.35	0.45

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The amounts of diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were the same as basic earnings per share of the respective year as there was no dilutive potential ordinary share outstanding as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Electronic devices	Office and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
As at 1 January 2023						
Cost	15,940	2,643	3,468	3,101	14,396	39,548
Accumulated depreciation	(2,075)	(2,287)	(3,163)	(2,027)	(13,142)	(22,694)
Net book amount	13,865	356	305	1,074	1,254	16,854
Year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book amount	13,865	356	305	1,074	1,254	16,854
Classified as held for sale *(i)*	(9,777)	–	–	–	–	(9,777)
Additions	–	2,071	200	740	574	3,585
Disposals	(2,565)	(10)	(5)	(7)	–	(2,587)
Transfers	(1,336)	–	–	–	–	(1,336)
Depreciation charge	(187)	(218)	(112)	(337)	(1,224)	(2,078)
Currency translation differences	–	(5)	–	6	14	15
Closing net book amount	–	2,194	388	1,476	618	4,676
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	–	4,471	3,553	3,740	14,989	26,753
Accumulated depreciation	–	(2,277)	(3,165)	(2,264)	(14,371)	(22,077)
Net book amount	–	2,194	388	1,476	618	4,676

(i) In May 2024, the Shenzhen Futian District Government entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of the Company to repurchase certain talent apartments units previously sold to the subsidiary. The above transaction was completed in 2024.

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Electronic devices	Office and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2024						
Opening net book amount	–	2,194	388	1,476	618	4,676
Additions	–	142	168	435	350	1,095
Disposals	–	(28)	–	(2)	–	(30)
Depreciation charge	–	(622)	(145)	(438)	(587)	(1,792)
Currency translation differences	–	30	–	9	3	42
Closing net book amount	–	1,716	411	1,480	384	3,991
As at 31 December 2024						
Cost	–	3,537	3,715	4,135	15,356	26,743
Accumulated depreciation	–	(1,821)	(3,304)	(2,655)	(14,972)	(22,752)
Net book amount	–	1,716	411	1,480	384	3,991

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Electronic devices	Office and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2025						
Opening net book amount	–	1,716	411	1,480	384	3,991
Additions	–	111	143	496	61	811
Disposals	–	(13)	(7)	(3)	–	(23)
Depreciation charge	–	(596)	(157)	(433)	(175)	(1,361)
Currency translation differences	–	(16)	–	(8)	–	(24)
Closing net book amount	–	1,202	390	1,532	270	3,394
As at 31 December 2025						
Cost	–	3,336	3,685	4,477	14,267	25,765
Accumulated depreciation	–	(2,134)	(3,295)	(2,945)	(13,997)	(22,371)
Net book amount	–	1,202	390	1,532	270	3,394

16. LEASE

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

(a) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Right-of-use assets			
Offices	12,735	10,378	16,060
Warehouses and dormitories	18,924	33,166	30,758
	31,659	43,544	46,818
Lease liabilities			
Current	15,827	21,748	22,588
Non-current	16,294	22,589	25,502
	32,121	44,337	48,090

Movements of right-of-use assets were as follows:

	Offices	Warehouses and dormitories	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 1 January 2023			
Cost	19,319	26,101	45,420
Accumulated depreciation	(5,101)	(17,733)	(22,834)
Net book amount	14,218	8,368	22,586
Year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	14,218	8,368	22,586
Additions	4,665	–	4,665
Modification	2,994	20,084	23,078
Early termination	(3,245)	–	(3,245)
Depreciation charge	(6,138)	(9,556)	(15,694)
Currency translation differences	241	28	269
Closing net book amount	12,735	18,924	31,659
At 31 December 2023			
Cost	22,828	33,360	56,188
Accumulated depreciation	(10,093)	(14,436)	(24,529)
Net book amount	12,735	18,924	31,659

	Offices	Warehouses and dormitories	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book amount	12,735	18,924	31,659
Additions	–	30,683	30,683
Modification	2,931	3,616	6,547
Early termination	–	(6,224)	(6,224)
Depreciation charge	(6,764)	(12,360)	(19,124)
Currency translation differences	1,476	(1,473)	3
Closing net book amount	10,378	33,166	43,544
At 31 December 2024			
Cost	26,999	40,973	67,972
Accumulated depreciation	(16,621)	(7,807)	(24,428)
Net book amount	10,378	33,166	43,544
Year ended 31 December 2025			
Opening net book amount	10,378	33,166	43,544
Additions	12,770	15,585	28,355
Modification	4	(515)	(511)
Depreciation charge	(6,799)	(17,190)	(23,989)
Currency translation differences	(293)	(288)	(581)
Closing net book amount	16,060	30,758	46,818
At 31 December 2025			
Cost	38,596	47,193	85,789
Accumulated depreciation	(22,536)	(16,435)	(38,971)
Net book amount	16,060	30,758	46,818

The reduction of right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 mainly arose from early termination and modification of lease contracts.

(b) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income show the following amounts relating to leases:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets			
Offices	6,138	6,764	6,799
Warehouses and dormitories	9,556	12,360	17,190
	15,694	19,124	23,989
Interest expenses *(Note 11)*	968	1,395	1,925
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets (other operating expenses)	6,049	4,829	2,534
Total cash outflow for leases (included in operating and financing cash outflow)	24,834	22,902	28,296

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the year			
Costs	70,950	73,515	73,864
Accumulated depreciation	(24,049)	(27,186)	(29,555)
Net book amount	46,901	46,329	44,309
At the end of the year			
Opening net book amount	46,901	46,329	44,309
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	1,336	–	–
Depreciation charge	(2,019)	(2,099)	(1,513)
Other disposals *(Note 33(c)(iii))*	–	–	(3,244)
Currency translation differences	111	79	39
Closing net book amount	46,329	44,309	39,591
At the end of the year			
Cost	73,515	73,864	50,135
Accumulated depreciation	(27,186)	(29,555)	(10,544)
Net book value	46,329	44,309	39,591

(i) Certain investment properties with a net carrying amount of approximately RMB36,501,000, RMB26,706,000, and RMB18,112,000 as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively were pledged as securities for bank loan facilities granted to the Group.

(a) Fair value

The fair values of the investment properties were estimated by management or independent professional property valuers as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025. The valuations are derived using market comparison method and income capitalization method respectively. Market comparison method is based on comparing the property to be valued directly with other comparable properties, which have recently been transacted. Income capitalization method is based on the capitalization of the net rental income derived from the existing leases and/or achievable in existing market with reversionary income potential by adopting appropriate capitalization rates. Capitalization is estimated by valuer based on the risk profile of the properties being valued.

The fair values of the investment properties were set out as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Investment properties at fair value	142,673	133,690	89,010

(b) Leasing arrangements

The Group leases various offices to lessees under non-cancellable operating lease agreements with rentals receivable monthly. The lease terms are mainly between 1 year and 5 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rates. Minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Within 1 year	4,329	4,327	1,465
Between 1 and 2 years	4,298	4,295	3,146
Between 2 and 3 years	4,267	3,956	3,140
Between 3 and 4 years	3,937	3,247	3,324
Between 4 and 5 years	3,247	3,456	3,550
Over 5 years	5,639	5,285	3,793
	25,717	24,566	18,418

(c) Rental income and cost

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Rental income	2,502	4,196	3,478
Depreciation expenses	(2,019)	(2,099)	(1,513)
	483	2,097	1,965

18. DEFERRED TAX

(a) Deferred tax assets

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Lease liabilities	5,197	6,962	7,663
Tax losses	6,171	331	382
Derivative financial liabilities	20,339	11,120	4,611
Loss allowances for financial assets	1,890	1,155	952
Total deferred tax assets	33,597	19,568	13,608
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(27,530)	(17,105)	(11,917)
Net deferred tax assets	6,067	2,463	1,691

The movements in deferred tax assets before offsetting for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Tax losses	Derivative financial instruments	Lease liabilities	Loss allowances for financial assets and non-current assets	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
As at 1 January 2023	8,464	14,555	3,740	1,188	27,947
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	(2,293)	5,784	1,457	702	5,650
As at 31 December 2023	6,171	20,339	5,197	1,890	33,597
As at 1 January 2024	6,171	20,339	5,197	1,890	33,597
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	(5,840)	(9,219)	1,765	(735)	(14,029)
As at 31 December 2024	331	11,120	6,962	1,155	19,568
As at 1 January 2025	331	11,120	6,962	1,155	19,568
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	51	(6,509)	701	(203)	(5,960)
As at 31 December 2025	382	4,611	7,663	952	13,608

(b) Deferred tax liabilities

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Amortization and depreciation	2,165	2,394	2,621
Right-of-use assets	5,120	6,825	7,449
Derivative financial assets	22,411	10,285	5,450
Withholding tax	32,872	24,373	2,917
Total deferred tax liabilities	62,568	43,877	18,437
Set-off of deferred tax assets	(27,530)	(17,105)	(11,917)
Net deferred tax liabilities	35,038	26,772	6,520

The movements in deferred tax liabilities before offsetting for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Amortization and depreciation	Right-of-use assets	Derivative financial assets	Withholding tax	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 1 January 2023	2,384	3,664	2,504	30,767	39,319
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(219)	1,456	19,907	2,105	23,249
At 31 December 2023	2,165	5,120	22,411	32,872	62,568
At 1 January 2024	2,165	5,120	22,411	32,872	62,568
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	229	1,705	(12,126)	1,951	(8,241)
Withholding tax *(i)*	–	–	–	(10,450)	(10,450)
At 31 December 2024	2,394	6,825	10,285	24,373	43,877
As at 1 January 2025	2,394	6,825	10,285	24,373	43,877
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	227	624	(4,835)	2,544	(1,440)
Withholding tax *(i)*	–	–	–	(24,000)	(24,000)
As at 31 December 2025	2,621	7,449	5,450	2,917	18,437

(i) According to Announcement No. 37 of 2017 of the State Administration of Taxation of PRC, if a non-resident enterprise obtains income that should be withheld at the source as equity investment income such as dividends, the date on which the relevant tax withholding obligation arises shall be the actual payment date of the equity investment income such as dividends.

The Group is liable for withholding tax on dividends distributed by those subsidiaries established in Chinese Mainland to overseas Group entities. The applicable rate is 5% for the Group.

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, no withholding tax had been provided for the earnings of approximately RMB427,403,000, RMB459,447,000 and RMB516,616,000 respectively, which are expected to be retained by the PRC entities and its subsidiaries and not to be remitted to a foreign investor in the foreseeable future based on several factors, including management's estimation of overseas funding requirements.

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised

Deferred tax assets should be recognised when it is probable that taxable profits or taxable temporary differences will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Temporary differences will not be recognised as deferred tax assets if the management estimates that they will not be recovered from taxable profits generated from continuing operations in the foreseeable future. The following table sets forth the taxable temporary differences which were not recognised as deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Tax losses	6,025	9,540	10,035
Deductible temporary differences	–	5	–
	6,025	9,545	10,035

The expiry dates of the unrecognised tax losses as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
2026	350	350	349
2027	335	335	335
2028	1,559	1,559	1,559
2029	–	2,663	2,663
2030	–	–	3,020
No expiry date	3,781	4,633	2,109
	6,025	9,540	10,035

19. OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Group

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Advances made on behalf of customers	737,707	483,045	516,581
Value-added tax recoverable	39,673	45,761	15,226
Rental deposits	1,925	966	905
Amounts due from related parties *(i) (Note 33(d))*	2,388	571	–
Others	313	304	895
Less: Allowance for ECL	(12,405)	(7,424)	(6,175)
	769,601	523,223	527,432

(i) The amounts are due from related parties which are non-interest-bearing with no expiration date.

20. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are primarily used for economic hedge purposes and not as speculative investments.

The Group has the following derivative financial instruments in the following line items in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	As at 31 December 2023		
		Fair value	
	Contractual/ Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Exchange rate derivatives			
Forward contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	5,036,492	144,664	131,478
Forward contracts related to other investments	74,900	–	1,827
Subtotal	5,111,392	144,664	133,305
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swap contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	2,487,381	4,731	2,108
Total	7,598,773	149,395	135,413

	As at 31 December 2024		
		Fair value	
	Contractual/ Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Exchange rate derivatives			
Forward contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	3,715,323	50,040	55,151
CCIRS related to cross-border fund arrangements	1,782,038	18,527	18,412
Subtotal	5,497,361	68,567	73,563
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swap contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	582,729	–	572
Total	6,080,090	68,567	74,135

	As at 31 December 2025		
		Fair value	
	Contractual/ Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Exchange rate derivatives			
Forward contracts related to cross-border fund arrangements	4,182,093	33,645	30,742
CCIRS related to cross-border fund arrangements.	533,777	256	–
Total	4,715,870	33,901	30,742

21. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Accounts receivable			
– third parties	11,251	7,860	17,872
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(186)	(131)	(226)
	11,065	7,729	17,646

(a) Aging analysis

The Group has various credit policies for different business operations depending on the requirements of the markets and businesses. The aging analysis of the accounts receivable based on invoice date is as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Less than 90 days	9,999	7,488	17,762
More than 90 days but less than 180 days	525	372	63
More than 180 days	727	–	47
	11,251	7,860	17,872

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable, as the Group has a large number of customers and a diverse customer base.

22. NOTES RECEIVABLE

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Notes receivable	71,107	12,190	7,961

23. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) Restricted cash

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Restricted cash			
Related to cross-border fund arrangements	11,165,389	12,846,538	17,440,500
Related to other investments	495,789	75,000	–
Time deposits	200,000	–	–
Guaranteed deposits	14,000	5,200	61,950
Others	17,707	24,971	19,630
Subtotal	11,892,885	12,951,709	17,522,080

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Interest receivable			
Related to cross-border fund arrangements	296,539	191,807	253,164
Related to other investments	16,528	1,212	–
Related to time deposits	1,806	–	–
Related to guaranteed deposits	33	12	134
Others	2,455	1,912	1,727
Subtotal	317,361	194,943	255,025
Total restricted cash	12,210,246	13,146,652	17,777,105

The restricted cash of the Group are primarily maintained to fulfill cross-border fund arrangements (Note 2.1(i)), other investments (Note 2.1(f)), or other designated purposes. The main sources of these restricted cash include pledged cash deposits, time deposit with original maturity longer than 3 months, and guaranteed deposits. Others include the letter of credit deposit of USD2.5 million placed annually and tariff guarantee letter deposit of RMB2 million, as well as the letter of credit and guarantee on behalf of customers. The interest receivable from restricted cash arises from the earnings that should be obtained based on a specific interest rate during the relevant restriction period. The recovery of interest receivable is also subject to the restrictions associated with the restricted cash. The restricted cash are mainly denominated in RMB.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at banks	709,461	686,839	648,665
Cash on hand	249	290	248
	709,710	687,129	648,913

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
RMB	605,605	614,674	533,432
USD	99,528	66,499	109,802
HKD	4,192	5,163	3,836
EUR	362	652	673
Others	23	141	1,170
	709,710	687,129	648,913

24. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The Group

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Input value-added tax recoverable	11,073	6,730	2,390
Prepayments	699	803	–
Prepaid [**REDACTED**]	–	1,099	5,898
Others	67	54	699
	11,839	8,686	8,987

The Company

	As at 31 December
	2025
	RMB'000
Prepaid [**REDACTED**]	5,898

25. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Long-term rental deposits	1,942	3,531	3,788
Others	–	–	768
	1,942	3,531	4,556

26. BORROWINGS

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Borrowings			
Forfaiting borrowings related to cross-border fund arrangements	7,171,940	9,574,643	15,283,587
Bank borrowings related to cross-border fund arrangements	4,343,754	3,320,834	2,167,944
Bank borrowings related to other investments	509,952	75,000	–
Borrowings secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes	71,107	12,190	7,911
Other bank borrowings	89,651	151,071	625,390
Total borrowings	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832

(a) The Group's bank borrowings are repayable as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Within 1 year	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832

The weighted average effective interest rates per annum for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 were 2.84%, 2.36% and 1.75% respectively.

(b) The Group's borrowings are secured and/or guaranteed by:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Restricted cash *(i)*	12,025,646	12,897,759	17,451,531
Restricted cash, buildings and controlling shareholders *(ii)*	89,651	148,789	625,390
Controlling shareholders *(iii)*	–	75,000	–
Discounted bank acceptance notes *(iv)*	71,107	12,190	7,911
	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832

(i) Forfaiting and cross-border fund arrangements borrowings and part of other bank borrowings are secured by restricted cash.

(ii) Other bank borrowings are secured by certain restricted cash or certain buildings and guaranteed by Ms. Yeung Chun Kwai and Mr. Fung So Kwan. (Note 2.2(i)) Such guarantees are settled on [date].

(iii) The RMB75,000,000 in other investments borrowings as at 31 December 2024 is guaranteed by Ms. Yeung Chun Kwai and Mr. Fung So Kwan. (Note 2.2(i)) Such guarantees are settled on [date].

(iv) Borrowings secured by discounted bank acceptance notes arise from the discounting of notes issued by banks which are not designated as "9+6" banks. (Note 2.2(i)) Such guarantees are settled on [date].

27. NOTES PAYABLE

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Notes payable	201,772	18,765	5,803

An ageing analysis of the notes payable based on invoice date as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 was within 90 days. The notes payable were guaranteed by Ms. Yeung Chun Kwai and Mr. Fung So Kwan, such guarantees are settled on [date].

28. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Dividend payable *(Note 13)*	211,100	313,500	–
Value-added tax and tariff payable to customs	88,143	84,989	124,219
Amounts to be paid on behalf of customers	62,709	34,920	73,993
Amounts due to related parties *(i) (Note 33(d))*	893	16,631	–
Return government subsidies	15,357	15,357	15,357
Employee benefits payable	19,272	13,469	9,574
Payable for [**REDACTED**]	–	–	3,114
Trading deposits received	229	5,000	–
Unpaid cheque payables *(ii)*	2,251	2,934	1,937
Other taxes payable	4,585	2,342	517
Others	1,509	1,382	1,318
	406,048	490,524	230,029

(i) The amounts due to related parties were unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

(ii) Issued bank cheque to pay third parties were not cashed at the end of the year.

The Company

	As at 31 December
	2025
	RMB'000
Amounts due to subsidiaries	21,978
Payable for [**REDACTED**]	3,114
	25,092

29. REDEMPTION LIABILITIES

	As at 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Current portion	44,301	10	–

The movements of redemption liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Redemption liabilities
	RMB'000
As at 1 January 2023	41,761
Redemption liabilities interest *(Note 11)*	2,540
As at 31 December 2023	44,301
As at 1 January 2024	44,301
Redemption liabilities interest *(Note 11)*	1,482
Settlement	(45,773)
As at 31 December 2024	10
As at 1 January 2025	10
Settlement	(10)
As at 31 December 2025	–

The subsidiary of the Group, Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain, implemented the employee share ownership plan through establishing employee share ownership platform. Fuyang Lianchuang as the platform, Qualified employees of the Group hold the shares through subscribing share of partnership at Fuyang Lianchuang based on the fair value at the grant date.

In March 2019, Fuyang Lianchuang purchased 2.8952% equity of Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain for RMB23.93 million, and increased capital to Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain for RMB7.82 million, with a total amount of RMB31.75 million. After the transaction was completed, employee share ownership platform held a total of 3.8051% of Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain shares. The employee shareholding price was determined based on the fair value of Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain at that time, and the employee investors only had the right to dividends.

According to the arrangement, if Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain still cannot achieve an IPO before December 2023, the employee investors had the right to demand that Shenzhen Union Honest, the controlling shareholder of Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain repurchase the shares held by the employees based on the principal and an annual interest rate of 8%, deducting the dividends distributed during the holding period.

The Group recognised the financial instruments with redemption rights as liabilities considering that not all triggering events for triggering exercise of redemption rights, are within the control of the Group. The redemption liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the amount expected to be paid to the investors upon redemption with subsequent changes in the carrying amount charged as finance costs in profit or loss.

In August 2024, Shenzhen Union Honest signed repurchase arrangements with the employee investors due to exercise of redemption rights. Shenzhen Union Honest repurchased the employees' share of partnership with principal of RMB31,750,000 and interest of RMB14,023,000 to derecognize redemption liabilities. As at 31 December 2024, the remaining redemption liabilities of RMB10,000 had been postponed merely to settle in March 2025 due to administrative process and would not be converted into shares.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The Group's financial instruments are as follows:

		As at 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Other receivables	*19*	769,601	523,223	527,432
Accounts receivable	*21*	11,065	7,729	17,646
Restricted cash	*23*	12,210,246	13,146,652	17,777,105
Cash and cash equivalents	*23*	709,710	687,129	648,913
Notes receivable	*22*	71,107	12,190	7,961
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	*20*	149,395	68,567	33,901
		13,921,124	14,445,490	19,012,958
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	*26*	12,186,404	13,133,738	18,084,832
Accounts payable		1,331	1,176	3,399
Notes payable	*27*	201,772	18,765	5,803
Other payables and accruals *(i)*	*28*	294,048	389,724	95,719
Redemption liabilities	*29*	44,301	10	–
Lease liabilities	*16*	32,121	44,337	48,090
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative financial liabilities	*20*	135,413	74,135	30,742
		12,895,390	13,661,885	18,268,585

(i) Excluding value-added tax and tariff payable to customs, employee benefits payables and other taxes payable.

31. SHARE CAPITAL, CAPITAL RESERVES, OTHER RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

(a) Share capital

	Number of authorized shares
Authorized shares	
As of 22 April 2025 (date of incorporation) and as of 31 December 2025	5,000,000,000

The Company was incorporated on 22 April 2025 with an initial authorized capital of US$50,000 divided into 5,000,000,000 shares with a par value of US$0.00001 each.

The Group

Issued shares	Number of shares issued	Share capital
		RMB'000
As of 31 December 2024	–	–
Completion of Reorganisation *(Note 1.2(ii))*	240,000,000	17
As of 31 December 2025	240,000,000	17

The Company

Issued shares	Number of shares issued	Share capital
		RMB'000
As of 31 December 2024	–	–
Issuance of shares to upon incorporation *(Note 1.2(ii))*	1	–
Issuance of shares to shareholders *(Note 1.2(ii))*	239,999,999	17
As of 31 December 2025	240,000,000	17

(b) Capital reserves and other reserves

The Group

	Capital reserves	Other reserves			Total
		Other reserves	Foreign exchange differences on translation	Statutory reserve	
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 1 January 2023	(607)	–	(81)	7,347	6,659
Currency translation differences	–	–	2,590	–	2,590
Profit appropriations to statutory reserve *(i)*	–	–	–	678	678
At 31 December 2023	(607)	–	2,509	8,025	9,927
Currency translation differences	–	–	3,022	–	3,022
Acquisitions of additional equity interests in non-wholly owned subsidiaries	1,089	–	–	–	1,089
At 31 December 2024	482	–	5,531	8,025	14,038
Currency translation differences	–	–	(7,700)	–	(7,700)
Profit appropriations to statutory reserve *(i)*	–	–	–	974	974
Deemed (distribution)/contribution pursuant to reorganisation	(885)	1,834	–	–	949
At 31 December 2025	(403)	1,834	(2,169)	8,999	8,261

(i) The Company's subsidiaries registered in the PRC are required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits, if any, to fund its statutory reserves, which are not available for distribution as cash dividends.

The Company

	Other reserves	Foreign exchange differences on translation	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At 1 January 2025	–	–	–
Foreign exchange differences on translation	–	(359)	(359)
Deemed contribution pursuant to reorganisation	1,769	–	1,769
At 31 December 2025	1,769	(359)	1,410

(c) Retained earnings

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
At the beginning of the year	1,105,958	979,300	750,800
Profit for the year	83,020	85,000	108,352
Profit appropriations to statutory reserve	(678)	–	(974)
Dividends declared *(Note 13)*	(209,000)	(313,500)	(142,500)
At the end of the year	979,300	750,800	715,678

32. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash generated from operations:

		Year ended 31 December		
		2023	2024	2025
	Note	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Profit before income tax		101,978	105,364	125,733
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	*15*	2,078	1,792	1,361
Amortisation of intangible assets	*2.2(d)*	350	466	694
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	*16*	15,694	19,124	23,988
Depreciation of investment properties	*17*	2,019	2,099	1,513
Impairment/(reversals of impairment) losses on financial assets	*3.1(b)*	3,833	(5,038)	(1,161)
Interests on redemption liabilities	*29*	2,540	1,482	–
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	*8*	(563)	(1,308)	(89)
Gains on disposal of investment properties	*8*	–	–	(43,061)
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	*8*	(1,083)	3,291	7,282
Gains from unclaimed deposits	*8*	–	(1,897)	(925)
Net fair value (gains)/losses on derivative of trade finance structured transfer	*20*	(95,733)	21,377	(8,727)
Investment income	*7*	(2,769)	(1,483)	(297)
Finance (income)/costs, net	*11*	(11,769)	(8,185)	2,232
Others	*11*	(57)	(34)	(42)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		16,518	137,050	108,501

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2023	2024	2025
		RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Changes in working capital:				
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash related to operating activities		206,468	(1,583,150)	(4,649,793)
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable		(1,166)	3,392	(10,005)
Decrease in other assets		2,224	4,252	4,498
Decrease in notes receivable		48,468	58,917	4,229
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables		(273,904)	262,545	(2,365)
Increase/(decrease) in notes payable		150,284	(183,007)	(12,962)
Increase in borrowings related to cross-border fund arrangements		25,895	1,379,783	4,556,054
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		(469)	(155)	2,223
Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals		29,829	(41,336)	61,904
Cash generated from operations		204,147	38,291	62,284

(b) Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	As at 31 December 2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net debt			
Borrowings secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes *(Note 26)*	(71,107)	(12,190)	(7,911)
Other bank borrowings *(Note 26)*	(89,651)	(151,071)	(625,390)
Lease liabilities *(Note 16)*	(32,121)	(44,337)	(48,090)
Redemption liabilities *(Note 29)*	(44,301)	(10)	–
	(237,180)	(207,608)	(681,391)

	Liabilities from financing activities: Borrowing secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes	Other bank borrowings	Lease liabilities	Redemption liabilities	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	(119,575)	–	(23,057)	(41,761)	(184,393)
Accrued interest expenses	–	–	(968)	(2,540)	(3,508)
Cash flows	48,468	(89,651)	16,402	–	(24,781)
Other non-cash movements	–	–	(24,498)	–	(24,498)
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	(71,107)	(89,651)	(32,121)	(44,301)	(237,180)

	Liabilities from financing activities				
	Borrowing secured by the discounted bank acceptance notes	**Other bank borrowings**	**Lease liabilities**	**Redemption liabilities**	**Total**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Accrued interest expenses	–	–	(1,395)	(1,482)	(2,877)
Cash flows	58,917	(61,420)	20,185	45,773	63,455
Other non-cash movements	–	–	(31,006)	–	(31,006)
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	(12,190)	(151,071)	(44,337)	(10)	(207,608)
Accrued interest expenses	–	–	(1,925)	–	(1,925)
Cash flows	4,279	(474,319)	26,016	10	(444,014)
Other non-cash movements	–	–	(27,844)	–	(27,844)
Net debt as at 31 December 2025	(7,911)	(625,390)	(48,090)	–	(681,391)

(i) Other non-cash movements include modification and early termination of lease liabilities.

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Names and relationships with related parties

Related parties are those parties that have the ability to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over the other party in holding power over the investee; exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or joint control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Save as disclosed elsewhere (Note 10(d)) in this report, the directors of the Company are of the view that the following parties/companies were significant related parties that had transactions or balances with the Group for the years ended or as at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025:

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Group
深圳市華富洋投資顧問有限公司 Shenzhen Huafuyang Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company
深圳市華富軒信息諮詢有限公司 Shenzhen Huafuxuan Information Consulting Co., Ltd	Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company
深圳市騰龍發展投資有限公司 Shenzhen Tenglong Development Investment Co., Ltd	Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company
香港華富洋供應鏈有限公司 Huafuyang Supply Chain Limited *(i)*	Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company
富洋進出口有限公司(BVI公司) Hope Sea Import & Export Limited (BVI)	Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company
Hope Atlas Limited	Controlling Shareholder of the Company
Hope Horizon Limited	Controlling Shareholder of the Company
Ms. Yeung Chun Kwai	Controlling shareholder of the Company
Mr. Fung So Kwan	Controlling shareholder of the Company
Ms. Fung Yeung	Controlling shareholder of the Company

(i) Huafuyang Supply Chain Limited has been renamed as Tranquil Management Company Limited on 11 April 2025.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Compensation of the key management personnel of the Group, including amounts paid to the Company's Directors as disclosed in Note 10, was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Salaries, wages and bonuses.	5,432	4,837	4,449
Pension obligations, housing funds, medical insurances and other social insurances	85	155	253
	5,517	4,992	4,702

(c) Transactions with related parties

During the Track Record Period, saved as disclosed in Note 1.2, the Group entered into significant related party transactions as below. The Directors confirm that such transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of business on negotiated terms.

(i) Rental expenses:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Paid to the companies controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company	7,234	7,335	6,896

(ii) Receipt of guarantees

During the Track Record Period, the controlling shareholders of the Company provided guarantees for the notes payable and borrowings issued by the Company, and such guarantees are released on [date] (Note 26, Note 27).

(iii) Proceeds from disposal of investment properties

	Year ended 31 December		
	2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Proceeds from the company controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company	–	–	46,305

(d) Balances with related parties

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Lease liabilities (trade in nature):			
Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company	8,136	3,827	17,774
Long-term rental deposits (trade in nature):			
Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company	453	463	452
Amounts due to related parties (non-trade in nature):			
Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company (i)	893	16,631	–
Dividend payable (non-trade in nature):			
Controlling shareholder of the Company	209,000	313,500	–
Amounts due from related parties (non-trade in nature):			
Controlled by the controlling shareholder of the Company	576	571	–
Controlling shareholder of the Company	1,812	–	–
	2,388	571	–

(i) In 2025, the Group obtained several interest-free loans with no expiration date from the companies commonly controlled by the controlling shareholders amounting to RMB8,910,000, RMB4,310,000 and RMB3,280,000, for the repurchase of the partnership interests in Fuyang Lianchuang from the participating personnel, which were settled on 28 March 2025.

(ii) The amounts due from the shareholders of the Company are settled on 30 December 2025.

34. COMMITMENTS

The Group had no capital commitments at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025. The operating cost commitments at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025 as follow:

	As at 31 December		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Within 1 year	2,280	776	307

The operating cost commitments include services purchase commitments and operating lease commitments. The operating lease commitments are comprised of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets to which the Group applies the IFRS 16 exemption.

35. GROUP STRUCTURE — SUBSIDIARIES

(a) List of subsidiaries now comprising the Group

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, upon the completion of the reorganisation and as at the date of this report, the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Date of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Issued ordinary/ registered share capital	Effective interest held				Direct or indirect	Note
					As at 31 December			As at the date of this report		
					2023	2024	2025			
Hong Kong Union Honest	Hong Kong	24 February 2014	Investment holding	HKD1,040,817 *(ix)*	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*i*
Shenzhen Union Honest	PRC	19 November 2014	Investment holding	RMB500,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*ii*
Shenzhen HFY Supply Chain	PRC	6 July 2001	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	RMB10,095,000	99%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*iii*
Shenzhen HuaFuYang E-commerce Co., Ltd	PRC	6 September 2016	General storage service	RMB5,000,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*iv*
Beijing HuaFuYang Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd	PRC	28 June 2016	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	RMB500,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*iv*
Shanghai HuaFuYang Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd	PRC	26 July 2016	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	RMB5,000,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*iv*
Fuyang Lianchuang	PRC	12 March 2018	Information consulting services	Deregistered	100%	100%	NA	NA	Indirect	*v*
Hope Sea Supply Chain Limited	Hong Kong	13 July 2016	Investment holding	HKD5,000,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*ix*
Hope Sea Import & Export Limited	Hong Kong	6 July 2006	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	HKD2	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*vi*
Sky Rich Technologies (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong	16 May 2013	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	HKD1	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*ix*
Shenzhen HuaFuYang Smart Supply Chain Co., Ltd	PRC	27 February 2014	Cross-border Supply Chain Services	RMB10,000,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*iii*
Fuyang Xuntong (Shanghai) Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	PRC	15 December 2023	General storage service and other ancillary services	HKD2,000,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*vii*
Hope Sea International Limited	Hong Kong	8 April 2024	Trade business	HKD10,000	NA	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*viii*
Hope Sea Supply Chain Pte. Ltd	Singapore	2 October 2023	International logistics business	SGD10,000	100%	100%	100%	[100%]	Indirect	*x*
Hope Sea International	BVI	30 April 2025	Investment holding	HKD1,040,817	NA	NA	100%	[100%]	Direct	*xi*

(b) Subsidiaries with the audited financial statements issued

(i) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by LI, TANG, CHEN&CO. Certified Public Accountants (Practising). The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

On 2 May 2025, the issued number of shares of the subsidiary was increased from 1,000,000 shares to 2,040,817 shares. On 16 June 2025, the share capital further decreased to 1,040,817 shares pursuant to court-free share capital reduction under the Companies Ordinance. (Note 1.2(iv), 1.2(v)).

(ii) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by SHENZHEN ZHUXIN ACCOUNTING FIRM. The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(iii) The statutory financial statements of these entities for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by ShineWing certified accountants Shenzhen branch. The statutory financial statements of these entities for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(iv) The statutory financial statements of these entities for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by ShineWing certified accountants Shenzhen branch. The statutory financial statements of these entities for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(v) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2023 was audited by SHENZHEN ZHUXIN ACCOUNTING FIRM. No audited financial statements were issued for the year ended 31 December 2024 as the subsidiary was deregistered.

(vi) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited. The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(vii) No audited financial statements of this entity were issued for the period from date of incorporation to 31 December 2023. The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by ShineWing certified accountants Shenzhen branch. The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(viii) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the period 8 April 2024 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2024 were audited by LI, TANG, CHEN&CO. Certified Public Accountants (Practising). The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(ix) The statutory financial statements of these entities for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2024 were audited by LI,TANG, CHEN&CO. Certified Public Accountants (Practising). The statutory financial statements of these entities for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(x) The statutory financial statements of this entity for the period from 2 October 2023 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2024 were audited by TM ASSURANCE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants. The statutory financial statements of this entity for the year ended 31 December 2025 are yet to be issued.

(xi) No audited financial statements of this entity were issued as it was newly incorporated.

(c) Investment in a subsidiary

	As at 31 December
	2025
	RMB'000
Investment in a subsidiary	1,752

(d) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarised financial information for a subsidiary that is material to the Group's main business which has non-controlling interests. The amounts disclosed for a subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statements of financial position	As at 31 December 2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Current assets	13,944,137	14,457,048	17,801,281
Current liabilities	12,738,486	13,398,209	17,371,228
Net current assets	1,205,651	1,058,839	430,053
Non-current assets	123,660	99,157	82,593
Non-current liabilities	18,460	24,987	10,014
Net non-current assets	105,200	74,170	72,579
Net assets	1,310,851	1,133,009	502,632
Accumulated NCI	6,089	–	–

Summarised statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income	Year ended 31 December 2023	2024	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Revenue from supply chain solutions	89,254	95,805	135,229
Net income from cross-border fund arrangements	121,536	109,868	133,432
Profit allocated to NCI	589	528	–
Dividends paid to NCI	–	2,220	–

The equity interest held by non-controlling interest shareholder were acquired by Shenzhen Union Honest on 5 September 2024.

36. CONTINGENCIES

As at 31 December 2023, 2024 and 2025, there were no significant contingencies for the Group.

37. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 10 March 2026, the Group were served with a civil complaint filed by a company, Shenzhen Sanhaixing Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Claimant"), alleging infringement of its patent through the use of the Group's unified IT system, and claiming compensation of RMB50,000,000 plus costs.

The directors of the Group, having consulted with Intellectual Property Adviser, are of the view that the Claimant's complaint is frivolous, vexatious, and without merit, and does not have reasonable prospects of succeeding. The Group does not expect this matter to have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial conditions and prospects.

III. SUBSEQUENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

No audited financial statements have been prepared for the Company and its subsidiaries in respect of any period subsequent to 31 December 2025 and up to the date of this report.