

金石資本集團有限公司

GOLDSTONE CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Stock Code: 1160



2025/26
Annual Report

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Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Director

Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Jin Qingjun (*Chairman*)

(appointed with effect from 26 January 2026)

Mr. Chen Huaiyuan

Mr. Lam King

Mr. Wang Guozhen

Ms. An Ran

(appointed with effect from 3 March 2026)

Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (*Chairman*)

(resigned with effect from 11 July 2025)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling

Ms. Xiao Ruimei

(appointed with effect from 2 February 2026)

Mr. Lu Zhicheng

(passed away on 24 January 2026)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Leung Chung Man

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling (*Chairman*)

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond

Ms. Xiao Ruimei

(appointed with effect from 2 February 2026)

Mr. Lu Zhicheng

(passed away on 24 January 2026)

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Xiao Ruimei (*Chairman*)

(appointed with effect from 2 February 2026)

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling

Mr. Lu Zhicheng (*Chairman*)

(passed away on 24 January 2026)

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond (*Chairman*)

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling

Ms. Xiao Ruimei

(appointed with effect from 2 February 2026)

Mr. Lu Zhicheng

(passed away on 24 January 2026)

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong)

Company Limited

(commenced service from 1 August 2025)

Unit 3501-08, 35/F

Cosco Tower

183 Queen's Road Central

Sheung Wan, Hong Kong

CUSTODIAN

DBS Bank Ltd., Hong Kong Branch

18/F, The Center

99 Queen's Road Central

Hong Kong

AUDITORS

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited

9/F., Leighton Centre

77 Leighton Road

Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL BANKER

OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited

161 Queen's Road Central

Hong Kong

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House

2 Church Street

Hamilton HM 11

Bermuda

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Room 1801A, 18/F

Bank of America Tower

12 Harcourt Road, Admiralty

Hong Kong

Corporate Information

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Union Registrars Limited
Suites 3301–04, 33/F
Two Chinachem Exchange Square
338 King's Road, North Point
Hong Kong

LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE COMPANY

As to Hong Kong law:

Li & Partners
22/F World-Wide House
19 Des Voeux Road Central
Central, Hong Kong

As to Bermuda law:

Conyers Dill & Pearman
29/F, One Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong

WEBSITE

<https://www.irasia.com/listco/hk/goldstone>

Management Discussion and Analysis

OPERATING RESULTS

For the year ended 31 March 2026 (the “Year”), the Company recorded a loss for the year of approximately HK\$6,238,000 (2025: loss of approximately HK\$6,113,000), representing an increase in loss for the year of approximately HK\$125,000 as compared with the year ended 31 March 2025 mainly due to an increase in general and administrative expenses incurred for the Year.

Net investment gain of approximately HK\$121,000 was recognised for the Year as compared with the net investment gain of approximately HK\$63,000 recorded last year. The net investment gain for the Year mainly derived from recognition of fair value change on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The general and administrative expenses for the Year amounted to approximately HK\$6,353,000, representing an increase of approximately HK\$183,000 as compared with last year, which was mainly due to an increase in the investment management fee incurred for the Year.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Following the full of uncertainties in 2025, the start of 2026 remains challenging.

Geopolitical tensions escalated in 2026 following a military operation by the United States of America (“U.S.”) in Venezuela. The ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has not yet brought an end to the conflicts in the Middle East. The U.S.-Israeli strike on Iran, in conjunction with the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, has resulted in several vessels becoming stranded in the Gulf, boosting up the fuel prices. The situation cooled down after signage of the interim peace deal between U.S. and Iran.

The Sino-U.S. tensions have been mitigated by the arrangement of a face-to-face meeting between the respective heads of state. However, the issue of tariffs remains unresolved after the U.S.’s announcement of new tariffs to be applied on a global scale.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine persisted and remains one of the major sources of global supply chain disruption for businesses worldwide.

Since 2025, the Hong Kong stock market has seen heightened volatility, with the Hang Seng Index experiencing significant daily price swings. This trend continues to 2026. This turbulence is anticipated to persist due to evolving U.S. tariff policies and the situation in the Middle East.

Looking ahead, although the Hong Kong economy looks stronger-than-expected outturn in the first quarter of 2026, the outlook of conflict remains highly uncertain. The tense situation in the Middle East has led to a surge in international fuel prices. It will potentially boost up inflation rate and pose a risk to economic activities, the impact of which has not yet been fully reflected.

During the Year, the Company invested in several short-term U.S. Treasury positions to secure lower-risk returns.

Despite the volatility of the worldwide economy and investment market, the Board continued to adopt a relatively cautious approach for the Company’s investments and business development, and has been closely monitoring the business and industry development of potential investment targets. Going forward, the Board shall continue to stay well informed of global economic and investment market trends and examine the Hong Kong market situation vigilantly in order to make necessary adjustments to the investment strategies as and when appropriate.

Management Discussion and Analysis

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT HELD

Type of investments	Name of issuer	Place of incorporation	Cost HK\$'000	Market value HK\$'000	Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss HK\$'000	Coupon rate %	Maturity date	Interest received/accrued during the Year HK\$'000	Approximate percentage of gross assets of the Company %
Debt securities (U.S. Treasury Bill)	The Department of the Treasury of the U.S. ("U.S. Department of the Treasury")	U.S.	775	774	(1)	0.75	31 May 2026	–	12.5

A brief description of the business and financial information of the investment held by the Company as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

The Directors are of the view that with the very strong financial position of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury Bills could provide a steady interest income to investors. The Directors considered U.S. Treasury Bills as a lower-risk security. Treasury bills are debt obligations issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Treasury securities are considered one of the safest investments because they are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Company would increase or reduce the holdings on the U.S. Treasury Bills, depending on a number of factors including the investment environment.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Company did not have any acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures during the Year.

FUTURE PLANS RELATING TO MATERIAL INVESTMENT OR CAPITAL ASSET

The Company did not have any future plans relating to material investment or capital asset as at the date of this report. Nonetheless, if any potential investment opportunity arises in the coming future, the Company will perform feasibility studies and prepare implementation plans to consider whether it is beneficial to the Company and the shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders") as a whole. The potential investment opportunities will be funded by internal resources.

APPOINTMENT OF INVESTMENT MANAGER

On 30 July 2025, the Company entered into the investment management agreement with Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited ("SSHK"). SSHK has agreed to act as the investment manager of the Company and to provide non-discretionary investment management services to the Company for a period of three years commencing from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 30 July 2025.

Management Discussion and Analysis

LOANS FROM A SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER

In October and November 2020, the Company entered into two loan agreements with Evergreen Goldstone International Group Limited (“Evergreen Goldstone” or the “Substantial Shareholder”), pursuant to which Evergreen Goldstone agreed to provide two loans to the Company in the principal amount of up to HK\$2,500,000 and HK\$10,000,000 respectively. Initially, the loans did not bear interest and were repayable within one year. During the years ended 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2026, the maturity date of each of the loans has been extended multiple times. Alongside the extension of its maturity date in April 2021, the first loan of principal amount of HK\$2,500,000 began to carry interest at the Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate for an interest period of 12 months with effect from 29 April 2021.

As at 31 March 2026, Evergreen Goldstone is a substantial shareholder of the Company, and the loans from Evergreen Goldstone amounted to approximately HK\$4,052,000, which comprised principal amount of loans drawn of HK\$4,000,000 and accrued interest of approximately HK\$52,000. The maturity date of each of the loans and the drawdown period of the HK\$8,500,000 unutilised amount of the second loan have also been extended to 31 December 2026. Save as disclosed above, the other terms and conditions of the loan agreements remained unchanged.

DIVIDEND

The directors of the Company (the “Directors”) did not recommend the payment of a dividend for the Year (2025: Nil).

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2026, the Company had cash and bank balances of approximately HK\$4,471,000 (2025: approximately HK\$6,726,000). The Company had loans from a substantial Shareholder of approximately HK\$4,052,000 (2025: approximately HK\$4,041,000) (comprised principal amount of loans drawn of HK\$4,000,000 (2025: HK\$4,000,000) and accrued interest of approximately HK\$52,000 (2025: approximately HK\$41,000)) as at 31 March 2026 which were repayable on 31 December 2026. Details of the loans from a substantial Shareholder are disclosed in the section headed “Loans from a Substantial Shareholder” above. The gearing ratio of the Company as at 31 March 2026 was approximately 0.7 (2025: approximately 0.3), which was calculated based on the Company’s total borrowings to total assets.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND RELATED HEDGES

The Company held assets and liabilities denominated in Hong Kong Dollars (“HKD”), Renminbi and U.S. Dollars (“USD”). The Company’s cash and cash equivalents were denominated in HKD and USD. Accordingly, it is subject to limited exposure of foreign exchange fluctuation. As it is the Company’s policy to maintain relatively minimal exposure to foreign exchange risks, the Company had not used any derivatives and other instruments for currency exchange hedging purposes.

CHARGE ON COMPANY’S ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2026, there was no charge on the Company’s assets nor any significant contingent liabilities (2025: Nil).

Management Discussion and Analysis

COMMITMENTS

The Company had no capital commitment as at 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil).

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital structure of the Company is composed of equity and debt. As at 31 March 2026, the total number of ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each in the Company in issue was 237,271,250 (2025: 237,271,250).

EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION POLICIES

As at 31 March 2026, the Company had 6 employees (2025: 5). The remuneration of the employees of the Company, during the Year amounted to approximately HK\$2,321,000 (2025: approximately HK\$2,224,000).

The Company's remuneration policies are in line with the prevailing market practice and are determined on the basis of the performance and experience of the individual employees. The Company carries out regular review on the performance of employees to determine any salary adjustments, bonuses and promotions.

Details of the share option scheme are set out in the section headed "Share Option Scheme" under the "Report of the Directors" of this report.

The Company operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong) for those Hong Kong employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. The Company and its employees are each required to make contributions pursuant to the MPF Scheme at 5% of the employees' monthly relevant income and capped at HK\$1,500 per month. The contributions made by the Company for the MPF Scheme are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the relevant rules of the MPF Scheme.

The Company's contributions to the MPF Scheme vest fully and immediately with the employees. Accordingly, (i) during the Year, there was no forfeiture of contributions under the MPF Scheme (2025: Nil); and (ii) there were no forfeited contributions available for the Company to reduce its existing level of contributions to the MPF Scheme as at 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil).

During the Year, the Company did not have any other defined benefit plan for its employees (2025: Nil).

Corporate Governance Report

The Company is committed to the practice and high standards of corporate governance with a view to enhancing transparency, accountability and protecting the interest of the stakeholders.

During the year ended 31 March 2026 and up to the date of this report, the Company complied with the code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “CG Code”) contained in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”).

CORPORATE CULTURE

The Company recognises that a good corporate culture is vital to its corporate governance and has gradually developed a pragmatic and prudent corporate culture since its establishment, which has been reflected in the overall operations and management of the Company, in order to facilitate the long-term sustainability of the Company. The Company advocates a high standard of business integrity throughout its operations and has no tolerance of corruption or bribery in any form. In order to establish a healthy corporate culture and promote high ethical standards within the Company, the Company has established an anti-corruption policy and a whistle-blowing mechanism. Employees at all levels are expected to conduct in an appropriate manner, with integrity, impartiality and honesty. Regarding the whistle-blowing mechanism, established control is in place as a private and confidential communication channel for external and internal parties to report suspicious fraudulent actions to the Company's management directly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition

As at date of this report, the Board comprises nine directors of the Company whose names are listed below:

Executive Director

Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Jin Qingjun (*Chairman*) (*appointed with effect from 26 January 2026*)

Mr. Chen Huaiyuan

Mr. Lam King

Mr. Wang Guozhen

Ms. An Ran (*appointed with effect from 3 March 2026*)

Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (*Chairman*) (*resigned with effect from 11 July 2025*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling

Ms. Xiao Ruimei (*appointed with effect from 2 February 2026*)

Mr. Lu Zhicheng (*passed away on 24 January 2026*)

Biographical details of each Director are set out on pages 26 to 29 of this annual report. All independent non-executive Directors have complied with the provisions set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. None of the independent non-executive Directors has served the Company for more than 9 years. The Board is satisfied that the independence of the independent non-executive Directors up to the date of this report is in compliance with the Listing Rules.

Each Director has entered into a service contract or letter of appointment (where applicable) with the Company and has been appointed for an initial term of one year (for executive Directors) or three years (for all other Directors), commencing from the date of the service contract or letter of appointment, unless terminated in accordance with the terms therein.

Corporate Governance Report

Prior to their respective appointments, (i) Mr. Jin Qingjun has obtained the legal advice from a firm of solicitors under Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 26 January 2026; (ii) Ms. Xiao Ruimei has obtained the legal advice from a firm of solicitors under Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 30 January 2026; and (iii) Ms. An Ran has obtained the legal advice from a firm of solicitors under Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 2 March 2026, and each of the foregoing Directors has confirmed that they understood their obligations as a Director.

In compliance with Rule 3.09H of the Listing Rules, Mr. Jin Qingjun, Ms. Xiao Ruimei and Ms. An Ran have completed the required continuous professional development under Rule 3.09H of the Listing Rules.

Board Independence

Pursuant to code provision B.1.4 of the CG Code, the Board established mechanism(s) to ensure independent views and input are available to the Board, in particular, (i) independent non-executive Directors are encouraged to actively participate in the Board meetings; (ii) the number of independent non-executive Directors must comply with the requirement under the Listing Rules; and (iii) the independent non-executive Directors shall commit to devote sufficient time and efforts to the Company's affair. Furthermore, the Directors are allowed to seek external independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expenses. The Board will review the implementation and effectiveness of such mechanism(s) on an annual basis.

Board Performance Review

The Company has implemented regular evaluation of the performance and effectiveness of the Board once every two years in the form of a questionnaire to all Directors individually. Each Director is invited to provide his/her views on the performance of the Board and any suggestions for improving the board process. The results of the evaluation are reviewed by the Nomination Committee and submitted to the Board.

A board performance review has been conducted for the year ended 31 March 2026. Based on the evaluation conducted, the Directors were satisfied with the performance of the Board and considered the Board continued to operate effectively.

Nomination Policy of Directors

The Company has adopted a nomination policy of Directors (the "Nomination Policy") which sets out the criteria and process in the nomination and appointment of Directors of the Company in order to nominate suitable candidates to the Board.

Pursuant to the Nomination Policy, the Company considers a number of criteria in evaluating and selecting candidates for directorships, including but not limited to (i) character and integrity; (ii) qualifications including professional qualifications; (iii) willingness to devote adequate time to discharge duties as a Board member and other directorships and significant commitments; (iv) requirement for the Board to have independent non-executive Directors in accordance with the Listing Rules and whether the candidates would be considered independent with reference to the independence guidelines set out in the Listing Rules; (v) board diversity policy of the Company and any measurable objectives adopted by the Board for achieving diversity on the Board, and knowledge and experience that are relevant to the Company's business and corporate strategy; and (vi) other perspectives appropriate to the Company's business.

Corporate Governance Report

The nomination committee of the Company (the “Nomination Committee”) and/or the Board may select candidates for directorship from various channels, including but not limited to internal promotion, re-designation, referral by other member of the management and external recruitment agents. The Nomination Committee and/or the Board should, upon receipt of the proposal on appointment of new Director and the biographical information (or relevant details) of the candidate, evaluate such candidate based on the criteria as set out above to determine whether such candidate is qualified for directorship. The Nomination Committee should then recommend to the Board to appoint the appropriate candidate for directorship, as applicable. For any person that is nominated by a Shareholder for election as a Director at the general meeting of the Company, the Nomination Committee and/or the Board should evaluate such candidate based on the criteria as set out above to determine whether such candidate is qualified for directorship. Where appropriate, the Nomination Committee and/or the Board should make recommendation to the Shareholders in respect of the proposed election of Director at the general meeting.

The Nomination Committee will review the Nomination Policy periodically to ensure its continued effectiveness.

Responsibilities of Directors

The Board is accountable to the Shareholders for leadership and control of the Company and is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company and its businesses by directing and supervising the Company's affairs. The Board is responsible for developing strategies and monitoring business performance of the Company. It has formalised the functions reserved to the Board to achieve a clear division of the responsibilities of the Board and the management. The Board delegated its responsibilities to the executive Director and senior management to deal with day-to-day operations and reviewed those arrangements on a periodic basis. Every Director is kept informed of his/her responsibilities as a director of the Company under the laws of Hong Kong and the Listing Rules and of the conduct, business activities and development of the Company. All Directors have access to the advice and relevant information from the company secretary of the Company (the “Company Secretary”) to ensure that procedures of the Board functions and all applicable rules and regulations are followed. All independent non-executive Directors also have independent access to the executive Director in respect of operating issues.

The Board is responsible for approving and implementing all the investment/divestment decisions and formulating the Company's overall investment strategies and guidelines in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Company. The investment manager of the Company (the “Investment Manager”) is appointed to provide investment management services to the Company. The Investment Manager is responsible for, inter alia, identifying, reviewing and evaluating suitable investment or divestment opportunities, assisting the Board in the execution of investment and divestment decisions and the monitoring of the investments of the Company. The Investment Manager will carry out reviews of the investment portfolio of the Company whenever the Board shall require and report its analysis to the Board.

A Director's handbook (the “Handbook”) setting out the guidelines on the conduct which directors of a listed company should follow is issued to every Director. The Handbook also outlines the regulatory requirements of disclosing any relevant personal interest, change in personal particulars and potential conflict of interest to the Company and regulatory bodies including the Stock Exchange in a timely manner.

Directors are provided with complete, adequate explanation and information to enable them to make an informed decision or assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects and to discharge their duties and responsibilities on a timely basis. The senior management also provides the Board with monthly updates so as to give the Directors a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects. The Directors, to properly discharge their duties, are given access to independent professional advisers, when necessary, at the expense of the Company.

Relationship between Board members

There is no relationship (including financial, business, family or other material relationship) between the Board members.

Corporate Governance Report

Board and general meetings

The Board meets regularly and at least four Board meetings are scheduled annually. Ad-hoc meetings are convened when it considers necessary. Sufficient notice is served to all Directors before the Board meetings. All Directors are entitled to have access to Board papers and related materials at a reasonable time before the intended date of a Board or Board committee meeting unless there are restrictions on disclosure due to legal and regulatory requirements or other justifiable grounds, and are given the opportunity to include matters in the agenda.

Upon convening a Board meeting, drafts of agenda and relevant documents are sent to Directors for review and comment. The Company Secretary is responsible for taking and keeping minutes of all Board meetings and committee meetings. Such minutes are recorded in details for the matters considered by the participants of such meetings and decisions reached, including concerns raised by Directors and/or dissenting views expressed. The meeting minutes are circulated to relevant Directors or committee members within reasonable time after the meetings are held and taken as the true records of the proceedings of such meetings and are open for inspection at any reasonable time on reasonable notice by any Director. According to the current Board practice, any material transaction, which involves a conflict of interest of a substantial Shareholder or a Director, will be considered and dealt with by the Board at a duly convened Board meeting. Such individual is required to disclose the conflict of interest and abstain from voting on such matter in the final deliberation or decision.

The Board held five meetings in the Year, and the chairman and the independent non-executive Directors met at least once without the presence of the other Directors. The following is the attendance record of the Board meetings:

Name of Directors	No. of Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Rate
<i>Executive Director</i>		
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	5/5	100%
<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>		
Mr. Jin Qingjun (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>appointed with effect from 26 January 2026</i>)	2/2	100%
Mr. Chen Huaiyuan	5/5	100%
Mr. Lam King	5/5	100%
Mr. Wang Guozhen	5/5	100%
Ms. An Ran (<i>appointed with effect from 3 March 2026</i>)	N/A	N/A
Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>resigned with effect from 11 July 2025</i>)	1/1	100%
<i>Independent Non-Executive Directors</i>		
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	5/5	100%
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling	5/5	100%
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	1/1	100%
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	2/2	100%

Corporate Governance Report

The Company held its annual general meeting ("AGM") for the year ended 31 March 2025 (the "2025 AGM") on 15 August 2025 during the Year. The chairman of the Board, chairman of each committee and the external auditor all attended the AGM to answer any questions. Mr. Wang Guozhen hosted the 2025 AGM to ensure effective communication between the Shareholders, that an explanation was provided of the detailed procedures for conducting a poll and that any questions from shareholders on voting by poll were answered. The following is the Directors' attendance record of the 2025 AGM:

Name of Directors	No. of AGM Attended/Held	Attendance Rate
<i>Executive Director</i>		
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	1/1	100%
<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>		
Mr. Jin Qingjun (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>appointed with effect from 26 January 2026</i>)	N/A	N/A
Mr. Chen Huaiyuan	1/1	100%
Mr. Lam King	1/1	100%
Mr. Wang Guozhen	1/1	100%
Ms. An Ran (<i>appointed with effect from 3 March 2026</i>)	N/A	N/A
Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>resigned with effect from 11 July 2025</i>)	N/A	N/A
<i>Independent Non-Executive Directors</i>		
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	1/1	100%
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling	1/1	100%
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	N/A	N/A
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	1/1	100%

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors are fully indemnified against costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities that may be incurred by them during the course of execution and discharge of their duties or any matters in relation thereto. A Directors and Officers Liability Insurance policy for providing such indemnity has been arranged.

The non-executive Directors have the same duties of care and skill and fiduciary duties as the executive Director. The functions of the non-executive Directors include, but not limited to:

- participating in Board meetings to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues of corporate strategy, corporate performance, accountability, resources, key appointments and standard of conducts;
- taking the lead where potential conflicts of interests arise;
- serving and actively participating in committees, if invited;
- attending general meetings of the Company and developing a balanced understanding of the views of the Shareholders; and
- scrutinising the Company's performance in achieving the agreed corporate goals and objectives and monitoring the reporting of performance.

Corporate Governance Report

The Board is also responsible for performing and had performed, during the Year, the corporate governance functions and duties of the Company to ensure compliance with the Listing Rules including:

1. formulating, developing and reviewing the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance;
2. reviewing the Director's Handbook distributed to the Directors and monitoring the adequacy of the training and continuous professional development of the Directors; and
3. reviewing the Company's compliance with the Listing Rules and disclosure in this corporate governance report.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors acknowledge that it is their responsibility to prepare financial statements of the Company for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the statutory and regulatory requirements and applicable accounting standards. The Directors also ensure the timely publication of the financial statements of the Company. The Directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and, having made appropriate enquiries, the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis accordingly.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has set up with written terms of reference an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") whose members are Ms. Wan Yuk Ling, Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond, Ms. Xiao Ruimei (appointed with effect from 2 February 2026) and Mr. Lu Zhicheng (passed away on 24 January 2026), all being independent non-executive Directors. Ms. Wan Yuk Ling is the chairman of the Audit Committee who possesses the appropriate professional qualification or accounting or related financial management expertise. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are consistent with the relevant provisions of the CG Code.

The duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing all matters relating to the scope of audit, such as the financial statements, and providing supervision over the Company's financial reporting procedures and internal control system and risk management systems.

The Audit Committee held two meetings in the Year. The following is the attendance record of the meetings held by the Audit Committee for the Year:

Name of Committee Members	No. of Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Rate
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2	100%
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	2/2	100%
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	N/A	N/A
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	2/2	100%

Corporate Governance Report

The duties performed by the Audit Committee during the Year are set out below:

1. reviewing and approving the financial statements and auditors' reports regarding the Company's annual and interim results for the Board's approval;
2. reviewing with the management and considering the accounting policies and practices adopted by the Company;
3. reviewing with the management the auditing, risk management, internal control and financial reporting matters of the Company; and
4. reviewing the work of the external auditors of the Company, evaluating their independence and performance, and making recommendation as to their appointment.

On 26 June 2026, after thorough review, discussion and consideration by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board:

1. to approve the audited financial statements for the Year together with the Report of the Directors and the Independent Auditor's Report before the announcement of the Company's annual results; and
2. to propose in the forthcoming AGM for re-appointing Crowe (HK) CPA Limited ("Auditors") as Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to hold office until conclusion of the AGM for the year ending 31 March 2027 at a fee to be agreed with the Directors.

The Audit Committee does not include a former partner of the existing Auditors of the Company.

The Audit Committee has been provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has set up with written terms of reference a remuneration committee (the "Remuneration Committee") whose members are Ms. Xiao Ruimei (appointed with effect from 2 February 2026), Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond, Ms. Wan Yuk Ling and Mr. Lu Zhicheng (passed away on 24 January 2026), all being independent non-executive Directors. Ms. Xiao Ruimei is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee. The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee are consistent with the relevant provisions of the CG Code.

The major role and functions of the Remuneration Committee are to formulate, review and deliberate on the remuneration policy and related matters of the Company. The Company's remuneration policy is in line with the prevailing market practices and each Director's remuneration and compensation package is determined primarily on the basis of performance and experience of the relevant Director.

Corporate Governance Report

The Remuneration Committee held five meetings in the Year. The following is the attendance record of the meetings held by the Remuneration Committee for the Year:

Name of Committee Members	No. of Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Rate
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	1/1	100%
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	5/5	100%
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling	5/5	100%
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	2/2	100%

During the Year, the Remuneration Committee has, amongst other things, made recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's remuneration policy and for the formulation and review of the specific remuneration package of all Directors and senior management of the Company assessed performance of executive Directors and approved the terms of executive Directors' service contracts.

The Remuneration Committee has been provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities. The terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company has set up with written terms of reference a Nomination Committee whose members are Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond, Ms. Wan Yuk Ling, Ms. Xiao Ruimei (appointed with effect from 2 February 2026) and Mr. Lu Zhicheng (passed away on 24 January 2026), all being independent non-executive Directors. Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond is the chairman of the Nomination Committee. The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee are consistent with the relevant provisions of the CG Code.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for dealing with matters of appointment, retirement, re-election of the Directors. The Company's nomination policy is in line with the prevailing market practices and is determined primarily on the basis of performance and experience of each Director.

The Nomination Committee assesses each Director's effectiveness, integrity, and independence, considering their contributions to Board discussions and decisions. This ongoing evaluation process ensures that the Board is composed of qualified individuals capable of fulfilling their responsibilities and driving the Company's success.

The Nomination Committee held five meetings in the Year. The following is the attendance record of the meetings held by the Nomination Committee for the Year:

Name of Committee Members	No. of Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Rate
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond (<i>Chairman</i>)	5/5	100%
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling	5/5	100%
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	1/1	100%
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	2/2	100%

Corporate Governance Report

During the Year, the Nomination Committee had, among others, undertaken the following tasks:

1. reviewed the structure, composition and diversity of the Board;
2. assisted the Board in maintaining a board skills matrix;
3. made recommendations to the Board on the appointment and succession planning for Directors;
4. identified individuals suitably qualified to become board members and made recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships;
5. considered the re-election of the retiring Director by the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM of the Company;
6. considered the independence of the independent non-executive Directors;
7. assessed directors' effectiveness, integrity and consider directors' contributions to Board discussions and decision; and
8. supported the Company's regular evaluation of the Board's performance.

The Nomination Committee has been provided with sufficient resources to discharge its responsibilities. The terms of reference of the Nomination Committee is available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LISTING RULES 3.10(1), 3.10A, 3.21 AND 3.25, AND SUBSEQUENT REMEDIATION

Following the passing of Mr. Lu Zhicheng on 24 January 2026, the number of independent non-executive Directors unexpectedly decreased from three to two. Consequently, the number of members of each of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee also decreased from three to two. As a result, the Company was not in compliance with the following requirements:

- (i) the Board consisting of at least three independent non-executive Directors under Rule 3.10(1) of the Listing Rules;
- (ii) the Audit Committee comprising a minimum of three members under Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules; and
- (iii) the Remuneration Committee being chaired by an independent non-executive Director under Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules.

Mr. Jin Qingjun was appointed as a non-executive Director on 26 January 2026. The Company remained not in compliance with the requirement under Rule 3.10A of the Listing Rules that independent non-executive Directors must represent at least one-third of the Board.

Thereafter, on 2 February 2026, Ms. Xiao Ruimei was appointed as an independent non-executive Director. Following the appointment of Ms. Xiao Ruimei, the Company has fully complied with the requirements as set out under Rules 3.10(1), 3.10A, 3.21 and 3.25 of the Listing Rules.

Corporate Governance Report

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted the “Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers” (the “Model Code”) set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the Directors. Having made specific enquiries with all Directors, the Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standards laid down in the Model Code throughout the Year.

DIRECTORS’ AND AUDITORS’ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Audit Committee and the Board have reviewed the Company’s financial statements for the Year under review. The Directors have acknowledged their responsibility for preparing the accounts and presenting a balanced, clear and comprehensive assessment of the Company’s performance, position and prospects. The Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited, Certified Public Accountants and the auditors of the Company for the Year have acknowledged their responsibilities in the “Independent Auditor’s Report” on pages 74 to 77 of this annual report.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board has reviewed the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Company at least annually in accordance with code provision D.2.1 of the CG Code. Furthermore, the internal policies and procedures in areas such as corporate operations, finance, and risk monitoring have been improved based on this standardised framework, with the following details disclosed:

(i) The Board acknowledges its overall responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Company; and (ii) the Board confirms that the risk management and internal control systems of the Company are appropriate and effective for the purposes set out in Principle D.2 of the CG Code, namely managing risks to achieve strategic objectives and providing reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Main features of the risk management and internal control systems

The Company’s risk management and internal control systems are designed to achieve business objectives, safeguard the Company’s assets against unauthorised use or disposition, ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations and manage key risks that may impact the Company’s performance. The systems include a defined management structure with straightforward and clear reporting lines and authority limits. Other features include segregation of duties, proper maintenance of records, regular and timely financial reporting and performance review, establishment of a risk register for ongoing assessment and management of risks identified and allocation of sufficient resources for employees training and for seeking professional advice.

Process of risk management

An ongoing risk assessment and management approach is adopted by the Company for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks that could affect the achievement of its objectives. Risks are identified by analysing the business activities across different functional areas and levels of the Company and identifying the threats that the Company faces, including the strategic risks, financial risks and technology risks etc. It is followed by assessment of the significance and likelihood of the risks qualitatively and quantitatively. A risk matrix is adopted to determine risk rating (H = high risk, M = medium risk, L = low risk) after evaluation of the risk by the likelihood and the impact of the risk event. The risk ratings reflect the level of attention and the effort of risk management required. Based on the risk ratings, management prioritises the risk management resources and employs different risk management strategies such as prevention, transfer and mitigation to manage the risks identified. The information disclosure procedures are established in accordance with regulatory requirements such as the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the Listing Rules, outlining processes and internal controls for handling and disseminating inside information.

Corporate Governance Report

Review of effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for the Company's risk management and internal control systems and confirms that these systems are appropriate and effective for the purposes set out in Principle D.2 of the CG Code. The Company conducted risk assessments (including environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") risks) during the Year. There were no significant changes during the Year in (i) the Company's assessment of risks (including ESG risks) and (ii) the risk management and internal control systems. The Company continuously enhances its risk management and internal control framework and capabilities, and integrates them into daily operations to support long-term business growth and sustainable development.

The Company does not have a separate internal audit department. The Board, with the support of the Audit Committee, conducted an annual review of the need for an internal audit function. Given the Company's relatively simple corporate structure and operations, the Board considers that allocating resources to establish a separate internal audit department is not necessary at this stage. Instead, the Board itself, supported by the Audit Committee and an independent advisor, takes responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Company and for reviewing their effectiveness. The Board conducts such a review annually.

During the Year, the Board, through the Audit Committee, with the support of a professional firm as an the independent advisor, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems, covering the material financial, operational and compliance controls; the adequacy of resources and staff training; and ESG-related risks. The independent advisor developed an internal control review plan by prioritising review areas based on the risk assessment results, conducted interviews with the management and employees of the Company and evaluated and tested the Company's key internal control procedures.

The Board and the Audit Committee have reviewed the internal control report issued by the independent advisor. The review results indicate that, during the Year, the risk management and internal control systems of the Company are effective and adequate, with no issues requiring significant attention in financial, operational or compliance controls and no material control failures or weaknesses (including previously reported but unresolved issues) were identified during the Year. Accordingly, no remedial actions are currently required or planned.

The Board's conclusion on the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems is supported by multiple sources, including: (i) confirmation from management through periodic assessments and assurances to the Board regarding the operation of internal controls; (ii) confirmation from the Audit Committee regarding the effectiveness of its supervisory functions; and (iii) confirmation from the independent advisor on the effectiveness of its functions, further corroborating the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's environmental, social and governance strategy and reporting. The Board is responsible for the Company's ESG risk management and internal control systems to ensure that the ESG strategies and reporting requirements are met. Detailed information on the environmental, social and governance practices adopted by the Company is set out in sections headed "Environmental, Social and Governance Report" ("ESG Report") of this annual report.

Corporate Governance Report

PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS FOR THE HANDLING AND DISSEMINATION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

With regard to the procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information, the Company is in compliance with the Listing Rules and Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “SFO”). The Company’s disclosure policy sets out internal guidance on disclosure of inside information to the public in a fair, timely and appropriate manner and the Board is responsible for approving the dissemination of the information of the Company. To ensure strict confidentiality of inside information, confidential information is only released to relevant persons on a need-to-know basis, confidentiality clauses are incorporated into the Company’s agreements and non-disclosure agreements may be signed in certain circumstances. Other measures such as sending timely blackout period notification to the Directors and relevant employees of the Company to remind them of the required standards regarding securities dealing restrictions are also adopted by the Company.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive should not be performed by the same individual. To ensure a balance of power and authority, the roles of chairman and the chief executive are separate and are not performed by the same individual to reinforce their independence and accountability. The Chairman and the chief executive of the Company (the “Chief Executive”) are two separate positions with clear distinction in responsibilities. The Chairman provides leadership for the Board and overall strategic formulation for the Company. The Chairman ensures that all Directors are properly briefed on issues arising at board meetings and is responsible for ensuring that Directors receive, in a timely manner, adequate information, which must be accurate, clear, complete and reliable. The Chairman takes primary responsibility for ensuring that good corporate practices and procedures are established, and promotes a culture of openness and debate by facilitating the effective contribution of non-executive Directors in particular and ensuring constructive relations between executive and non-executive Directors. The Chief Executive has overall chief executive responsibility for the Company’s business development and day-to-day management generally.

During the Year, Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson resigned as a non-executive Director and the chairman of the Board with effect from 11 July 2025. Mr. Jin Qingjun was appointed as a non-executive Director and the chairman of the Board with effect from 26 January 2026.

Since Ms. Wang Biao resigned as the Chief Executive with effect from 4 March 2024, the post of Chief Executive has been vacant. The Company is in the process of identifying a suitable candidate for the Chief Executive position and will make further announcement(s) in compliance with the Listing Rules as and when appropriate. The executive Director and the senior management have been delegated with the authority and responsibility by the Board for the day-to-day operations of the Company while reserving certain key matters for the approval by the Board. After evaluation of the current situation of the Company and considering the Board composition, the Board is of the opinion that it is appropriate and in the best interests of the Company at the present stage for such arrangement as it helps to maintain the continuity of the policies and the stability of the operations of the Company.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the Year, there was no significant change in the Company’s constitutional documents.

Corporate Governance Report

TRAINING FOR DIRECTORS

In accordance with Rules 3.09F, 3.09G and 3.09H of the Listing Rules and code provision C.1 of the CG Code, each Directors is required to participate in continuous professional development (“CPD”) during each financial year. The Company continuously updates the Directors on the latest developments regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices. The Company provides internal trainings and in-house briefings to the Directors to ensure awareness of the best corporate governance practices. The Company also periodically circulates reading materials relating to the general business, investment, or director’s duties and responsibility to all the Directors. Up to the date of this report, all Directors complied with code provision C.1 of the CG Code and have participated in relevant trainings and were provided with the above information for further development and update on their knowledge and skills, which in turn ensures that they could make adequate and suitable contributions to the Board.

The following table sets out the CPD completed by each Director during the Year:

Name of Directors	1. Board and Director Responsibilities	2. Compliance with Listing Rules and Hong Kong Laws	3. Corporate Governance and ESG	4. Risk Management and Internal Controls	5. Industry and Business Updates	Total Hours
<i>Executive Director</i>						
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>						
Mr. Jin Qingjun (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>appointed with effect from 26 January 2026</i>)	5 ^{^^}	2 [#]	3 ^{^^}	3 ^{^^}	2 [^]	15
Mr. Chen Huaiyuan	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
Mr. Lam King	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
Mr. Wang Guozhen	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
Ms. An Ran (<i>appointed with effect from 3 March 2026</i>)	8*	4 [#]	4*	4*	4 [^]	24
Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (<i>Chairman</i>) (<i>resigned with effect from 11 July 2025</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Independent Non-Executive Directors</i>						
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	12 ^{^#}	22
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
Ms. Xiao Ruimei (<i>appointed with effect from 2 February 2026</i>)	4*	2 [#]	2*	2*	2 [^]	12
Mr. Lu Zhicheng (<i>passed away on 24 January 2026</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Internal Training

[#] External Training

[^] Self-study

Corporate Governance Report

COMPANY SECRETARY

Our Company Secretary, Mr. Leung Chung Man, who is an employee of the Company, had fulfilled the hours of training required under Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules to perform the duties required. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the approval of the Board.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The term of appointment of each non-executive Director is for a period for three years. Their appointments are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the AGM in accordance with the bye-laws of the Company (the "Bye-laws").

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the remunerations paid or payable to Crowe (HK) CPA Limited in respect of its audit services and other services including agreed-upon procedures on interim results are HK\$290,000 and HK\$50,000 respectively. Our Directors acknowledged their responsibility for preparing the accounts and a statement by the auditors about their reporting responsibilities.

AUDITORS

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 were audited by Crowe (HK) CPA Limited, who were appointed as the Company's auditor on 18 October 2018 to fill the casual vacancy arising from the retirement of East Asia Sentinel Limited on 15 August 2018.

DIVERSITY POLICY

The Company has a board diversity policy whereby it recognises and embraces the benefits of a diversity of Board members. The board diversity policy aimed to set out the approach to achieve diversity on the Board. In designing the Board's composition, board diversity has been considered from numbers of measurable aspects including gender, age, length of services, knowledge and professional industry background. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. As at the date of this report, each of the Board and the Nomination Committee consists of at least one director of a different gender. The Board considers that the gender diversity in respect of the composition of the Board and the Nomination Committee, taking into account the business model and specific needs of the Company, is satisfactory and in compliance with the CG Code.

The Company's diversity philosophy including the gender diversity was generally followed in the workforce throughout the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026. In respect of the gender diversity of the Board, as at the date of this report, six Directors are male and three Directors are female. The Company recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance, and sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development. The Nomination Committee has developed measurable objectives to implement the board diversity policy and would monitor and review the progress in achieving these objectives periodically. Under the board diversity policy, the Company sets the target that the ratio of female Directors shall be maintained at 10% or more in the following years. The Company has achieved and will continue achieving this goal through active nomination of suitable candidates without gender limitation to the newly appointed Directors in the next few years.

Corporate Governance Report

The following tables further illustrate the diversity of the Board members as of the date of this report:

Name of Directors	Age Group		
	21–40	41–60	61–80
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee			✓
Mr. Jin Qingjun (<i>Chairman</i>)			✓
Mr. Chen Huaiyuan		✓	
Mr. Lam King			✓
Mr. Wang Guozhen			✓
Ms. An Ran	✓		
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond		✓	
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling		✓	
Ms. Xiao Ruimei			✓
Name of Directors	Corporate governance and law industry	Securities and finance industry	Business development; Business consultation and advisory; Business management
Mr. Chan Cheong Yee		✓	
Mr. Jin Qingjun (<i>Chairman</i>)	✓		
Mr. Chen Huaiyuan			✓
Mr. Lam King			✓
Mr. Wang Guozhen			✓
Ms. An Ran			✓
Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond			✓
Ms. Wan Yuk Ling		✓	
Ms. Xiao Ruimei			✓

Moreover, during the Year, the current gender ratio of the senior management is 6 males per 3 females (2025: 7 males per 1 female) and gender ratio of the Company workforce (excluding senior management) is 2 males per 3 females (2025: 2 males per 2 females). Hence, the Company has already achieved gender diversity and will continue focusing on the area because workforce gender diversity is associated with resources that can provide a sustained competitive advantage to the Company, which include market insight, creativity and innovation, and improved problem-solving. Moreover, a gender diverse team produces high quality decisions. The Company will keep focusing on the workforce gender diversity to maintain its current strength as well as to further improve its competitiveness in the future.

Corporate Governance Report

SHAREHOLDER'S RIGHTS

Convening of Special General Meeting (the "SGM") on requisition

The following procedures are subject to the Bye-laws, the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (the "CA") and applicable legislation and regulation.

1. Members of the Company (the "Members") holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition sent to the Company's registered office in Bermuda at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda, for the attention of the Company Secretary, to require a SGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition.
2. The written requisition must state the purposes of the general meeting, signed by the Member(s) concerned and may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more of those Members.
3. If the requisition is in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board to convene a SGM by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the statutory requirements and the Bye-laws to all the registered Members. If the requisition is invalid, the Members concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, a SGM will not be convened as requested.
4. The notice period to be given to all the registered Members for consideration of the proposal raised by the Member(s) concerned at a SGM varies according to the nature of the proposal, as follows: at least twenty-one (21) clear days' notice in writing if the proposal constitutes a special resolution of the Company, which cannot be amended (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error); and at least fourteen (14) clear days' in writing if the proposal constitutes an ordinary resolution of the Company.

Enquiries to the Board

Shareholders have been provided with contact details of the Company on the Company's website, such as telephone number, fax number and postal address, in order to enable them to make any enquiries that they may have with respect to the Company. They can also send their enquiries to the Board using these means. In addition, Shareholders can contact Union Registrars Limited, the Hong Kong branch share registrar of the Company, if they have any enquiries about their shareholdings and entitlements to dividend.

Putting forward proposals at general meetings

1. The Company is required to hold an AGM every year, and may hold a general meeting known as a SGM whenever necessary.
2. Shareholders holding (i) not less than one-twentieth of the total voting rights of all Shareholders having the right to vote at the general meeting of the Company; or (ii) not less than 100 Shareholders, can submit a written request stating the resolution intended to be moved at an AGM; or a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at a particular general meeting.
3. The written request/statements must be signed by the Shareholders concerned and deposited at the Company's registered office in Bermuda at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda, for the attention the Company Secretary, not less than six weeks before the AGM in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution and not less than one week before the general meeting in the case of any other requisition.

Corporate Governance Report

4. If the written request is in order, the Company Secretary will ask the Board (i) to include the resolution in the agenda for the AGM; or (ii) to circulate the statement for the general meeting, provided that the Shareholders concerned have deposited a sum of money reasonably determined by the Board to be sufficient to meet the Company's expenses in serving the notice of the resolution and/or circulating the statement submitted by the Shareholders concerned in accordance with the statutory requirements to all the registered Shareholders. If the written request is invalid or the Shareholders concerned have failed to deposit sufficient money to meet the Company's expenses for the said purposes, the Shareholders concerned will be advised of this outcome and accordingly, the proposed resolution will not be included in the agenda for the AGM; or the statement will not be circulated for the general meeting.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMUNICATION POLICY

Purpose

The Company recognises the importance of providing current and relevant information to its Shareholders. This Shareholders' communication policy (the "Policy") aims to set out the provisions with the objective to ensure that the Shareholders and potential investors are provided with equal and timely access to balanced and understandable information about the Company, in order to enable Shareholders to exercise their rights in an informed manner, and to allow Shareholders and potential investors to engage actively with the Company.

General Policy

The Board shall maintain an on-going dialogue with Shareholders and will regularly review the Policy on an annual basis to ensure its effectiveness.

Information is communicated to the Shareholders through periodic disclosure in the Company's financial reports (interim and annual reports), annual general meetings and other general meetings that may be convened, as well as by making available all the disclosures submitted to the Stock Exchange and other corporate publications and corporate communications on the Stock Exchange website (www.hkex.com.hk) and the Company's website (<https://www.irasia.com/listco/hk/goldstone>).

Effective and timely dissemination of information to Shareholders shall be ensured at all times. Any questions, requests and comments can be addressed to the Company by mail to Room 1801A, 18/F, Bank of America Tower, 12 Harcourt Road, Admiralty, Hong Kong or through the Company's Hong Kong branch share registrar.

Corporate Governance Report

The Company believes that communication with Shareholders by electronic means, particularly through its website, is an efficient way to distribute information in a timely and convenient manner. Shareholders are encouraged to access the corporate communications posted on the Company's website to help reduce the quantity of printed copies and hence reduce the impact on the environment.

The Company's website will be updated with material posted to the HKEx website immediately thereafter. Such material includes but not limited to financial statements, results announcements, circulars and notices of general meetings and associated explanatory documents.

Shareholders may at any time make a request for the Company's information to the extent such information is publicly available.

Shareholders shall be provided with designated contacts, email addresses and enquiry lines of the Company in order to enable them to make any query in respect of the Company.

The Company has reviewed the Policy conducted for the year ended 31 March 2026 and considered that the Policy has been well implemented and effective in providing channels for Shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the Company and for the Company to solicit and understand the views of the Shareholders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy (the "Dividend Policy"), pursuant to which the Company may declare and distribute dividends to the Shareholders to allow Shareholders to share the Company's profits and for the Company to retain adequate reserves for future growth.

The recommendation for the payment of any dividend is subject to the absolute discretion of the Board, and any declaration of final dividend will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders. In proposing any dividend payout, the Board shall also take into account, inter alia, the Company's financial results, the general financial condition of the Company, the Company's current and future operations, the level of the Company's debts to equity ratio, return on equity and the relevant financial covenants, liquidity position and capital requirement of the Company and any other factors that the Board deems appropriate. The Company's ability to pay dividends is also subject to the requirements of the Listing Rules and all relevant applicable laws, rules and regulations in Bermuda and Hong Kong and the memorandum of association and Bye-laws of the Company.

The Board will continually review the Dividend Policy and reserve the right in its sole and absolute discretion to update, amend and/or modify the Dividend Policy at any time, and the Dividend Policy shall in no way constitute a legally binding commitment by the Company that dividends will be paid in any particular amount and/or in no way obligate the Company to declare a dividend at any time or from time to time. The Board makes all dividend decisions in accordance with those principles in the Company's dividend policy.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Chan Cheong Yee (“Mr. Chan”)

Mr. Chan, aged 62, was appointed as an executive Director on 1 February 2025. He also serves as the chairman of the Investment Committee. Mr. Chan holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Business Administration of The University of South Florida in the United States of America. He is currently a licensed person to carry out Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

Mr. Chan is experienced in dealing in securities, fund management, corporate management, corporate finance and managing listed investment companies under Chapter 21 of the Listing Rules. Mr. Chan is currently an executive director of China Innovation Investment Limited (stock code: 1217), China Investment and Finance Group Limited (stock code: 1226), Capital Realm Financial Holdings Group Limited (stock code: 204) and Capital VC Limited (stock code: 2324), the shares of which are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange. He is also currently the director for investment management services and representative of Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited. He was the managing director of Evergrande Securities (Hong Kong) Limited from December 2020 to October 2024. He was an executive director of CAI Corp, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 80) from June 2013 to February 2026.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Jin Qingjun (“Mr. Jin”)

Mr. Jin, aged 68, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 26 January 2026. He also serves as the chairman of the Board. He graduated from the Foreign Language Department of Anhui University with a bachelor's degree in English and American literature in 1982. He graduated from the Graduate School of China University of Political Science and Law with a master's degree in international law in 1987. In 2009, he received a completion certificate for a research programme from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

He is currently a partner of Beijing Redsunny Law Firm. His major areas of practice include securities, finance, investment, financing, real estate, corporate, maritime commerce, insolvency, litigation as well as foreign-related legal affairs. He has a solid legal theory foundation and extensive legal practise experience. In 2012, he was named one of the Top 10 PRC lawyers of the Year and PRC Securities Lawyer of the Year. In the past 30 years, he has been adhering to the front line of project hosting work, enjoying a high reputation in the industry and among peers. Mr. Jin is one of the first lawyers who were granted Security Qualification Certificate in the PRC, focusing on securities-related legal affairs for more than 30 years. He was the general legal counsel of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and a member of the Listing Regulatory Council. He is currently a legal counsel of various financial institutions, securities companies and listed companies at home and abroad.

Mr. Jin is currently an independent non-executive director of Times China Holdings Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 1233) since October 2015, Central Development Holdings Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 475) since October 2017, Goldstream Investment Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 1328) since December 2019 and Prinx Chengshan Holdings Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 1809) since September 2023, a director of Shenzhen Kingkey Smart Agriculture Times Co., Ltd. (a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, stock code: 000048) since September 2018, an independent director of Zhongtai Securities Company Limited (a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, stock code: 600918) since April 2024 and an independent director of Invesco Great Wall Fund Management Co., Ltd. since June 2003.

From February 2018 to February 2024, Mr. Jin was an independent director of Shenzhen Cheng Chung Design Co., Ltd. (a company listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, stock code: 002811). From January 2013 to June 2021, Mr. Jin served as an independent non-executive director of Guotai Haitong Securities Co., Ltd. (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 2611 and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, stock code: 601211). From March 2017 to January 2025, Mr. Jin served as an independent non-executive director of Bank of Tianjin Co., Ltd. (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 1578). From March 2016 to August 2024, Mr. Jin served as an independent non-executive director of Sino-Ocean Group Holding Limited (a company listed on the Stock Exchange, stock code: 3377).

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Mr. Jin was also a part-time professor of the Chinese Academy of Governance, a part-time professor of the Lawyers School of Renmin University of China, an arbitrator of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, a mediator of the Shenzhen Securities and Futures Dispute Resolution Centre, an arbitrator of the Arbitration Foundation of Southern Africa, a member of the Inter-Pacific Bar Association, a PRC legal counsel of the US Court of Appeals for the Washington D.C. Circuit and a member of the National Equities Exchange and Quotations Review Committee.

Mr. Chen Huaiyuan

Mr. Chen Huaiyuan, aged 45, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 1 April 2022. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master of Arts degree from Duke University. He is also candidacy for a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) program at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chen Huaiyuan served as an assistant researcher of the Center of Asian and Globalisation in National University of Singapore from 2012 to 2017, responsible for important international collaborative research projects, promoting research collaboration between the school and other national think tank institutions (including China, Japan and Russia). From 2018 to 2020, Mr. Chen Huaiyuan served as an independent consultant of Shandai Ltd, providing strategic advice to small and medium sized companies and scientific research institutions. Mr. Chen Huaiyuan served as a consultant and director of CITIC Merchant Enterprise Management Limited from 2020 to 2021, and started to serve as its chairman of the board of directors in 2022.

Mr. Lam King (“Mr. Lam”)

Mr. Lam, aged 69, was re-designated from an independent non-executive Director to a non-executive Director (the “Re-designation”) on 1 August 2022 and ceased to be a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee with effect from 1 August 2022. He has been a Director since 1 April 2022. He was an independent non-executive Director before the Re-designation. Mr. Lam graduated from Xiamen University in 1980. He came to Hong Kong in 1986 and had since served as department manager, deputy general manager and general manager of Fujian Enterprises (Holdings) Co. Ltd., director of Fujian Enterprises (Holdings) Co. Ltd. and general manager of the Association Department. Mr. Lam had been engaging in business management and liaison between Hong Kong and the Mainland for more than 30 years. He has also served as a member of the Election Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) Legislative Council and Chief Executive, and a member of the Hong Kong National People’s Congress Election Committee. In 2015, he was awarded the Medal of Honor by the Government of the HKSAR. Mr. Lam was an independent non-executive director of CAI Corp, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 80) from 13 January 2022 to 17 July 2022.

Mr. Wang Guozhen (“Mr. Wang”)

Mr. Wang, aged 67, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 16 October 2024. Mr. Wang holds an executive master’s degree in business administration with Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business. He joined the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China (“MOF”) in 1982 and served as heads of various departments. He held various positions such as the general manager of Debao Hotel (德寶飯店) of the MOF, the deputy general manager of Debao Industrial Corporation (德寶實業總公司) and the deputy officer of the bureaucratic service center at the MOF (財政部機關服務中心). He was also officer of General Office and Bureaucratic Service Center of National Council for Social Security Fund, the standing member of council of Beijing Charity Association (北京市慈善總會) and member of the 11th and 12th Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference.

From September 2018 to November 2019, Mr. Wang was the executive director and vice chairman of Hsin Chong Group Holdings Limited (“Hsin Chong”), a company incorporated in Bermuda and previously listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (delisted, previous stock code: 404). Hsin Chong was principally engaged in engineering and property businesses. Hsin Chong was wound up by an order of the Supreme Court of Bermuda dated 20 January 2020, following a winding-up petition being filed by a creditor and shareholder of Hsin Chong in January 2019. Mr. Wang confirmed that (i) the winding up had not resulted in any liability or obligation imposed against him; (ii) there was no wrongful act on his part leading to the winding up process of Hsin Chong; and (iii) he was not aware of any actual or potential claim that had been or would be made against him as a result of the winding up.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

From November 2019 to April 2020, Mr. Wang was an independent non-executive director of China Energy Storage Technology Development Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1143) and was an executive director from April 2020 to April 2023. From December 2023 to November 2024, Mr. Wang held the position as an independent non-executive director of Shinsun Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd., a company previously listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (delisted, previous stock code: 2599).

Since November 2022, Mr. Wang has also held the position as an independent non-executive director of CA Cultural Technology Group Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1566).

Ms. An Ran (“Ms. An”)

Ms. An, aged 40, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 3 March 2026. She graduated from the School of Automation of Beijing Union University (北京聯合大學自動化學院) with a bachelor's degree in 2007. From 2013 to 2025, she served as a Deputy General Manager of China United Merchants (Beijing) Company Limited (新華國通(北京)有限公司). She is currently a director of China United Merchants (Hong Kong) Limited (新華國通(香港)有限公司). Ms. An has over 10 years of experience in corporate management and operations. Over the course of more than a decade in executive leadership roles, Ms. An has developed significant expertise in corporate governance, strategic planning, and business management.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond (“Mr. Hung”)

Mr. Hung, aged 45, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 1 August 2022. He also serves as the chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee. He has about 21 years of experience in corporate finance, listings, restructurings, mergers and acquisitions and investment. He graduated from York University in Toronto, Canada with a bachelor degree in information technology in 2005. Mr. Hung also obtained a master degree in global finance from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the New York University Stern School of Business in 2011.

Mr. Hung worked at various private and listed companies. He started off as an analyst at Joy Silver Limited in November 2005 and advised on a range of matters such as mergers and acquisitions. He served as the vice president of finance in Alpine Summit Energy Partners, Inc. (stock code: ALPSU), whose shares have been listed on the TSX Venture Exchange since 2014, for the period from April 2013 to February 2016, during which he worked on matters such as restructurings. Mr. Hung joined China Success Finance Group Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 3623) as an executive director from September 2017 to September 2018. Mr. Hung has been an executive director of First Seafront International Capital Limited since August 2019, where he is responsible for a number of duties, including facilitating overseas mergers for PRC enterprises. Mr. Hung was an independent non-executive director of Wai Chun Group Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 1013), from 16 June 2022 to 22 August 2022. Mr. Hung was an independent non-executive director of Wai Chun Bio-Technology Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 660), from 9 January 2023 to 9 August 2023.

Biographical Details of Directors and Senior Management

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling (“Ms. Wan”)

Ms. Wan, aged 53, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 31 December 2022. She also serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. She is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Ms. Wan has approximately 18 years of experience in investment banking, asset management and equity capital markets. From June 2020 to November 2022, Ms. Wan held the positions as the chief operating officer and a responsible officer at Theia Securities Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a corporation licensed to carry out Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO; and was primarily responsible for overseeing the operations, settlement and finance department, credit risk management of margin financing business and managing securities portfolio workflow. From September 2023 to June 2024, Ms. Wan held the position as a responsible officer at Easy One Asset Management Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a corporation licensed to carry out Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO. Since October 2025, Ms. Wan has held the position as a responsible officer at RuiYuan Capital Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability and a corporation licensed to carry out Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

From October 2002 to May 2020, Ms. Wan worked at various corporations which are licensed to carry out Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities) and/or Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the SFO.

Ms. Xiao Ruimei (“Ms. Xiao”)

Ms. Xiao, aged 62, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 2 February 2026. She also serves as the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Nomination Committee. She graduated from Renmin University of China with a Bachelor of Laws in 1985. Ms. Xiao received a Master of Business Administration from Guanghua School of Management in Peking University in 2003.

From 1999 to 2000, Ms. Xiao was a Senior Media Visiting Scholar at Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. From 2017 to 2018, Ms. Xiao was a visiting scholar at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, United States of America.

From 1985 to 2001, Ms. Xiao served as director and editorial board member of the Economic Department of China News Service. From 2001 to 2011, Ms. Xiao was the founder, deputy editor, and vice president of 經濟觀察報 (Economic Observers), and vice chairman of 經濟觀察報業有限公司 (Economic Observers Newspaper Company Limited). Since 2011, Ms. Xiao is the vice president of 中國評論通訊社 (China Review News Agency). Ms. Xiao received the “中國新聞獎” 評論獎 (“China News Award” Critic Award) in 1997. From July 2022 to September 2025, Ms. Xiao was a non-executive director of CAI Corp, a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (stock code: 80).

Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the Year, which were approved by the Board on 26 June 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment company incorporated on 15 April 2003 with limited liability as an exempted company in Bermuda. The Company is principally engaged in investing in listed and unlisted enterprises established in Hong Kong and the PRC with potential for earnings growth and capital appreciation.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 is provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of this annual report.

The Company is committed to complying with and had complied with during the Year all environmental and social policies and other relevant laws and regulations relating to its business operating environment. The Company encourages its employees to understand, comply with and keep themselves abreast of the laws, rules and regulations applicable to their positions and the business operations of the Company. Trainings were offered to the employees from time to time to equip them with professional knowledge and to enable them to handle possible challenges ahead. The Board realises the importance of fostering loyalty and mutual trust with its employees and other stakeholders as a good relationship is instrumental to the sustainable development of the business of the Company. The Board considers that the Company has overall maintained a good relationship with its employees and other stakeholders that have significant impacts on the Company and on which its success depends. The Environmental, Social and Governance Report set out on pages 38 to 73 of this annual report provides a review on the steps taken and efforts and performance made to achieve the above purposes. The Corporate Governance Report set out on pages 8 to 25 of this annual report also provides a review on the Company's corporate governance performance during the Year.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Company recognises the importance of maintaining good relationships with its employees, suppliers, business partners and banking institutions in order to achieve its long-term goals. Accordingly, our senior management has maintained open communication channels, exchanging ideas and sharing business updates with these stakeholders as appropriate. During the Year, there were no significant disputes between the Company and its employees, suppliers, business partners or banks.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Company's principal activities are investments in listed or unlisted enterprises established in Hong Kong and the PRC. The Company must invest in accordance with the restrictions stated in its Bye-laws. The Company is also listed in Hong Kong and has to comply with the Listing Rules. During the Year and up to the date of this report and to the best of the Directors' knowledge and belief, the Company has complied with the relevant laws and regulations in Hong Kong and other jurisdictions with regard to its investments.

Report of the Directors

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The loss and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 and the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 are set out in the financial statements on pages 78 to 111.

DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the Year (2025: Nil).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The forthcoming AGM will be held on 13 August 2026.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and assets and liabilities of the Company for the last five financial years is set out on page 112. This summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves of the Company during the Year are set out in the statement of changes in equity on page 80.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

The Company has no distributable reserve as at 31 March 2026, pursuant to the Companies Act of Bermuda.

TAX RELIEF AND EXEMPTION

The Company is not aware of any tax relief and exemption available to Shareholders by reason of their holdings of the Company's securities.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the share capital of the Company during the Year are set out in Note 14 to the financial statements.

DONATIONS

The Company did not make any donations for charitable or other purposes during the Year (2025: Nil).

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF OWN SHARES

Save as disclosed herein, the Company did not purchase, sell or redeem any of its shares (including treasury shares as defined under the Listing Rules) during the Year. As at 31 March 2026, no treasury shares were held by the Company.

COMPETING INTERESTS

As at 31 March 2026, in so far as the Directors were aware, none of the Directors or their respective associates had any interest in a business apart from the Company's business that competed or was likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the businesses of the Company.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company did not maintain any share option scheme during the Year.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENT

Save as disclosed herein, no equity-linked agreement was entered into during the Year or subsisted at the end of the Year.

Report of the Directors

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the Year and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Director

Mr. Chan Cheong Yee

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Jin Qingjun (*Chairman*) (*appointed with effect from 26 January 2026*)

Mr. Chen Huaiyuan

Mr. Lam King

Mr. Wang Guozhen

Ms. An Ran (*appointed with effect from 3 March 2026*)

Mr. Choi Chit Sze Jackson (*Chairman*) (*resigned with effect from 11 July 2025*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond

Ms. Wan Yuk Ling

Ms. Xiao Ruimei (*appointed with effect from 2 February 2026*)

Mr. Lu Zhicheng (*passed away on 24 January 2026*)

The terms of office for all Directors are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election at the AGM in accordance with the Bye-laws. In accordance with Bye-law 113(A) of the Bye-laws, Mr. Lam King and Ms. Wan Yuk Ling will retire at the forthcoming AGM and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM. In accordance with Bye-law 117 of the Bye-laws, Mr. Jin Qingjun, Ms. Xiao Ruimei and Ms. An Ran shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting of the Company after the appointment and shall then be eligible to offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

The Company has received the confirmations of independence from each of the independent non-executive Directors pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and in the opinion of the Directors having regard to the assessment of their independence by the Nomination Committee, they remain to be considered as independent up to the date of this report.

CHANGES IN INFORMATION OF THE DIRECTORS

There is no change to any information required to be disclosed in relation to any Directors pursuant to paragraphs (a) to (e) and (g) under Rule 13.51(2) of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors has entered into any service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation.

Report of the Directors

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTION, ARRANGEMENT OR CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Investment management agreement

On 30 July 2025, the Company entered into the investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") with Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited ("SSHK"), of which Mr. Chan Cheong Yee, the executive Director, is also a representative of SSHK. Details of the Investment Management Agreement are set out in the "Connected Transactions" section below and in Note 19(c) to the financial statements. SSHK has agreed to act as the investment manager of the Company and to provide non-discretionary investment management services to the Company for a period of three years commencing from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028.

Lease agreement

In March 2025, Company entered into a lease agreement with China State Ventures Group Limited ("China State"). Mr. Huang Bin was a former non-executive Director in the past 12 months and is also a director of China State. Details of the lease agreement are set out in the "Connected Transactions" section below and in Note 19(c) to the financial statements.

Save as disclosed above, no transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party, and in which any Director or entity connected with the Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the Year was the Company a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Bye-laws provide that the Directors are entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which they may sustain or incur in their respective offices. During the Year, appropriate directors' and officers' liabilities insurance coverage had been arranged in respect of legal action that might be taken against the Directors and officers of the Company.

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES AND DEBENTURES

As at 31 March 2026, none of the Directors are aware that the Directors, Chief Executive and their associates had any interests or short positions in shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of the SFO) that was required to be recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO or which would have to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO and the Model Code as contained in the Listing Rules.

Report of the Directors

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

As at 31 March 2026, as far as the Directors are aware, the Company had been notified of the following substantial Shareholders' interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares in the Company (representing 5% or more of the Company's issued share capital) which were recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO:

Name of substantial Shareholder	Capacity	Long/short position	Number of shares	Approximate percentage of existing shareholding (Note 3)
Evergreen Goldstone International Group Limited	Beneficial owner	Long position	68,129,080	28.71%
Treasure Isle Global Limited	Beneficial owner	Long position	25,954,878 (Note 1)	10.94%
Li Bohan ("Mr. Li")	Interest of a controlled corporation	Long position	25,954,878 (Note 1)	10.94%
Zhang Jianming ("Mr. Zhang")	Interest of a controlled corporation	Long position	25,954,878 (Note 1)	10.94%
Gold Pond International Limited ("GPIL")	Beneficial owner	Long position	23,600,000 (Note 2)	9.95%
Sunwah Tongfang Limited	Interest of a controlled corporation	Long position	23,600,000 (Note 2)	9.95%
Luo Yan ("Ms. Luo")	Interest of a controlled corporation	Long position	23,600,000 (Note 2)	9.95%
DT Capital Limited	Beneficial owner	Long position	21,500,000	9.06%
Xu Lin	Beneficial owner	Long position	20,000,000	8.43%

Notes:

- Treasure Isle Global Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is beneficially owned as to 50% by Mr. Li and 50% by Mr. Zhang. Each of Mr. Li and Mr. Zhang is deemed to be interested in the 25,954,878 Shares held by Treasure Isle Global Limited under Part XV of the SFO.
- GPIL is beneficially owned as to 100% by Sunwah Tongfang Limited. Sunwah Tongfang Limited is beneficially owned as to 100% by Ms. Luo.
- The percentage of shareholding is calculated on the basis of 237,271,250 shares in the Company in issue as at 31 March 2026.

Report of the Directors

Save as disclosed above, as far as the Directors are aware, the Company had not been notified by any other persons, and none of the other Directors or Chief Executive (if any) of the Company, had an interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company pursuant to provisions of the Divisions 2 and 3 of the Part XV of the SFO, or which was recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO as at 31 March 2026.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

On 30 July 2025, the Company entered into the Investment Management Agreement with SSHK, of which Mr. Chan Cheong Yee, an executive Director, is also a representative of SSHK. SSHK has agreed to act as the investment manager of the Company and to provide non-discretionary investment management services to the Company for a period of three years commencing from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028. Details of the Investment Management Agreement are set out in the “Connected Transactions” section below and in Note 19(c) to the financial statements. Save as disclosed above, no contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial parts of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the Year.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Investment Management Agreement

On 30 July 2025, the Company entered into the Investment Management Agreement with SSHK, pursuant to which SSHK has agreed to act as the Investment Manager and to provide non-discretionary investment management services to the Company for a period of three years commencing from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2028.

The Investment Manager is regarded as a connected person of the Company under Rule 14A.08 of the Listing Rules. Accordingly, the transaction under the Investment Management Agreement constituted a continuing connected transaction of the Company. During the Year, the maximum annual aggregate amount of the investment management fee and related expenses to be paid by the Company to SSHK pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement shall not exceed HK\$480,000 per annum, which is less than HK\$3,000,000 and 5% in respect of each of the percentage ratios prescribed under Rule 14.07 of the Listing Rules. The transaction contemplated under the Investment Management Agreement was therefore fully exempt from shareholders’ approval, annual review and all disclosure requirements pursuant to Rule 14A.76(1)(c) of the Listing Rules. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 30 July 2025.

Custodian Agreement

The Company appointed DBS Bank Ltd, (“DBS”) as its custodian under a custodian agreement (the “Custodian Agreement”) that took effect from 1 December 2010 in respect of, among others, the safe custody of cash and documents of title, physical settlement of the securities in the investment portfolio of the Company and the collection of dividends and other entitlements in respect of such securities. The Custodian Agreement would continue in full force until terminated by either the Company or DBS by giving to the other not less than three months’ advance notice in writing.

Pursuant to the Custodian Agreement, a custody fee at the rate of 0.125% per annum of the average month-end balance, with minimum US\$500 per month, of the aggregate value of the investments deposited by the Company with DBS (subject to revision as notified by the DBS to the Company from time to time with the approval of the Company in accordance with the terms set out in the Custodian Agreement) is payable by the Company to DBS for the provision of securities custodian services.

DBS is regarded as a connected person of the Company under Rule 14A.08 of the Listing Rules. Accordingly, the transactions under the Custodian Agreement constituted continuing connected transactions of the Company.

Report of the Directors

During the Year, the aggregate amount of custody fee paid to DBS amounted to approximately HK\$47,000. Since each of the applicable percentage ratios under the Listing Rules on an annual basis is less than 5% and the total consideration is less than HK\$3,000,000, the transaction contemplated under the Custodian Agreement was not subject to the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

Lease Agreement

On 1 March 2025, the Company entered into a lease agreement with China State whereby the Company has obtained the right to use properties as its offices for a term of one year commencing from 1 March 2025 at a monthly rent of HK\$65,000 (the "Lease Agreement").

Mr. Huang was a former non-executive Director in the past 12 months and is also a director of China State. Mr. Huang is regarded as a connected person of the Company under 14A.07. Accordingly, the transactions under the Lease Agreement constituted continuing connected transactions of the Company.

During the Year, the aggregate amount of rental expense paid to China State amounted to HK\$422,500. Since each of the applicable percentage ratios under the Listing Rules on an annual basis is less than 5% and the total consideration is less than HK\$3,000,000, the transaction contemplated under the Lease Agreement was not subject to the reporting, announcement and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

The independent non-executive Directors had reviewed the above continuing connected transactions respectively contemplated under the Investment Management Agreement, the Custodian Agreement and the Lease Agreement (each a "Transaction" and collectively, the "Transactions") for the Year and confirmed that each of the Transactions have been entered into:

- (i) in the ordinary and usual course of the Company's business;
- (ii) on normal commercial terms;
- (iii) (as regards the Investment Management Agreement) in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole;
- (iv) (as regards the Custodian Agreement) in accordance with the Custodian Agreement on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole; and
- (v) (as regards the Lease Agreement) in accordance with the Lease Agreement on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole.

The Company's auditor was engaged to report on the Company's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 (Revised) "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The auditor has issued their unqualified letter containing the auditor's findings and conclusions in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed by the Company on pages 35 to 36 of this report in accordance with Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules.

The Company confirms that the above connected transactions have complied with the relevant requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. Save as disclosed above and in Note 19 to the financial statements, none of the related party transactions constitute a connected transaction or a continuing connected transaction as required to be disclosed under the Listing Rules.

Report of the Directors

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights in respect of the shares of the Company under the Bye-laws of the Company although there are no restrictions against such rights under the laws of Bermuda.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established an Audit Committee in accordance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules for the purpose of, among other duties, reviewing and providing supervision over the Company's financial reporting procedures and internal control system. The Audit Committee, comprising all three independent non-executive Directors, namely Ms. Wan Yuk Ling (chairman of the Audit Committee who possesses the appropriate professional qualification or accounting or related financial management expertise), Mr. Hung Hoi Ming Raymond and Ms. Xiao Ruimei, had reviewed with the management of the Company the audited financial statements of the Company for the Year.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board is not aware of any significant event requiring disclosure that has taken place subsequent to 31 March 2026.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, there is sufficient public float of more than 25% of the issued share capital of the Company as required under the Listing Rules as at the date of this annual report.

AUDITORS

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited, Certified Public Accountants, was appointed as the auditors of the Company for the Year. The financial statements of the Company for the Year have been audited by Crowe (HK) CPA Limited who will retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at a fee to be agreed by the Board.

There has been no change in auditors of the Company in the preceding three years.

By order of the Board
Chan Cheong Yee
Executive Director

Hong Kong, 26 June 2026

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) report (“ESG Report”) of Goldstone Capital Group Limited (the “Company” or “We”) is designed to allow the Shareholders, investors (including potential investors) of the Company and the public to have a more comprehensive and profound understanding of the work done on the ESG issues of the Company for its financial year ended 31 March 2026 (the “Reporting Year”). This report elaborates our philosophy and practices in respect of social responsibility and the achievements we have made in economic, environment and social aspects. The Company primarily adopts the principles and basis of the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code (the “ESG Reporting Code”) set out in Appendix C2 to the Listing Rules as its standards, with an aim to establishing a sound environmental, social and governance structure. For information on the Company’s corporate governance, please refer to the “Corporate Governance Report”.

REPORTING SCOPE

The ESG Report covers the Reporting Year, which is in conformity with the Company’s financial year. The ESG Report sets out the ESG obligation, ESG governance structure, performance and initiatives of the Company. In particular, the Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”) of environmental and social aspect disclosed in the ESG Report covers our operating office in Hong Kong. The scope of the Report is consistent with that of last year.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL

The Board confirms that they have the responsibility to ensure the integrity of this ESG Report, and to their best knowledge, the ESG Report expounds all relevant important issues and fairly presents the ESG performance of the Company. This ESG Report was reviewed and approved by the Board on 26 June 2026.

REPORTING PRINCIPLES

The ESG Report has been prepared with reference to the requirements set out in the ESG Reporting Code as set out in Appendix C2 to the Listing Rules. The sustainability disclosure and content of the report adhere to the principles of “materiality”, “quantitative”, “balance” and “consistency”.

The table below outlining the reporting principles we adhere to:

Materiality	We focus on issues that have significant impact on our business and are important to our stakeholders. Material issues are identified through a series of stakeholder engagement activities and are validated.
Quantitative	KPIs are disclosed in a measurable manner with sufficient description on the changes.
Balance	The ESG Report provides stakeholders with an unbiased picture of the Company’s ESG related performance.
Consistency	The same methodologies are adopted throughout the Reporting Year.

THE BOARD’S COMMITMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

The Company is committed to fulfilling stakeholders’ expectations on our ESG practices. A designated ESG function has been established to show our dedication to incorporate ESG elements into our business operations. The ESG function, comprising the senior management of the Company, was set up to monitor and manage the ESG affairs, with the cooperation of each department of the Company.

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The Board believes that a sound environmental, social and governance structure is vital for the sustainability and continued development of the Company. The Company is willing to take more responsibilities for the society but with a view to balancing the Shareholders' interests and the society's benefits.

We will continue to strengthen our efforts in information collection for better performance in the ESG areas and broader disclosure of related information in sustainable development. We welcome any comments and suggestions on this report as well as the Company's performance in sustainability development.

ESG GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Company has established an ESG governance structure by top-down approach with clear division of responsibility. Under the governance of the Board, the senior management is responsible for the sustainable development of the Company, and there is an ESG Working Group under which to be responsible for following up and implementing the Company's ESG work, and further strengthening the systematic and standardised management of ESG work. During the Reporting Year, the Company's remuneration policy was not aligned with climate-related performance considerations.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Board of Directors (the "Board")

- Formulate the ESG management approach, strategies, priorities, and objectives of the Company;
- Ensure that there is appropriate and effective ESG management and internal control system;
- Evaluate and determine the ESG-related risks and opportunities of the Company;
- Coordinate the Company's ESG performance, listening to the major ESG work reported by the ESG Working Group, and reviewing the achievement of the annual ESG key objectives; and
- Approve the Company's disclosure in the ESG Report.

Senior Management: CEO and Executive Directors

- Accountable to the Board and reports to the Board on major issues related to ESG work;
- Guide the Company's ESG work and evaluate the risks and opportunities it faces, report to the Board on the suitability and effectiveness of the ESG work, and make recommendations;
- Review the Company's ESG strategy, including identification, assessment and management of ESG risks and material issues, and provide supporting information to the Board;
- Review and supervise the Company's ESG policy, management and progress on target achievements, report to the Board and make recommendations;
- Review the ESG reports of the Company, report to the Board and make recommendations; and
- Set specific targets and goals for improving ESG performance.

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ESG Working Group: Mid-level Management and Operating Staff

- Responsible for daily liaison and implement ESG-related decisions made by senior management;
- Draft the ESG policies and objectives, implement relevant plans, carry out ESG work, and report the progress to senior management;
- Coordinate the communication with ESG stakeholders and information disclosure; and
- Convene ESG meetings.

To strengthen the Board's and ESG Working Group's competencies in overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, the Company continues to build relevant capabilities by engaging with online resources and educational materials offered through the HKEX ESG Academy from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

STAKEHOLDERS COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Engaging stakeholders is an integral aspect of the Company's business management, as it allows for the assessment of potential risks and business opportunities. Our key stakeholders include investors, employees, suppliers, regulatory authorities and community. Communications with stakeholders enable the Company to better understand their views and to bring business practices closer to their needs and expectations, so as to properly manage the views of different stakeholders.

The Company constantly communicates with key stakeholders within and outside the Company through various channels. This ensures that they are given an opportunity to understand the development and operating directions of the Company, as well as the opportunities for the Company to listen to their opinions in order to prioritise different issues, and to develop corresponding policies.

In accordance with the assessment result regarding significance to the influence from and on the Company, we made a list of key stakeholders and determined the degree and range for their participation in corporate governance, management and decision-making.

Stakeholders	Topic raised	Communication, understanding and responses to stakeholders
Investors	• Corporate governance; • Business strategies and performance; • Investment returns; • Information transparency; • Risk management; • Competence and quality of the management.	• Shareholders' meeting; • Financial reports or announcements for investors; • Media and analysts; • Continuously identify and assess risks, formulate relevant measures to enhance the level of corporate governance and risk management; • Regularly disclose business updates and ESG information and performance.
Employees	• Humanity; • Health and safety; • Career development; • Labour rights; • Working environment.	• Performance management; • Organise employee training and improve the career promotion mechanism; • Attention to occupational health and safety; • Improve the remuneration system and welfare mechanism.

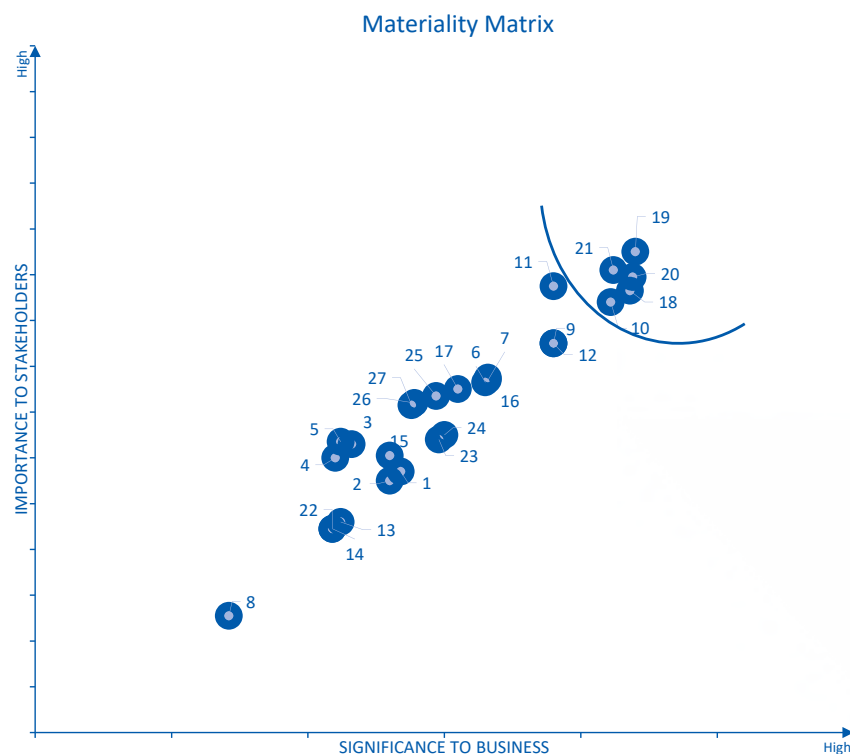
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Stakeholders	Topic raised	Communication, understanding and responses to stakeholders
Suppliers	- Product/service quality; - Integrity; - Company's core value and its public image.	- Improve supplier management mechanism, including management of ESG-related risks; - Contractual obligations are in place; - Establish a platform to communicate with suppliers.
Regulatory Authorities	- Compliance with laws and regulations; - Sound development of the market; - Social welfare.	- Correspondence; - Telephone conversation; - Regulatory filings; - Study of relevant research and consultation papers issued by the regulators.
Community	- Social welfare activities; - Environmental protection; - Employment opportunities.	- Volunteer activities; - Provide local employment opportunities; - Charitable donation.

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

In addition to our existing communication channels with various stakeholder groups, we have conducted a materiality assessment through a stakeholder engagement process. This assessment has taken into account ESG issues that are relevant to our industry and operations. The process involved the following steps:

1. Identifying potential issues: screen out the initial reference issues with reference to the ESG Reporting Code.
2. Stakeholders' communication: understand and analyse the issues of concern to stakeholders through an online survey.
3. Ranking the issues by materiality: prepare the ESG materiality ranking based on the results of the communication.



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Material Topics

Environmental Protection	Quality of Working Environment	Operating Practices	Service Responsibility	Community Investment
1. Air Emissions	8. Employee Welfare	16. Supply Chain Management	20. Sustainability of Investments and Operations	26. Participation in Volunteer Activities
2. Treatment of Non-hazardous Waste	9. Equal-Opportunity, Diversification and Anti-Discrimination	17. Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption	21. Competence and Quality of the Management	27. Donations
3. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	10. Occupational Health and Safety	18. Business Continuity Plan		
4. Energy and Water Conservation		19. Corporate Governance	22. Intellectual Property Rights Management	
5. Climate Change Risk Management	11. Staff Development and Training		23. Data Protection and Privacy	
6. Green Procurement	12. Employment Compliance		24. Shareholder Communication and Satisfaction	
7. Environmental Risk in Supply Chain	13. Employee Turnover Rate		25. Green Investment	
	14. Employment Relationship and Communication with Employees			
	15. Talent Attraction and Employee Retention			

During the Reporting Year, based on the result of the materiality assessment, the Company has identified 5 issues as the material topics, which are listed as follows:

- Occupational health and safety;
- Business continuity plan;
- Corporate governance;
- Sustainability of investments and operations; and
- Competence and quality of the management.

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SOCIAL

EMPLOYMENT

Employee-focused

The Company recognises employees as its most valuable assets and a fundamental source of competitive advantage. We offer competitive remuneration, promotion opportunity, compensation and benefit packages to attract and retain talents. Remuneration packages are reviewed periodically based on the Company's operating results, individual performance and market information. Fair terms on working hours, overtime payment, holidays, termination of contract, fringe benefits and leave entitlement are stipulated on the employment contracts. We aim to reward and motivate the contribution and performance of employees and assist them in their career development and promotion within the Company.

In order to provide a good and fair working environment and safeguard the well-being of our employees, we seriously consider all valuable opinions from our employees to enhance workplace productivity and harmony.

Employee Welfare

We acknowledge the significance of maintaining a work-life balance for our employees and have implemented standardised practices for managing their working hours, holidays, and rest periods. Apart from statutory holidays, the Company offers various paid leave entitlements to employees, including annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave, wedding leave, compassionate leave and study leave.

Equal Opportunity and Anti-Discrimination

The Company's recruitment process is unbiased and inclusive, ensuring equal opportunities for all candidates, regardless of age, gender, physical or mental health condition, marital status, family status, race, skin color, nationality, religion, political affiliation, sexual orientation, or any other factors.

We strictly follow the relevant laws and regulations together with our employment policies to select candidates based on skill set, experience and expertise. Equality and diversity are highly respected in our corporate philosophy during the process of employment, remuneration, promotion and termination.

By adopting the above practices, we comply with, in all material respects, the relevant ordinances and regulations of employment in Hong Kong and relevant codes of practice issued by the Equal Opportunities Commission of Hong Kong, including but not limited to the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Chapter 480 of the Laws of Hong Kong), the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (Chapter 487 of the Laws of Hong Kong), the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance (Chapter 527 of the Laws of Hong Kong), and the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Chapter 602 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Independence and Diversity

The Company, together with the current Board, gives the utmost priority to regulatory compliance. The Board advocates a high level of independence so as to make independent judgements. An independent Board serves the interests of Shareholders by effectively carrying out its fundamental obligation of oversight of management. As at reporting date, one-third of our Board members are independent. The majority of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee are comprised of independent non-executive Directors. In selecting the Board members, the Company already considered the experience, knowledge and background of all independent non-executive Directors that can contribute to the diversity and caliber of the Company.

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Employment Profile

The Company's workforce composition and employee turnover for the Reporting Year and 2025 are presented in the following table:

Key performance indicators	2026	2025
Total number of employees	14	12
By Gender:		
Male	8	9
Female	6	3
By Employment Type:		
Full-time	14	12
Part-time	–	–
By Age Group:		
Within the age group of 21 to 40	1	2
Within the age group of 41 to 60	8	6
Within the age group of 61 to 80	5	4
By Geographical Region:		
Hong Kong	12	10
PRC	2	2
Turnover rate of employees¹	2026	2025
By Gender:		
Male	63%	56%
Female	–	33%
By Employment Type:		
Full-time	36%	50%
Part-time	–	–
By Age Group:		
Within the age group of 21 to 40	300%	–
Within the age group of 41 to 60	13%	83%
Within the age group of 61 to 80	20%	25%
By Geographical Region:		
Hong Kong	33%	60%
PRC	50%	–

¹ The turnover rate is calculated based on (the number of employees under this category who resigned during the Reporting Period/the total number of employees under this category as of 31 March of the reporting year) x 100%.

The Company aims to maintain the employee turnover rate at an acceptable level and help the Company to accumulate professional expertise and experience in a more effective manner. During the Reporting Year, the Company's employee turnover rate is 36% (2025: 50%).

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Company is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for all employees and protecting them from any potential occupational hazards. As an investment company, the Company has a low safety risk profile, but potential injury hazards from slips, trips and falls for staffs remain. In order to protect our employees from injuries and accidents under adverse weather, we have established adverse weather working arrangements in our working guideline. We have also ensured that our employees are under the coverage of the employees' compensation insurance.

The Company has offered various facilities to address the health and safety needs of our employees, encompassing:

- ensuring ample space between workstations and clean and tidy common space such as corridors and pantry;
- ensuring the facilities operated by employees should meet safety and health standards;
- obtaining expert advice to identify health and safety risk in the operations and the corresponding mitigating actions that should be taken;
- maintaining sufficient ventilation and lighting system in the office;
- offering adjustable chairs and workstation of proper design at each individual workstation;
- conducting fire drills and emergency evacuation simulations to raise employees' awareness of fire prevention and to equip employees with appropriate knowledge and skills in the event of emergency; and
- prohibiting smoking and abuse of alcohol and drugs in the workplace.

Additionally, the Company provides induction programs and safety training programs to new employees such that they can be familiar with our corporate policies in relation to health and safety matters as quickly as they can.

During the Reporting Year, the Company complied with the relevant occupational health and safety in Hong Kong, including but not limited to the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Chapter 509 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

In addition, no work-related fatality or injury from workplace have been incurred during the Reporting Year and the past three years. During the Reporting Year, no employee experienced any work-related injury that resulted in a loss of working days.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The Company highly values employee career development and quality. We provide effective training opportunities and establishing a transparent promotion framework to ensure that employees possess the necessary skills for their professional growth.

The Company conducts employees' performance evaluation annually and based on the assessment results provides the employees with appropriate training and offers job development and promotion opportunities for outstanding employees. Internal promotion is always preferred over external recruitment by the Company so as to provide the best chance for employees to grow together with the Company and strengthen the loyalty of the employees.

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In order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the management of the Company, we have provided training specific to the needs of the management, such as training on corporate governance, to our staff at the management level. On the other hand, junior staff is kept updated with knowledge and trained with techniques regarding the application of new software or hardware, such as computer and accounting programmes, needed for their daily work. The Company is continuously stepping up our education and training policy, planning to provide all our employees with necessary up-to-date and job-related training so that they can keep abreast of the ever-changing business environment.

In addition to receiving on-the-job training, employees are actively encouraged to pursue external professional training to enhance their expertise in areas directly relevant to their work. Employees are encouraged to attend courses or seminars organised by professional bodies and regularly update their knowledge on investments, accounting standards, the Listing Rules, the SFO and the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

The percentage of employees of the Company receiving training and the average training hours per employee during the Reporting Year and 2025 are summarised as follows:

Type	Percentage of employee trained ²		Average training hours per employee ³	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Total	78.6	91.7	12.7	11.8
By Gender⁴:				
Male	63.6	72.7	13.1	11.2
Female	36.4	27.3	12.2	13.3
By Employee Category⁵:				
General employees	9.1	9.1	8.3	12.5
Mid-level employees	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.0
Senior management	81.8	81.8	14.8	12.0

2 The total percentage of employee trained is calculated by the number of employees at the end of the Reporting Year.

3 The total average training hours per employee is calculated as (total number of training hours during the Reporting Year/total number of employees at the end of the Reporting Year) x 100%.

4 The percentage of employee trained by gender is calculated as (total number of employees trained under the gender/total number of trained employees during the Reporting Year) x 100%.

5 The percentage of employee trained by employee category is calculated as (total number of employees trained under the category/total number of trained employees during the Reporting Year) x 100%.

During the Reporting Year, the total training ratio of employee is 78.6% (2025: 91.7%). The total average training hours per employee was 12.7 hours (2025: 11.8 hours).

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LABOUR STANDARDS

Compliance with Employment Laws and Regulations

The Company complies with the Labour Law of Hong Kong and relevant employment laws and regulations during the Reporting Year, including the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong) by participating in the Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme for our eligible employees, the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Chapter 608 of the Laws of Hong Kong), the Employment Ordinance (Chapter 57 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 282 of the Laws of Hong Kong). During the Reporting Year, we are not aware of any non-compliance cases relevant to laws and regulations on recruitment and promotion, compensation and dismissal, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, benefits and welfare, and anti-discrimination.

Dismissal

In situations which an employee has violated the Company's regulation, or his/her performance is below an acceptable level continuously, a set of procedures were established to terminate their employment contract. The terms and conditions for dismissal are outlined in the Company's policy and procedures.

Prevention of Child and Forced Labour

The Company strictly prohibits the use of child labour in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in Hong Kong such as the Employment of Children Regulations (Chapter 57B of the Laws of Hong Kong). We guarantee the absence of child labour by conducting identity verification for all new employees prior to their commencement of work. Forced labour is also stringently prohibited that no employee engagement in unacceptably dangerous and/or hazardous work, physical punishment, abuse, servitude, peonage or trafficking is allowed in any of our operations and services. The risk of the issues of child and forced labour is minimal in our operation. The Company performs relevant risk assessment to the operation of investment target before making investment and clearly communicates our concern and stance against child and forced labour to the investees. The Company will immediately terminate the employment contract and assist the underaged labour to resume education once the case is discovered. For the forced labour, the Company would provide reasonable monetary compensations to them while terminating the employment contract.

Employees must truthfully provide their personal data at commencement of employment and must start to work in accordance with the requirements of relevant policies after commencement of employment. Cases of holding forged identification documents or providing false personal data or false work experience, once found, will be handled according to the relevant requirements of the Company's policies. Serious cases with detrimental effects might be handled according to relevant legal requirements.

There was no child nor forced labour in the Company's operation during the Reporting Year.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Company places significance on cultivating and sustaining long-term relationships with our suppliers, and we eagerly anticipate establishing enduring partnerships with them.

We adhere to a principle of fairness and openness in our procurement of materials and services. We support and encourage the suppliers to promote efficient use of resources and environmental protection and fulfill corporate social responsibility. The Company conducts follow-up assessment on the suppliers, and, if necessary, reviews them through a third-party organisation.

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On the other hand, for upholding the principle of professionalism, the Company subcontracts some specialised works, including legal advisory, compliance, information technology, security and cleaning, to professional third-party enterprises. These cooperating parties constitute a key part of the Company's business chain. When choosing sub-contractors, the Company values their service capabilities, service experience, personnel management skills and specialised equipment. The Company assesses sub-contractors' service performance in accordance with its own service standards so as to identify and solve problems timely. Furthermore, the Company also adopts a series of measures, making sure that the sub-contractors do not violate human rights or are not against the legitimate rights of their workers.

Our suppliers should comply with all relevant local and national laws and regulations in relation to unethical behaviour, bribery, corruption and other prohibited business practices.

Supplier Assessment

The table below summarised our assessment in the four aspects. In the process of selecting and evaluating suppliers, we will evaluate based on product price, quality, timely delivery of products and compliance with environmental laws. In addition to the general assessment, for the significant suppliers, a formal assessment form is prepared on these four aspects when engaging suppliers. In sourcing the suppliers, we will communicate with suppliers about our concerns on these four aspects. In the future, we would continuously attach greater importance and efforts on the assessment of environmental and social aspects.

Qualitative	Quantitative	Environmental	Social
• Reputation • Technical support • Management background • Customer service	• Capability • Timely manner • Supplier rating	• Air emissions and waste management • Recyclable material • Energy saving	• Human rights • Labour culture • Market development • Charitable donation and other contribution to society

During the Reporting Year and 2025, the Company's key suppliers were distributed by geographical region as follows:

Region	Number of key suppliers ⁶		Assessed suppliers	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Hong Kong	12	12	2	2
Others	1	1	–	–
Total	13	13	2	2

⁶ We only included the key suppliers, which are significant to our operations, in our calculation.

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

Due to the nature of our business, the office-based operations of the Company do not pose significant environmental and social risks in terms of product responsibility. As a result, the disclosure requirements outlined in the ESG Reporting Code concerning this aspect is not applicable to the Company.

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Investment Management

The Board is responsible for approving all the investment/divestment decisions and formulating the Company's overall investment strategies and guidelines in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Company. The Investment Manager shall provide investment management services to the Company. The Investment Manager is responsible for, inter alia, identifying, reviewing and evaluating suitable investment or divestment opportunities, assisting the Board in the execution of investment and divestment decisions and the monitoring of the investments of the Company. The Investment Manager will carry out reviews of the investment portfolio of the Company whenever the Board shall require and report its analysis to the Board.

Data Privacy Protection

With regard to information security and confidentiality, the Company also plays a vital role in handling information of customers, employees and other stakeholders with the highest degree of carefulness. Facing a serious concern on privacy protection among the public, the Company carries out several measures which are in line with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong). We only collect personal data which are necessary for conducting business, and the data will not be used for purposes without the consent of the related persons. Personal data are also not transferred or disclosed to entities which are not a member of the Company. Moreover, we maintain appropriate security systems designed to prevent unauthorised access to personal data.

During the Reporting Year, there were no data loss issues occurred.

BUSINESS ETHICS

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering

The Company advocates a high standard of business integrity throughout its operations and has no tolerance of corruption or bribery in any form. Employees at all levels are expected to conduct in an appropriate manner, with integrity, impartiality and honesty. During the Reporting Year, the Company complied with laws and regulations relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering that have a significant impact on the Company, such as the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance of Hong Kong (Chapter 201 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

The Company provides continuous professional training support to employees and directors to ensure they are equipped with updated knowledge and skills to perform their duties by providing various online training, including course and seminar. Employees and directors are well-informed of the policies and procedures of the Company. Besides, training in relation to anti-corruption and corporate governance were conducted during the Reporting Year.

There was no legal case regarding corrupt practices nor any case of corruption found or reported by the Company during the Reporting Year.

Whistle-blowing Mechanism

Established control, such as a whistle-blowing mechanism, is in place as a private and confidential communication channel for external and internal parties to report suspicious fraudulent actions to the Company's management directly. Ongoing review of the effectiveness of the internal control systems is conducted on a regular basis to prevent the occurrence of corruption activities. During the Reporting Year, there was no such reported case.

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COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

The Company is fully aware of the importance of interacting with the wider community in fulfilling corporate social responsibility. The Company pursues sustainable development of the community by supporting initiatives that create effective and lasting benefits to the local communities. Going beyond corporate philanthropy, the Company supports long-term community investment by encouraging our employees to participate in volunteering work.

During the Reporting Year, although we did not make any monetary contribution to society, we actively encouraged our employees to participate in charitable activities both at work and outside of work to contribute to the society. The Company believes that one of the best ways to serve the community is to drive positive impact through its investment portfolio. To create shared values among the community and stakeholders, the Company will continue to consider ESG factors in selecting future investment projects.

In addition, the Company fully supports our employees in fulfilling civic responsibilities and social obligations through serving jury duty and witness duty when required. Employees are also encouraged to participate in voting and polling to express their political interests and views. The Company encourages employees to donate used clothes to non-profit organisations. Looking forward, the Company will continuously study the possibility of establishing a specialised committee to plan and promote such activities relating to the sustainable development of communities and the Company's sustainable future.

The focus areas of the Company's community investment are social welfare and environmental concern. The Company believes that it can act effectively to help alleviate social problems and respond positively with volunteering services. In order to improve the work-life balance of the Company's employees, their family needs and encourage them to participate in community activities and charitable events so as to contribute to the society, the Company's employees at the back office are offered flexible working hours arrangements on the weekdays. The Company participated in "Earth Hour 2026" organised by World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong to show its concerns about climate crisis and deterioration of biodiversity.

ENVIRONMENT

As an investment company, we maintain a conscientious approach towards our investment decisions and their potential environmental impact. When opportunities arise, we carefully evaluate projects based on their risk and return dynamics, as well as their potential positive environmental effects.

The Company has been persistent in conducting business in an environmentally responsible manner and it has been the Company's mission to reduce possible environmental impact from its operations, tackle climate change and reduce risks for the society in the most effective way.

Certain required climate-related disclosures, including but not limited to quantitative financial-effects analysis, scenario-analysis outputs and specific transition and physical-risk metrics, could not be fully provided during the Reporting Year. This is due to (i) the Company's current limitations in internal capability, data coverage and modelling tools ("Capability(ies) Relief"); (ii) the unavailability of reasonable and supportable information without incurring undue cost or effort, particularly in relation to emissions and climate-risk data from investee companies ("Reasonable Information Relief"); and (iii) the absence of sufficiently reliable methodologies to quantify the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities ("Financial Effects Relief"). The Company will continue to enhance its data availability and climate-risk assessment processes over time and expand the scope and depth of disclosures as these capabilities mature.

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EMISSIONS

As the Company is engaged in investment business, our operations primarily result in indirect greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, which are mainly associated with electricity consumption, water usage, paper consumption in our office by our employees. Non-hazardous waste, such as commercial waste and the disposal of computer equipment and office equipment, produced by the Company are also at a minimum level. Due to our business nature, we do not generate any nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx) and respiratory suspended particles (PM) in our operations.

During the Reporting Year, the Company generated approximately 1.28 tonnes, comprising employee commuting⁷ and paper waste disposed at landfills (Scope 3 indirect emissions) (2025: 0.20 tonnes, comprising only paper waste disposed at landfills under Scope 3) of carbon equivalent emission. Electricity expenses were incorporated into the monthly building management fee. Therefore, separate consumption data could not be obtained from the landlord.

Scope of GHG	Emission Sources	Total GHG (CO ₂ and CO ₂ equivalent) emissions		Intensity ⁸ (per employee)	
		2026 (tonnes)	2025 (tonnes)	2026 (tonnes)	2025 (tonnes)
Scope 2 ⁹					
Indirect emission	Purchased electricity ¹⁰	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scope 3					
Other indirect emission	Paper waste disposed at landfills	0.13	0.20	0.009	0.017
Employee Commuting ^{11,12}	Transportation	1.15	N/A	0.107	N/A
Total ¹³		1.28	0.20	0.116	0.017

7 The employee commuting data covered only general staff and did not include the Directors.

8 Our intensity data presented are divided by the total number of employees at the end of the Reporting Year.

9 Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated with reference to the “Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs” issued by the Stock Exchange and the emission factor published by the electricity provider (CLP 2025 and 2024 Sustainability Report), respectively.

10 The cost of electricity consumption of the Company is inclusive in the monthly building management fee since January 2023, and hence no relevant data could be collected.

11 Starting from the Reporting Year 2026, the Company commenced to disclose Scope 3 employee commuting (Category 7) emissions (indirect emissions that occur along the value chain).

12 For the employee commuting emissions within Scope 3, the statistical scope of the Company’s Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (employee commuting) includes the emissions generated by employees through various transportation modes during their daily commutes. The Company estimates Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (employee commuting) based on the number of employees. The carbon emission factor calculation methodology is based on the Carbon Audit Toolkit for Small and Medium Enterprises in Hong Kong published by the University of Hong Kong and the City University of Hong Kong.

13 Hence, the total GHG emissions for Reporting Year was not comparable with that of prior Reporting Year.

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Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Company has established preliminary targets and plans to gradually adopt environmentally friendly solutions in its business operations. We expect to progressively reduce GHG emissions compared to the 2026 baseline, and will advance through the following measures:

- Reduce paper consumption by 0.5% compared to 2026 baseline; and
- Align with Hong Kong's 2050 carbon neutrality goal.

Green Operation to Achieve Environmental Target

Since the Company's emissions primarily produce from indirect sources like paper usage, our emission target will focus on achieving continuous improvement in these areas. To achieve these targets, the Company is committed to initiating further measures addressing use of resources, with the aim to maintain or reduce the intensity of consumption. During the Reporting Year, the Company adopted a number of energy-saving initiatives and efficiency practices to reduce GHG emission and conserve energy usage, encompassing:

- indoor temperature is maintained at an optimal level for comfort;
- assure the cooling effect of air conditioning equipment by proper maintenance;
- keep doors, windows, and entrances closed to prevent loss of air conditioning in the office;
- employees are encouraged to power off the computers, monitors and other personal electronic devices before leaving the office;
- replace malfunctioning electronic devices and electric appliances with more energy efficient models;
- signages are strategically placed in appropriate areas to raise awareness about energy conservation;
- encourage employees to utilise the video conference facilities so as to avoid unnecessary travel arrangement;
- install blinds for windows to reduce solar heat in air-conditioned areas and hence the strength of air-conditioning required; and
- encourage staff to use public transport or low-carbon commuting options.

Hazardous Waste and Non-hazardous Waste

The Company did not generate any hazardous waste in its operations. Non-hazardous waste resulting from office paper was the primary waste source. The management of the Company considered the impact of non-hazardous waste was insignificant.

To minimise waste generation, we are committed to implementing various measures based on the principle of 4Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover). We always encourage our staff to reuse envelopes, folders, file cards and other stationery. We purchase refills instead of new pens so that staff can reuse their pens in a bid to avoid disposal. Besides, the use of disposable and non-recyclable products is avoided by replacing them with products that are recyclable or reusable. For instance, rechargeable batteries are used instead of disposable batteries in our office. By adopting green procurement practices, we always prefer consumables which are made by recycled materials with minimal packaging. Employees are also encouraged to reuse materials so as to minimise the amount of waste discarded to landfills.

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The Company believes that there is no significant environmental impact generated by its business operations. During the Reporting Year, the Company had not received any complaint regarding the non-compliance with laws or regulations relating to air pollution and waste handling. We are committed to protecting the environment and focusing on environmental protection in our operations, hoping to reduce our long-term negative impact on the environment through rigorous supervision and control.

Our reduction target on non-hazardous waste would be the directional improvement of the disposal of wastepaper. To achieve the target, we will continue to reduce, reuse and recycle throughout our operations to minimise the disposal of waste to the landfill. Green office practices such as encouraging double-sided printing and copying, promoting the use of recycled papers and the introduction of collection and recycling of e-waste such as old computers or other office equipment are implemented to minimise the disposal of waste.

EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

The Company considers the conservation of natural resources as an indispensable component of our sustainable business. Through actively promoting various environmental friendly measures, we encourage an efficient use of resources, including energy, paper, water and other raw materials. As such, the Company has initiated policies to raise the awareness of electricity conservation and taken energy saving measures throughout our daily operation.

With the aim to better manage the use of resources, regular assessments of use of resources are performed by the Company by analysing the data collected by the management of the Company.

Electricity Consumption

The Company is committed to improving the energy efficiency of operations by supporting the “Indoor Temperature Energy Saving Charter” and the “No Incandescent Light Bulbs (“ILB”) Energy Saving Charter”. The indoor air temperature of our office is set at a comfortable range, and all ILBs have been fully deactivated.

For equipment purchasing, employees are encouraged to take energy efficiency into consideration when purchasing office equipment such as considering the energy cost of the equipment and its useful life.

During the Reporting Year, the electricity consumption data is included in the monthly building management fee of the office. Hence, no separate electricity consumption data and energy intensity data could be disclosed by the Company.

Efficiency of Computer Equipment

The utilisation and disposal of computer equipment, including computers and servers, are key areas of focus in our sustainability initiatives. Computer hardware has the potential for various social and environmental impacts throughout its life cycle, encompassing production, use, and eventual disposal.

The Company aims to maximise the lifespan of computer equipment by finding opportunities to refurbish and redeploy assets internally whenever feasible. In line with recent business development, there is an increasing trend to rely on computer equipment and software to operate the business. In designing our replacement plan of computer equipment, we consider the benefit of energy efficiency and stability to reduce the negative impact on the natural environment and enhance the sustainability of our operation.

All computer equipment we refurbish, recycle or donate meets our strict data privacy standards.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Water Consumption

The Company consumes water in the office from a centralised water and sanitation system implemented in the building. The cost of water consumption of the Company is inclusive in the monthly building management fee, and the building management does not individually measure the water consumption of each tenant and hence no relevant data could be collected for the Reporting Year and Year 2025. Nonetheless, we educate employees on the importance of water conservation and reduce unnecessary water waste.

In addition, the Company operates in an industry with relatively low water consumption, relying primarily on the government water supply system. Consequently, water sourcing does not present any material challenge for the Company.

Packaging Material

The Company's business operations do not involve the production of tangible goods. Therefore, there were no packaging materials used.

Paper Usage

The Company implements paper saving initiatives, such as encouraging employees to use duplex printing for internal documents and adopting environmentally friendly photocopying practice. Apart from reducing paper waste at source, paper recycling also contributes to conserving resources such as forests, energy and water. To efficiently recycle used paper, waste segregation and collection are particularly important.

During the Reporting Year, a total of 0.027 tonnes (2025: 0.042 tonnes) of paper with an intensity of 0.002 tonnes (2025: 0.004 tonnes) per employee has been used for daily office operations. Paper recycling practice is engaged and promoted regularly to raise employees' awareness on conserving paper.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

As a company that is principally engaged in investment in both listed and unlisted securities, we generally bear a low impact on carbon footprint and therefore low impact on the environment. Nevertheless, the Company, together with our talented team, is committed to actively minimising the impact on our environment and implementing different measures to optimise the workplace and continue to address the environmental issues in relation to global warming, pollution and biodiversity of the environment.

As an ongoing commitment to good corporate citizenship, we recognise the responsibility in minimising the negative environmental impact of our business operations and our investment portfolio, in order to achieve a sustainable development for generating long-term values to our stakeholders and community as a whole.

The Company constantly assesses and monitors the environmental risks in its daily operation and formulates corresponding mitigation measures promptly when discovering any potential risk to the environment, so as to ensure such risk can be controlled and reduced to an acceptable level. The Company is committed to making the most efficient use of natural resources and reducing waste.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT

Public awareness of climate change continues to rise globally, and it has become one of the prominent topics on the international agenda. International organisations and governments engage in continuous discussions to alleviate and address challenges arising from climate change and keep rolling out climate-related initiatives and policies with an aim to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. We understand that climate change and extreme weather not only bring potential risks to business operations, but also present opportunities for business and technology development. We are also fully aware of the urgency to implement our sustainable development strategy and low-carbon business model and are committed to adopting various mitigation measures to build up climate resilience and adaptability of our business.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Strategy

The Company acknowledges that climate-related risks and opportunities will exert a sustained long-term impact on its business operations. To systematically strengthen its ability to manage and respond to climate risks, the Company identifies material climate-related risks and opportunities. Through scenario analysis, engagement with internal and external stakeholders, and internal deliberations, the Company evaluates its potential business implications and reviews its climate resilience. This process supports the development of targeted response measures, which are integrated into the Company's overarching climate strategy. The key implementation steps are outlined below:

Identification

- Screen and identify climate-related risks and opportunities applicable to the Company based on the TCFD¹⁴ framework and checklist;
- Conduct internal climate risk identification and assessment.

Analysis

- Analyse the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities in terms of severity and probability of occurrence;
- Assess the implications of key climate-related risks and opportunities on our business operations and value chain.

Assessment

- Conduct climate scenario analysis;
- Explore financial quantification models and impact assessment plans.

Response

- Develop response policies for climate-related risks and opportunities through internal discussions and consultations.

Climate Scenario Assessment and Response Strategies

In accordance with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, the Company has selected two climate scenarios for assessment: a low-emission scenario and a high-emission scenario.

Low-emission scenario (SSP1–2.6)

The global community takes decisive action to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Against a backdrop of rising global awareness of sustainable development, proactive climate action has become a widespread international consensus. In line with the core goals of the Paris Agreement, countries and regions worldwide have strengthened their climate commitments to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to restrict it to 1.5°C by the end of the century, including setting clear emission reduction targets and implementing stringent emissions policies to accelerate the low-carbon transition. Meanwhile, growing investment in low-carbon sectors has driven technological advances in energy efficiency and the wider application of renewable energy, further facilitating the low-carbon transformation across society.

14 The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established in 2015 by the Financial Stability Board, an international body that monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system.

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In addition, rising consumer preference for green and low-carbon products and services continues to incentivise enterprises to adopt sustainable business models. Accordingly, the Company has adopted this scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C or well below 2°C target to systematically assess the potential impacts of ambitious global climate action.

High-emission scenario (SSP5–8.5)

Inadequate climate action may lead to global warming exceeding 4°C by the end of the century.

If the world fails to fully recognise the severity of climate change and countries lack effective action, fossil fuels will continue to dominate the global energy mix, greenhouse gas emissions will keep rising, and atmospheric concentrations will increase steadily. The resulting physical impacts will intensify significantly: global average temperature is projected to rise by more than 4°C by the end of the century, and extreme weather events will become more frequent and severe.

To evaluate the heightened risks and impacts resulting from insufficient or ineffective climate action, the Company has adopted the NGFS¹⁵ "Current Policies" scenario, which assumes a continuation of existing trends without additional emission reduction measures, as well as the IPCC¹⁶ SSP5–8.5 scenario, a fossil-fuel-intensive development pathway characterised by fossil fuel-dependent economic growth, rising greenhouse gas emissions, and no further climate policy interventions.

The Company believes that proactive climate action not only helps mitigate the adverse effects of climate-related risks and strengthen operational resilience, but also allows the Company to capture climate-related opportunities and enhance long-term business value and overall performance.

Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

The Company's senior management and ESG Working Group are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing the Company's ESG risks and opportunities, with a focus on climate change-related issues. They regularly review and update the profiles of climate change-related risks and opportunities identified and report the results to the Board. They are also responsible for developing and adopting appropriate response measures and integrating climate change-related risks and opportunities into the Company's risk management system and operations strategy to improve their sustainability to climate change.

15 The NGFS "Current Policies" Scenario assumes that only existing climate policies continue without significant strengthening, leading to insufficient global action and higher physical risks from climate change. It is one of the reference scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a coalition of central banks and financial supervisors.

16 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a scientific body established under the auspices of the United Nations to assess and synthesise global research on climate change.

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The table below sets out the key physical and transition risks identified arising from climate change:

Type of climate risks and opportunities	Time horizon	Impact level	Impact on the value chain
Acute physical risks			
Typhoons	Short term (1–4 years)	High	Typhoons can lead to office closures, transport disruption, staff safety risks, and IT/data center outages, posing significant operational challenges for the Company.
Thunderstorms	Short term (1–4 years)	Medium	Temporary power outages and minor office disruption.
Extreme precipitation	Short term (1–4 years)	Medium	Flooding risk for office facilities and business continuity challenges.
Landslides and mudslides	Short term (1–4 years)	Low	Limited direct office impact unless near hillside areas.
Extreme cold	Short term (1–4 years)	Low	Minimal direct impact, as Hong Kong's subtropical climate rarely experiences extreme cold.
Chronic physical risks			
Global warming	Long term (>10 years)	Medium	Increase in extreme weather events affecting asset values. The Company has integrated climate risk into investment analysis.
Rising sea levels	Long term (>10 years)	Low	Minimal direct impact, only coastal office districts may face a risk of flooding.
Transition risks			
Change in environmental-related regulations	Medium term (5–10 years)	High	Hong Kong is tightening ESG rules, the Company may face heightened compliance cost of climate-related reporting, such as governance transparency, carbon footprint management, and data reliability.
Reputation risk	Medium term (5–10 years)	Medium	Hong Kong regulators are increasingly demanding “green” transparency. Unable to fulfil the requirements could damage the Company's reputation and image.
Market risk	Short term (1–4 years)	Medium	Climate-driven supply chain shocks can trigger inflation, leading the US Federal Reserve to raise interest rates. Transition policies (e.g., carbon taxes) can also impact specific corporate bond sectors.
Opportunities			
Green and Low-Carbon Investment	Medium term (5–10 years)	High	Expands investment sourcing, such as green bonds or sustainability-linked debt, allowing the Company to attract ESG-focused capital and potentially offer lower volatility during energy transitions.
Sustainable Finance Products and Services	Medium term (5–10 years)	Medium	Expansion of service offerings could lead to increased revenue streams, meeting the growing demand for sustainable investing options.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

The Company closely monitors the impacts of climate change on its business and operations, identifying extreme weather conditions, the increasing likelihood of events such as thunderstorms and typhoons, as well as global warming and rising sea levels as major physical risks, while changes in environmental regulations, reputational challenges, and market dynamics are recognised as key transition risks that may affect daily operations.

Type of climate risks and opportunities	Description of risks and opportunities	Potential operational and financial impacts
Acute physical risks		
Typhoons	Increased probability of high-intensity typhoons may lead to unceasing strong winds and torrential rains and hence river flooding, which when coupled with storm surges, waves and tides caused by winds and air pressure, may cause rising water surface and intrusion of seawater into river mouths, affecting the water quality. Coastal areas might also be inundated and cause damage to facilities.	Operationally, typhoons and thunderstorms could disrupt office IT systems, damage infrastructure, and threaten staff safety. Financially, it leads to direct repair expenses, increased property and liability insurance costs, and business interruption losses for the firm.
Thunderstorms	With the increase in carbon dioxide and the warming of the land surface, high-intensity updrafts accompanied by rainstorms are more likely to produce thunder and lightning, posing serious safety hazards to the Company's facilities and employees.	
Extreme precipitation	Extreme precipitation, such as increased number of days of heavy rainfall in a year, massive amount of rainfall within a short period of time, and the increase in annual maximum precipitation, will result in rapid rising of water levels, threatening the safety of facilities and people in low-lying areas along rivers, lakes and coasts. In addition, severe acid rain will also cause water pollution.	Extreme weather conditions, landslides, and mudslides could create operational disruptions such as office and IT system outages, employee safety risks, causing negative impacts on the workforce. Financially, this results in direct repair expenses, and business interruption losses for the firm, as well as reduced earnings, and asset devaluation.
Landslides and mudslides	Extreme rainfalls wash against the hillside and loosen the soil, resulting in mudslides and landslips that cause water pollution and damage to facilities.	
Extreme cold	Dramatic cooling and cold wave weather in winter may lead to extreme conditions such as snowfall and icing, resulting in damage to or malfunction of water pipes, meters and other facilities.	
Chronic physical risks		
Global warming	Global warming will result in rising average temperature throughout a year, increasing the frequency of heat waves, droughts, wildfires and other acute risks. The higher temperature would result in changes in transmission patterns of infectious diseases or higher risk of thermal stress.	More frequent extreme heat and typhoons disrupt commuting and office operations. It could lead to rising electricity costs due to increased cooling needs.
Rising sea levels	Global warming will accelerate the melting of polar ice sheets and the expansion of seawater, resulting in rising sea levels in the long run and hence the early obsolescence of existing assets in coastal areas. Therefore, the selection of the place of business operation is in the impact of sea-level rise.	Rising sea levels increase the likelihood of flooding in low-lying districts. Office access, transport links, and utilities could be disrupted.

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Type of climate risks and opportunities	Description of risks and opportunities	Potential operational and financial impacts
Mitigation measures	The acute risk would be addressed by the close monitoring of the extreme weather and safe working arrangement for the employees. The preparation of work from home arrangement would reduce the risk of failure of operation due to damage to Company's office by the extreme weather. The Company would regularly raise the awareness of the employees of the risk of health issues caused by fluctuation of temperature as well as the risk of infectious diseases. At the current stage, the chronic risk to the Company is not significant. However, the Company would closely monitor the relevant risk and establish controls, such as change of place of the operations where the place has lower chronic risk, if required. At the same time, the Company would exercise best effort to reduce its emission and enhance the portion of green investment in the future in order to make a significant contribution to addressing climate change risk.	
Transition risks		
Policy and legal risk	The laws and regulations are expected to be changed for the higher requirement of ESG-related disclosure. For example, the Company is expected to incur higher legal cost to monitor the ESG-related performance of the Company's investments. Failure of disclosure or incorrect disclosure may impose higher legal risk to the Company.	This raises legal and administrative expenses, while the risk of penalties, litigation, or reputational damage from incomplete or inaccurate disclosures adds further financial exposure. These obligations can compress margins, heighten regulatory risk, and influence capital allocation decisions, making ESG integration a critical factor in sustaining long-term investment performance.
Reputation risk	Although the Company is principally engaged in investment, the ESG performance of the investments would affect the reputation of the Company. For example, if there is environmental pollution and high-carbon production in the investment, the reputation of the Company would also be damaged.	Reputational harm can lead to reduced access to capital, higher financing costs, while also exposing the Company to regulatory scrutiny and litigation risks.
Market risk	The operating market of the Company's investments may be affected due to climate change. For example, the supply and demand of certain commodities may change which affect the operation of the Company's investments.	The Company may need stronger business continuity planning to handle sudden market shocks arising from to climate change. These market fluctuations can lead to earnings instability, asset devaluation, and heightened investment risk.
Mitigation measures	The control and response to transition risk is that the Company will enhance the ESG-related risk analysis in the Company's risk assessment process. The investment risk should include the ESG-related risk analysis to produce an adjusted risk of return of our investment profile. The reputation risk would be addressed by initial analysis and subsequent monitoring of the background of the investments and its management's reputation in ESG-related aspect rather than only the financial aspect. The policy and legal risk would be addressed by the regular collection of relevant ESG-related data and the observation of local laws and regulations of the investments regarding the ESG-related aspects. The market risk would be addressed by the regular analysis of the ESG-related risk of our investments in order to generate an acceptable and suitable ESG-related risk adjusted investment portfolio.	

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Type of climate risks and opportunities	Description of risks and opportunities	Potential operational and financial impacts
Opportunities Green and Low-Carbon Investment	Growing demand for renewable energy, green infrastructure, electric vehicles, energy efficiency, and low-carbon technologies provides strong long-term investment targets.	It strengthens the integration of ESG and climate-related factors into the Company's investment research, due diligence, decision-making, and post-investment management processes. Financially, it enables the Company to capture stable and sustainable investment returns from these high-growth green and low-carbon sectors, enhances long-term risk-adjusted returns by reducing exposure to carbon-intensive and climate-sensitive industries.
Sustainable Finance Products and Services	Sustainable finance products and services involve offering investment solutions (e.g., green bonds, ESG funds, climate-linked instruments) that align with global low-carbon transition goals. Hong Kong is positioning itself as a hub for sustainable finance, supported by regulators and investor demand. This creates a chance for the Company to increase revenue streams.	Opportunity to diversify revenue streams via ESG-linked products and services.

Impacts and Strategic Adjustments under Low-emissions Scenario

- Core Impact:** Strengthened emission disclosure and reduction requirements heighten transition risks and impose additional compliance costs.
- Strategic Adjustments:** The Company would actively track updates to relevant regulations and ensure consistency with established reporting frameworks.

Impacts and Strategic Adjustments under High-emissions Scenario

- Core Impact:** Physical risks are expected to intensify, leading to higher direct repair costs and greater business interruption losses.
- Strategic Adjustments:** Incorporating climate risk costs into the annual operating budget to ensure adequate emergency funds.

While the above risks are not expected to materially affect the Company's operations, the Company remains committed to continuously monitoring and assessing climate-related risks and implementing appropriate measures to mitigate potential physical and transition impacts.

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HKEX ESG REPORTING CODE CONTENT INDEX

Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
A. Environmental		
Aspect A1: Emissions		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to air emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	ENVIRONMENT
KPI A1.1	The types of emissions and respective emissions data.	Emissions
KPI A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	The Company did not generate hazardous waste.
KPI A1.4	Total non-hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	Hazardous Waste and Non-hazardous Waste
KPI A1.5	Description of emission target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets Green Operation to Achieve Environmental Target
KPI A1.6	Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, and a description of reduction target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	Hazardous Waste and Non-hazardous Waste
Aspect A2: Use of Resources		
General disclosure	Policies on efficient use of resources including energy, water and other raw materials.	Effective Use of Resources
KPI A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in '000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	Electricity Consumption
KPI A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	Water Consumption
KPI A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets Green Operation to Achieve Environmental Target
KPI A2.4	Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	Water Consumption

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Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
KPI A2.5	Total packaging materials used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	The Company did not generate any packaging materials.
Aspect A3: The Environment and Natural Resources		
General disclosure	Policies on minimising the issuer's significant impacts on the environment and natural resources.	ENVIRONMENT
KPI A3.1	Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	The Environment and Natural Resources
B. Social		
Employment and Labour Practices		
Aspect B1: Employment		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare.	SOCIAL
KPI B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type (for example, full- or part-time), age group and geographical region.	Employment Profile
KPI B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.	Employment Profile
Aspect B2: Health and Safety		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards.	Occupational Health and Safety
KPI B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year.	Occupational Health and Safety
KPI B2.2	Lost days due to work injury.	Occupational Health and Safety
KPI B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Occupational Health and Safety
Aspect B3: Development and Training		
General disclosure	Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.	Career Development and Training

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
KPI B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (e.g. senior management, middle management).	Career Development and Training
KPI B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	Career Development and Training
Aspect B4: Labour Standards		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to preventing child and forced labour.	Labour Standards Compliance with Employment Laws and Regulations Prevention of Child and Forced Labour
KPI B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	Prevention of Child and Forced Labour
KPI B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	Prevention of Child and Forced Labour Dismissal
Operating Practices		
Aspect B5: Supply Chain Management		
General disclosure	Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.	Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers, number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Supply Chain Management
Aspect B6: Product Responsibility		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.	Product Responsibility

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Subject Areas, Aspects, General Disclosures and KPIs

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
KPI B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	Not Applicable to the Company
KPI B6.2	Number of products and service-related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	Not Applicable to the Company
KPI B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	Not Applicable to the Company
KPI B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	Not Applicable to the Company
KPI B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Data Privacy Protection
Aspect B7: Anti-corruption		
General disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.	Business Ethics Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering
KPI B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases.	Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering
KPI B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Whistle-blowing Mechanism
KPI B7.3	Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering
Community		
Aspect B8: Community Investment		
General disclosure	Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities' interests.	Community Investment
KPI B8.1	Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport).	Community Investment
KPI B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area.	Community Investment

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Climate-related Disclosures

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
(I) Governance		
19	An issuer shall disclose information about:	ESG Governance Structure
19(a)	the governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, the issuer shall identify that body(s) or individual(s) and disclose information about:	Climate Change Risk Management
19(a)(i)	how the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities;	
19(a)(ii)	how and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities;	
19(a)(iii)	how the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the issuer's strategy, its decisions on major transactions, and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities;	
19(a)(iv)	how the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of, and monitors progress towards, targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities (see paragraphs 37 to 40), including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies (see paragraph 35); and	
19(b)	management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about:	
19(b)(i)	whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee; and	
19(b)(ii)	whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	
(II) Strategy		
Climate-related risks and opportunities		
20	An issuer shall disclose information to enable an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the issuer's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. Specifically, the issuer shall:	Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report

- 20(a) describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the issuer's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term;
- 20(b) explain, for each climate-related risk the issuer has identified, whether the issuer considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk;
- 20(c) specify, for each climate-related risk and opportunity the issuer has identified, over which time horizons – short, medium or long term the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur; and
- 20(d) explain how the issuer defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the issuer for strategic decision-making.

Business model and value chain

- 21 An issuer shall disclose information that enables an understanding of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the issuer's business model and value chain. Specifically, the issuer shall disclose: Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
- 21(a) a description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the issuer's business model and value chain; and
- 21(b) a description of where in the issuer's business model and value chain climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).

Strategy and decision-making

- 22 An issuer shall disclose information that enables an understanding of the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on its strategy and decision-making. Specifically, the issuer shall disclose: Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
- 22(a) information about how the issuer has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the issuer plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation. Specifically, the issuer shall disclose information about:

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Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report

22(a)(i)	current and anticipated changes to the issuer's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities;	
22(a)(ii)	current and anticipated adaptation and mitigation efforts (whether direct or indirect);	
22(a)(iii)	any climate-related transition plan the issuer has (including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the issuer's transition plan relies), or an appropriate negative statement where the issuer does not have a climate-related transition plan; and	
22(a)(iv)	how the issuer plans to achieve any climate-related targets (including any greenhouse gas emissions targets (if any)), described in accordance with paragraphs 37 to 40; and	
22(b)	information about how the issuer is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	
23	An issuer shall disclose information about the progress of plans disclosed in previous reporting periods in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	Identification of Climate – Related Risks and Opportunities
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows		
Current financial effect		
24	An issuer shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about:	
24(a)	how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period; and	For qualitative information, please refer to "Climate Change Risk Management" section.
24(b)	the climate-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 24(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.	Quantitative disclosure not provided – Financial Effects Relief applied.
Anticipated financial effect		
25	The issuer shall provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures about:	Quantitative disclosure not provided – Capability(ies) Relief applied.
25(a)	how the issuer expects its financial position to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration:	
25(a)(i)	its investment and disposal plans; and	

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- 25(a)(ii) its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy; and
- 25(b) how the issuer expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate resilience

- 26 An issuer shall disclose information that enables an understanding of the resilience of the issuer's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties, taking into consideration the issuer's identified climate-related risks and opportunities. An issuer shall use climate-related scenario analysis to assess its climate resilience using an approach that is commensurate with an issuer's circumstances. In providing quantitative information, the issuer may disclose a single amount or a range. Specifically, the issuer shall disclose:
- 26(a) the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date, which shall enable an understanding of:
- 26(a)(i) the implications, if any, of the issuer's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the issuer would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis;
- 26(a)(ii) the significant areas of uncertainty considered in the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience; and
- 26(a)(iii) the issuer's capacity to adjust, or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium or long term;
- 26(b) how and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including:
- 26(b)(i) information about the inputs used, including:
- 26(b)(i)(1) which climate-related scenarios the issuer used for the analysis and the sources of such scenarios;
- 26(b)(i)(2) whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate-related scenarios;
- 26(b)(i)(3) whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks;
- 26(b)(i)(4) whether the issuer used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change;
- Quantitative scenario analysis not provided – Capability(ies) Relief applied.

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26(b)(i)(5)	why the issuer decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties;
26(b)(i)(6)	time horizons the issuer used in the analysis; and
26(b)(i)(7)	what scope of operations the issuer used in the analysis (for example, the operation, locations and business units used in the analysis);
26(b)(ii)	the key assumptions the issuer made in the analysis; and
26(b)(iii)	the reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.

(III) Risk Management

27	An issuer shall disclose information about:	Climate Change Risk Management
27(a)	the processes and related policies it uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:	
27(a)(i)	the inputs and parameters the issuer uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes);	
27(a)(ii)	whether and how the issuer uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks;	
27(a)(iii)	how the issuer assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the issuer considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria);	
27(a)(iv)	whether and how the issuer prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risks;	
27(a)(v)	how the issuer monitors climate-related risks; and	
27(a)(vi)	whether and how the issuer has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period;	
27(b)	the processes the issuer uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities (including information about whether and how the issuer uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities); and	

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27(c) the extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the issuer's overall risk management process.

(IV) Metrics and Targets Greenhouse gas emissions

28 An issuer shall disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, classified as: Emissions

28(a) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions;

28(b) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and

28(c) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

29 An issuer shall: Emissions

29(a) measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or another exchange on which the issuer is listed to use a different method for measuring greenhouse gas emissions;

29(b) disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions including:

29(b)(i) the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the issuer uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions;

29(b)(ii) the reason why the issuer has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; and

29(b)(iii) any changes the issuer made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes;

29(c) for Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(b), disclose its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and provide information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to enable an understanding of the issuer's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and

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		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
29(d)	for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(c), disclose the categories included within the issuer's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).	
Climate-related transition risks		
30	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.	Information not obtained – Reasonable Information Relief applied (undue cost or effort).
Climate-related physical risks		
31	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	Information not obtained – Reasonable Information Relief applied (undue cost or effort).
Climate-related opportunities		
32	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	Information not obtained – Reasonable Information Relief applied (undue cost or effort).
Capital deployment		
33	An issuer shall disclose the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	The Company does not have capital expenditures, financing, or investments and do not constitute a material impact.
Internal carbon prices		
34	An issuer shall disclose:	The Company has not yet applied a carbon price in its decision-making process yet, but the Company will continue to closely monitor relevant industry developments.
34(a)	an explanation of whether and how the issuer is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing, and scenario analysis); and	
34(b)	the price of each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the issuer uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions; or an appropriate negative statement that the issuer does not apply a carbon price in decision-making.	
Remuneration		
35	An issuer shall disclose whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into remuneration policy, or an appropriate negative statement. This may form part of the disclosure under paragraph 19(a)(iv).	ESG Governance Structure

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Industry-based metrics

36

An issuer is encouraged to disclose industry-based metrics that are associated with one or more particular business models, activities or other common features that characterise participation in an industry. In determining the industry-based metrics that the issuer discloses, an issuer is encouraged to refer to and consider the applicability of the industry-based metrics associated with disclosure topics described in the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance on implementing Climate-related Disclosures and other industry-based disclosure requirements prescribed under other international ESG reporting frameworks.

Peer information unavailable
– Reasonable Information Relief applied (confidential/ not publicly disclosed).

Climate-related targets

37

An issuer shall disclose (a) the qualitative and quantitative climate-related targets the issuer has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals; and (b) any targets the issuer is required to meet by law or regulation, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets. For each target, the issuer shall disclose:

Metrics and Targets

37(a)

the metric used to set the target;

37(b)

the objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives);

37(c)

the part of the issuer to which the target applies (for example, whether the target applies to the issuer in its entirety or only a part of the issuer, such as a specific business unit or geographic region);

37(d)

the period over which the target applies;

37(e)

the base period from which progress is measured;

37(f)

milestones or interim targets (if any);

37(g)

if the target is quantitative, whether the target is an absolute target or an intensity target; and

37(h)

how the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.

38

An issuer shall disclose information about its approach to setting and reviewing each target, and how it monitors progress against each target, including:

Metrics and Targets

38(a)

whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party;

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

		Relevant section(s) of this ESG Report
38(b)	the issuer's processes for reviewing the target;	
38(c)	the metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target; and	
38(d)	any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	
39	An issuer shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the issuer's performance.	Metrics and Targets
40	For each greenhouse gas emissions target disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 37 to 39, an issuer shall disclose:	
40(a)	which greenhouse gases are covered by the target;	Metrics and Targets
40(b)	whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target;	Metrics and Targets
40(c)	whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or a net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the issuer discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the issuer is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target;	Metrics and Targets
40(d)	whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach; and	Our targets were not derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach.
40(e)	the issuer's planned use of carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions to achieve any net greenhouse gas emissions target. In explaining its planned use of carbon credits, the issuer shall disclose:	The Company did not purchase any carbon credits in this financial year.
40(e)(i)	the extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits;	
40(e)(ii)	which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits;	
40(e)(iii)	the type of carbon credit, including whether the underlying offset will be nature-based or based on technological carbon removals, and whether the underlying offset is achieved through carbon reduction or removal; and	
40(e)(iv)	any other factors necessary to enable an understanding of the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits the issuer plans to use (for example, assumptions regarding the permanence of the carbon offset).	

Independent Auditor's Report



國富浩華（香港）會計師事務所有限公司
Crowe (HK) CPA Limited
香港 銅鑼灣 禧頓道77號 禧頓中心9樓
9/F Leighton Centre,
77 Leighton Road,
Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GOLDSTONE CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Goldstone Capital Group Limited ("the Company") set out on pages 78 to 111, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") as issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GOLDSTONE CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GOLDSTONE CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GOLDSTONE CAPITAL GROUP LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 26 June 2026

Kwok Cheuk Yuen

Practising Certificate Number P02412

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	NOTE	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Net investment gain	5	121	63
Other income	6	5	5
General and administrative expenses		(6,353)	(6,170)
Loss from operations		(6,227)	(6,102)
Finance costs	7(a)	(11)	(11)
Loss before taxation	7	(6,238)	(6,113)
Income tax	8	–	–
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year		(6,238)	(6,113)
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company		(6,238)	(6,113)
Loss per share	18		
– Basic		(HK\$0.03)	(HK\$0.03)
– Diluted		(HK\$0.03)	(HK\$0.03)

The notes on pages 82 to 111 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2026

	NOTE	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	774	5,091
Deposits and prepayments	11	963	720
Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	4,471	6,726
Total current assets		6,208	12,537
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other payables	13	1,609	1,711
Loans from a shareholder	19(b)	4,052	4,041
Total current liabilities		5,661	5,752
Net current assets and net assets		547	6,785
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	14	23,727	23,727
Reserves		(23,180)	(16,942)
Total equity		547	6,785
Net asset value per share	16	HK\$0.002	HK\$0.03

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 June 2026.

Chan Cheong Yee
Director

Jin Qingjun
Director

The notes on pages 82 to 111 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital HK\$'000	Share premium HK\$'000 (Note)	Accumulated losses HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	23,727	73,025	(83,854)	12,898
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025:				
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	(6,113)	(6,113)
Balance at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	23,727	73,025	(89,967)	6,785
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026:				
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	(6,238)	(6,238)
Balance at 31 March 2026	23,727	73,025	(96,205)	547

Note: Share premium represents premium arising from the issue of shares at a price in excess of their par value per share and is not distributable but may be applied in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to the shareholders of the Company as fully paid bonus shares or in providing for the premiums payable on repurchase of shares.

The notes on pages 82 to 111 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	NOTE	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before taxation		(6,238)	(6,113)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	6	–	(5)
Net investment gain	5	(121)	(63)
Net exchange loss	7(c)	–	9
Finance costs	7(a)	11	11
Operating loss before changes in working capital		(6,348)	(6,161)
Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		4,438	(5,028)
(Increase)/decrease in deposits and prepayments		(243)	62
Decrease in accruals and other payables		(102)	(201)
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,255)	(11,328)
Cash flows from investing activity			
Interest received		–	5
Net cash generated from investing activity		–	5
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,255)	(11,323)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2025/2024		6,726	18,057
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		–	(8)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	12(a)	4,471	6,726

The notes on pages 82 to 111 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Goldstone Capital Group Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda on 15 April 2003 as an exempted company and its shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”).

The address of the registered office of the Company is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. The principal place of business of the Company is Room 1801A, 18/F, Bank of America Tower, 12 Harcourt Road, Admiralty, Hong Kong.

The Company is principally engaged in investments in listed and unlisted enterprises.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the “Listing Rules”). Material accounting policies adopted by the Company are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new or amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Company. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Company for the current accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the following assets are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below:

- financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (see Note 2(d)).

The Company has record a loss of approximately HK\$6,238,000 (2025: approximately HK\$6,113,000) and operating cash outflow of approximately HK\$2,255,000 (2025: approximately HK\$11,328,000) for the year ended 31 March 2026.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors of the Company have given careful consideration to the future liquidity and performance of the Company and its available sources of financing in assessing whether the Company will be able to finance its future working capital. The Company has outstanding loans from a shareholder (see Note 19(b)). The shareholder has provided a written undertaking that, in the event the Company does not have sufficient cash resources to repay the loans, the shareholder will extend the repayment terms to a date when the Company has sufficient cash resources to satisfy its future working capital and other financial requirements.

Having considered the future liquidity and performance of the Company, the continuing financial support from the shareholder, the directors are satisfied that the Company will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to write down the value of assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for further liabilities which might arise. The effect of these adjustments has not been reflected in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements *(continued)*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRS Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in Note 3.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The Company has applied amendments to HKAS 21, *The effects of Changes in foreign exchange rate – Lack of exchangeability* issued by the HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period. The amendments do not have a material impact on these financial statements as the Company has not entered into any foreign currency transactions in which the foreign currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

The Company has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, plus, for instruments not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets held by the Company are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost, if the financial instrument is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method (see Note 2(k)(i)).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) – recycling, if the contractual cash flows of the financial instrument comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the financial instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the financial asset is derecognised, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

- fair value at profit or loss ("FVPL") if the financial asset does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the financial assets (including interest) are recognised in profit or loss.

However, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies, in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. For an asset to be classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, its contractual cash flows of the financial instrument comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the financial instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. For an asset to be classified and measured at fair value at profit or loss, the financial instrument does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, therefore the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Company's business models for managing its financial instruments reflect how the Company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Company considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the Company does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios. The Company takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVPL or amortised cost.

A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net fair value gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities, including accruals and other payables, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on the following items:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents and deposits);

Financial assets measured at fair value are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof;
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate.

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

In measuring ECLs, the Company takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iv) Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Measurement of ECLs (continued)

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

For all deposits, the Company recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The Company monitor all financial assets that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs rather than 12-month ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Company considers that a default event occurs when the counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held). The Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iv) Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Significant increases in credit risk (continued)

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

Basis of calculation of interest income on credit-impaired financial assets

Interest income recognised in accordance with Note 2(k)(i) is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

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

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

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iv) Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(v) Fair value measurement

If there is an active market for a financial asset or financial liability, the quoted price in the active market without adjusting for transaction costs that may be incurred upon future disposal or settlement is used to establish the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability.

If no active market exists for a financial instrument, a valuation technique is used to establish the fair value. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; net assets value; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. Where discounted cash flow technique is used, future cash flows are estimated based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is the prevailing market rate applicable for instrument with similar terms and conditions at the end of the reporting period. Where other pricing models are used, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

In estimating the fair value of a financial asset and financial liability, the Company considers all factors including, but not limited to, risk-free interest rate, credit risk, foreign exchange rate and market volatility, that are likely to affect the fair value of the financial asset and financial liability.

The Company obtains market data from the same market where the financial instrument was originated or purchased.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets (or a part of a financial asset or group of financial assets) are derecognised when the financial assets meet one of the following conditions:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets or where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset are neither retained nor transferred, the control over that asset is relinquished.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities *(continued)*

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but retains control, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and relevant liability to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

The financial liability (or part of it) is derecognised only when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) specified in the contracts is discharged, cancelled or expired. An agreement between the Company and an existing lender to replace the original financial liability with a new financial liability with substantially different terms, or a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis, or by realising the asset and settling the liability simultaneously.

(e) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Company enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Company decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(e) Leased assets *(continued)*

(i) As a lessee *(continued)*

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The refundable rental deposits are accounted for separately from the right-of-use assets, and they are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at transaction price. Any difference between the initial fair value and the nominal value of the deposits is accounted for as additional lease payments made and is included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Company will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract ("lease modification") that is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case, the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

In the statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for expected credit losses ("ECL") in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(d).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(g) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing cost (see Note 2(m)).

(h) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(i) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the Company has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or
- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

(k) Revenue and other income

Details of the Company's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling) that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (see Note 2(d)(iv)).

(ii) Realised/unrealised gains or losses from financial assets at FVPL

Net gains (losses) on financial assets at FVPL are recognised on the transaction dates when the relevant contract notes are exchanged and unrealised fair value gains (losses) on financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the period in which they arise.

(l) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. The transaction date is the date on which the Company initially recognises such non-monetary assets or liabilities. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(m) Borrowing costs *(continued)*

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.

(n) Related parties

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

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(o) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Company's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Company's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

Notes 20 and 21 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to financial instruments. Other significant sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

Recognition of income taxes and deferred tax assets

Determining income tax provision involves judgement on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. Management evaluates tax implications of transactions and tax provisions are set up accordingly. The tax treatments of such transactions are reconsidered periodically to take into account all changes in tax legislation. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences. As those deferred tax assets can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, management's judgement is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management's assessment is revised as necessary and additional deferred tax assets are recognised if it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

No segment information is presented in respect of the Company's business and geographical segments as all of the income, contribution to operating results, assets and liabilities of the Company are attributable to investment activities, which are carried out or originated principally in Hong Kong.

5. NET INVESTMENT GAIN

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Fair value change on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	121	63

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

6. OTHER INCOME

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Bank interest income	–	5
Net exchange gain	5	–
	5	5

7. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

Loss before taxation is arrived at after charging:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
(a) Finance costs		
Interest on loans from a shareholder (<i>Note 12(b)</i>)	11	11
(b) Staff costs (including directors' emoluments)		
Salaries and other benefits	3,097	3,348
Mandatory provident fund contributions (<i>see Note below</i>)	83	76
	3,180	3,424
(c) Other items		
Auditors' remuneration – audit service	290	290
Expense related to short-term leases	780	890
Investment management fee (<i>Note 19(c)</i>)	320	–
Legal and professional fees	932	654
Net exchange loss	–	9

Note: The Company operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance. The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution retirement plan administered by independent trustees. Under the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the plan at 5% of the employees' relevant income, subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK\$30,000. Contributions to the plan vest immediately, there is no forfeited contributions that may be used by the Company to reduce the existing level of contribution.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

8. INCOME TAX

- (a) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in these financial statements as the Company has no estimated assessable profits derived from its operation in Hong Kong for the year ended 31 March 2026 (for the year ended 31 March 2025: Nil).
- (b) No provision for overseas tax has been made in these financial statements as the Company has no profit derived from overseas.
- (c) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting loss at applicable tax rate:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Loss before taxation	(6,238)	(6,113)
Notional tax on loss before taxation, calculated at the applicable rate of 16.5% (for the year ended 31 March 2025: 16.5%)	(1,029)	(1,009)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(17)	(8)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,053	1,024
Tax effect of temporary difference not recognised	(7)	(7)
Income tax expense	—	—

- (d) At 31 March 2026, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of approximately HK\$57,082,000 (at 31 March 2025: approximately HK\$57,082,000) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation and subject to the final assessment by the tax authority in respect of jurisdiction where the tax losses arising from.

The Company had no other significant potential deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

9. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS

(a) Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
<i>Directors' fees:</i>		
Non-executive Directors	501	720
Independent Non-executive Directors	358	480
<i>Other emoluments:</i>		
Executive Directors		
– Salaries and benefits in kind	360	520
– Retirement scheme contributions	18	17
	1,237	1,737

The emoluments of each director, on a named basis, for the year ended 31 March 2026 are set out below:

	Directors' fees HK\$'000	Salaries and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Retirement scheme contributions HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
<i>Executive Director</i>				
Chan Cheong Yee ⁽¹⁾	–	360	18	378
<i>Non-executive Directors</i>				
Jin Qingjun ⁽²⁾	66	–	–	66
Chen Huaiyuan	120	–	–	120
Lam King	120	–	–	120
Wang Guozhen ⁽³⁾	120	–	–	120
An Ran ⁽⁴⁾	9	–	–	9
Choi Chit Sze Jackson ⁽⁵⁾	66	–	–	66
<i>Independent Non-executive Directors</i>				
Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	120	–	–	120
Wan Yuk Ling	120	–	–	120
Xiao Ruimei ⁽⁶⁾	20	–	–	20
Lu Zhicheng ⁽⁷⁾	98	–	–	98
	859	360	18	1,237

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

9. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS *(continued)*

(a) Directors' emoluments *(continued)*

The emoluments of each director, on a named basis, for the year ended 31 March 2025 are set out below:

	Directors' fees HK\$'000	Salaries and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Retirement scheme contributions HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
<i>Executive Directors</i>				
Chan Cheong Yee ⁽¹⁾	–	60	3	63
Li Li ⁽²⁾	–	460	14	474
<i>Non-executive Directors</i>				
Choi Chit Sze Jackson ⁽⁵⁾	110	–	–	110
Chen Huaiyuan	120	–	–	120
Lam King	120	–	–	120
Wang Guozhen ⁽³⁾	110	–	–	110
Huang Bin ⁽⁹⁾	195	–	–	195
Xu Lin ⁽¹⁰⁾	65	–	–	65
<i>Independent Non-executive Directors</i>				
Hung Hoi Ming Raymond	120	–	–	120
Wan Yuk Ling	120	–	–	120
Lu Zhicheng ⁽⁷⁾	110	–	–	110
Ning Fong ⁽¹¹⁾	130	–	–	130
	1,200	520	17	1,737

(1) Chan Cheong Yee was appointed with effect from 1 February 2025.

(2) Jin Qingjun was appointed with effect from 26 January 2026.

(3) Wang Guozhen was appointed with effect from 16 October 2024.

(4) An Ran was appointed with effect from 3 March 2026.

(5) Choi Chit Sze Jackson was appointed with effect from 16 October 2024 and resigned with effect from 11 July 2025.

(6) Xiao Ruimei was appointed with effect from 2 February 2026.

(7) Lu Zhicheng was appointed with effect from 16 October 2024 and has passed away on 24 January 2026.

(8) Li Li was appointed with effect from 25 April 2024 and resigned with effect from 1 February 2025.

(9) Huang Bin resigned with effect from 16 October 2024.

(10) Xu Lin resigned with effect from 16 October 2024.

(11) Ning Fong resigned with effect from 16 October 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

9. EMOLUMENTS OF DIRECTORS AND HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS *(continued)*

(a) Directors' emoluments *(continued)*

During the year, there was no arrangement under which a director has waived or agreed to waive any remuneration (2025: Nil). No emoluments were paid or payable by the Company to any of the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Company or as compensation for loss of office (2025: Nil).

The Company had no chief executive for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(b) Individuals with highest emoluments

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, one (2025: one) is director whose emolument is disclosed in Note 9(a). The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the other four (2025: four) individuals are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Salaries and other emoluments	1,431	1,535
Retirement scheme contributions	52	57
	1,483	1,592

The emoluments of the four (2025: four) individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following bands:

	2026 Number of individuals	2025 Number of individuals
Nil to HK\$1,000,000	4	4
	4	4

During the year, there was no arrangement under which an individual waived or agreed to waive any remuneration (2025: Nil). No emoluments were paid or payable by the Company to any of the individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Company or as compensation for loss of office (2025: Nil).

During the year, no share options were granted to any of the Company's directors or the above highest paid individuals in respect of their services to the Company (2025: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Debt securities	774	5,091

All debt securities are denominated in US\$. Particulars of the investments as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

Type of investments	Name of issuer	Place of incorporation	Cost HK\$'000	Market value HK\$'000	Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss HK\$'000	Coupon rate %	Maturity date	Approximate percentage of gross assets of the Company %
(a) Debt securities (U.S. Treasury Bill)	The Department of the Treasury of the U.S. ("U.S. Department of the Treasury")	U.S.	775	774	(1)	0.75	31 May 2026	12.5

All debt securities are denominated in US\$. Particulars of the investments as at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Type of investments	Name of issuer	Place of incorporation	Cost HK\$'000	Market value HK\$'000	Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss HK\$'000	Coupon rate %	Maturity date	Approximate percentage of gross assets of the Company %
(a) Debt securities (U.S. 6-month Treasury Bill)	U.S. Department of the Treasury	U.S.	1,929	1,933	4	0	22 May 2025	15.4
(b) Debt securities	CNPC Global Capital Limited	British Virgin Islands	1,545	1,545	–	1.35	23 June 2025	12.3
(c) Debt securities	CNAC (HK) Finbridge Company Limited	Hong Kong	1,632	1,613	(19)	2	22 September 2025	12.9

A brief description of the business and financial information of the investments is as follows:

- (a) The Directors are of the view that with the very strong financial position of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury Bills could provide a steady interest income to investors. The Directors considered U.S. Treasury Bills as a lower-risk security. Treasury bills are debt obligations issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Treasury securities are considered one of the safest investments because they are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Company would increase or reduce the holdings on the U.S. Treasury Bills, depending on a number of factors including the investment environment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS *(continued)*

A brief description of the business and financial information of the investments is as follows: (continued)

- (b) CNPC Global Capital Limited ("CNPC Global") is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability. CNPC Global is an indirect subsidiary of China National Petroleum Corporation ("CNPC"). CNPC is a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and is an integrated international energy company covering businesses of oil, gas and new energies, refining, chemicals, marketing and new materials, support and services, as well as capital and finance etc. The investment in the debt securities of CNPC Global was fully redeemed during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- (c) CNAC (HK) Finbridge Company Limited ("CNAC") is a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. CNAC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of China National Chemical Corporation Limited ("CNCC"). CNCC is a company incorporated in the PRC with limited liability and is a state-owned enterprise established by reorganising companies affiliated to the former Ministry of the Chemical Industry, PRC. CNAC and CNCC primarily conduct operations in the following five business segments: oil processing and fundamental chemical products, new chemical materials and specialty chemicals, agrochemicals, tyre and rubber products and chemical equipment. CNCC has 11 listed companies and has production and R&D bases in 150 countries and regions worldwide. The investment in the debt securities of CNAC was fully redeemed during the year ended 31 March 2026.

11. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Rental deposits	200	200
Prepayments	763	520
	963	720

The carrying amount of deposits approximated their fair values as at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

The carrying amount of deposits and prepayments is denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Hong Kong dollars	834	595
United States dollars	129	125
	963	720

All deposits and prepayments are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of financial position and cash flows comprise:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	4,471	6,726

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Hong Kong dollars	1,659	6,135
United States dollars	2,812	591
	4,471	6,726

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Company's liability from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Loans from a shareholder HK\$'000 (Note 19(b))
At 1 April 2025	4,041
Other changes:	
Interest expenses (Note 7(a))	11
Total other changes	11
At 31 March 2026	4,052
At 1 April 2024	4,030
Other changes:	
Interest expenses (Note 7(a))	11
Total other changes	11
At 31 March 2025	4,041

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(continued)

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the statement of cash flows for leases comprise the following:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Within operating cash flows	780	900

These amounts relate to the followings:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Lease rentals paid	780	900

13. ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Accruals and other payables	1,609	1,711

The carrying amount of accruals and other payables approximated their fair values as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 and is denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Hong Kong dollars	1,575	1,677
United States dollars	18	18
Renminbi	16	16
	1,609	1,711

All accruals and other payables are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Amount HK\$'000
Authorised:		
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025, 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	1,000,000,000	100,000
	Number of shares	Amount HK\$'000
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid		
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025, 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	237,271,250	23,727

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company actively reviews and manages its capital structure in the light of changes in economic conditions so as to maintain a sound capital position. Total capital is defined as shareholders' funds in the statement of financial position.

The Company is not subject to internally or externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

16. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

The net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Company as at 31 March 2026 of approximately HK\$547,000 (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$6,785,000) by the numbers of ordinary shares being in issue as at 31 March 2026, being approximately 237,271,000 (31 March 2025: approximately 237,271,000 ordinary shares).

17. DIVIDEND

The directors do not propose any dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 (for the year ended 31 March 2025: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

18. LOSS PER SHARE

(a) Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share attributable to equity shareholders of the Company is based on the following data:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Loss attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company for the purpose of computing basic loss per share	6,238	6,113
	Number of shares	
	2026 '000	2025 '000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of computing basic loss per share	237,271	237,271

(b) Diluted loss per share

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, and therefore diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share.

19. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, particulars of material transactions between the Company and its related parties during the year are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Company, including amounts paid to the Company's directors as disclosed in Note 9(a) and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in Note 9(b), is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,219	1,720
Retirement scheme contributions	18	17
	1,237	1,737

Total remuneration for key management personnel is included in "Staff costs" (see Note 7(b)).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

19. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

(b) Financing arrangements

At 31 March 2026, the Company had the following balances with related parties:

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Loans from a shareholder	(i)	4,052	4,041

Notes:

- (i) The loans from a shareholder are unsecured and repayable within one year. As at 31 March 2026, included in loans from a shareholder, a principal amount of HK\$2,500,000 (31 March 2025: HK\$2,500,000) carries interest at Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate for an interest period of 12 months, and the remaining balance is interest-free.

(c) Other transactions with related parties

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Interest expense charged by a shareholder		11	11
Investment management fee charged by Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited	(i)	320	–
Rental expense	(ii)	–	488

Notes:

- (i) On 30 July 2025, the Company entered into an investment management agreement with Sinolink Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited ("SSHK"), of which Mr. Chan Cheong Yee, an executive director of the Company, is also a key management personnel of SSHK. Pursuant to the investment management agreement, SSHK has agreed to provide investment management services to the Company at an investment management fee of HK\$480,000 per annum for a period of three years commencing from 1 August 2025.
- (ii) On 1 March 2024, the Company entered into a lease agreement (the "Lease Agreement 2024") with China State Ventures Group Limited ("China State") whereby the Company has obtained the right to use the properties as its offices through the lease agreement for a term of one year commencing from 1 March 2024 at a monthly rent of HK\$75,000.

Mr. Huang Bin, a director of China State, is also a former director of the Company.

The directors of the Company considered that the above related party transactions during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were concluded on mutually agreed terms in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

19. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

The related party transactions in respect of the loans from a shareholder, the investment management agreement with SSHK (2025: lease agreements with China State) above constitute connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. However, the loans from a shareholder are exempt from the disclosure requirements in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules as they are conducted on normal commercial terms or better and are not secured by the assets of the Company under Rule 14A.90. The disclosures required by Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules in respect of the investment management agreement with SSHK (2025: lease agreements with China State) are provided in the section “Connected Transactions” of the Report of the Directors.

20. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Company to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to debt securities, cash and cash equivalents and rental deposits.

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions with sound credit ratings for which the Company considers to have low credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from refundable rental deposits is considered to be low, taking into account the remaining lease term and period covered by the rental deposits.

The Company also invested in debt securities which exposed it to credit risk. The management of the Company reviews on a regular basis the portfolio of the debt securities to ensure that the concentration risk is at an acceptable level. The directors of the Company consider that the credit risk relating to the debt securities is closely monitored. Further details on the credit risk arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are set out in Note 10.

The Company does not provide any guarantees which would expose the Company to credit risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

20. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient cash and bank deposits to meet liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. The directors are of the opinion that the Company does not have significant liquidity risk.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Company's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Company can be required to pay:

	2026					2025				
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				
	More than Within 1 year or on demand	1 year but less than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount at 31 March 2026	More than Within 1 year or on demand	1 year but less than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount at 31 March 2025
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Financial liabilities										
Accruals and other payables	1,609	-	-	1,609	1,609	1,711	-	-	1,711	1,711
Loans from a shareholder	4,060	-	-	4,060	4,052	4,049	-	-	4,049	4,041
	5,669	-	-	5,669	5,661	5,760	-	-	5,760	5,752

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to debt securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company currently does not have fair value hedging policy. The Company is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk mainly from bank balances and certain loans from a shareholder carrying interests at prevailing market rates.

Management of the Company monitors the related interest rate exposure closely to ensure the interest rate risks are maintained at an acceptable level. The Company's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of the Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate arising from the Company's respective HK\$ and US\$ denominated financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

20. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(d) Currency risk

Currency risk refers to the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company mainly operates in Hong Kong with most of the operating costs denominated and settled in HK\$. The Company's exposure to currency risk primarily arises from debt securities and bank balances denominated in US\$ against HK\$. During the year, the Company did not have foreign currency hedging policy but management continuously monitors the foreign exchange exposure. As HK\$ is pegged to US\$, the Company does not expect any significant movements in the US\$/HK\$ exchange rates. No sensitivity analysis in respect of the Company's financial assets denominated in US\$ is presented as in the opinion of the directors, such sensitivity analysis does not give additional value in view of insignificant movement in the US\$/HK\$ exchange rates at the reporting dates.

21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Company's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement". The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

At 31 March 2026, the financial instruments of the Company carried at fair value were debt securities of approximately HK\$774,000 (2025: approximately HK\$5,091,000). The financial instruments were measured at fair value on a recurring basis and their fair value measurement falls into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy described above. The fair values of the debt securities were determined with reference to the quoted prices provided by a broker.

During the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

22. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Company.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures</i> – <i>Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures</i> – <i>Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
HKFRS 18, <i>Presentation and disclosure in financial statements</i>	1 January 2027
HKFRS 19, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	1 January 2027

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements except for the following:

HKFRS 18, Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

HKFRS 18 will replace HKAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements* and aims to improve the transparency and comparability of information about an entity's financial statements. HKFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and is to be applied retrospectively.

Among other changes, under HKFRS 18, entity is required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entity is also required to provide specific disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note in the financial statements.

The Company does not plan to early adopt HKFRS 18 and is still in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption.

Five-Year Financial Summary

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000
RESULTS					
Net investment gain	121	63	32	48	474
Loss before taxation	(6,238)	(6,113)	(9,358)	(10,172)	(6,035)
Income tax	–	–	–	–	–
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	(6,238)	(6,113)	(9,358)	(10,172)	(6,035)
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Total assets	6,208	12,537	18,841	29,585	40,551
Total liabilities	(5,661)	(5,752)	(5,943)	(7,329)	(8,123)
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	547	6,785	12,898	22,256	32,428
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	HK\$0.002	HK\$0.03	HK\$0.05	HK\$0.09	HK\$0.14