KFM KINGDOM

KFM KINGDOM HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability) (HKEx Stock Code: 3816)

Our Goals are
Far and High
We cultivate for
Tomorrow

www.kingdom.com.hk

Annual Report **2026**

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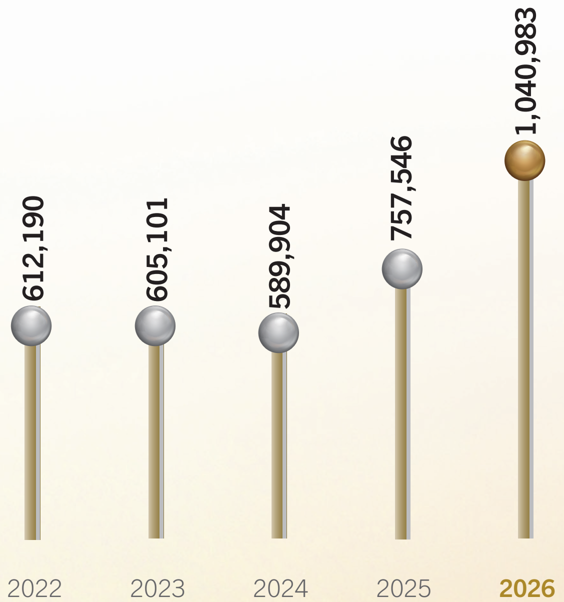
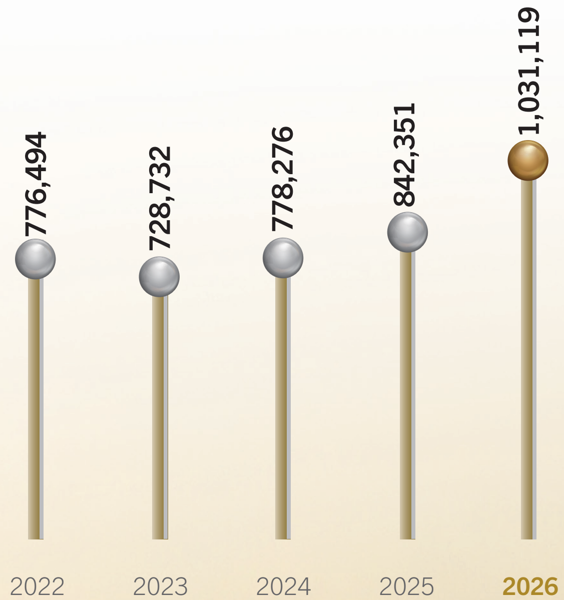
Financial Highlights

REVENUE
Year ended 31 March (HK$'000)



TOTAL ASSETS
As of 31 March (HK$'000)



Corporate Information

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter
(Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Mr. Wong Chi Kwok

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE
Mr. Wan Kam To (Chairman)
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan (Chairman)
Mr. Wan Kam To
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana

NOMINATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter (Chairman)
Mr. Wan Kam To
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG
Workshop C, 31/F
TML Tower, 3 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan
New Territories, Hong Kong

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC
881 South Jinshan Road, Gaoxin District, Suzhou
Jiangsu Province, the PRC

REGISTERED OFFICE
Conyers Trust Company (Cayman) Limited
Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive
P.O. Box 2681
Grand Cayman KY1-1111
Cayman Islands

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mr. Kwok For Chi

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter
Mr. Kwok For Chi

LEGAL ADVISERS AS TO HONG KONG LAW
Chiu & Partners

AUDITOR
SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd.
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited
Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

CAYMAN ISLAND SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Suntera (Cayman) Limited
Suite 3204, Unit 2A, Block 3
Building D, P.O. Box 1586
Gardenia Court, Camana Bay
Grand Cayman KY1-1110
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Tricor Investor Services Limited
17/F, Far East Finance Centre
No. 16 Harcourt Road
Hong Kong

WEBSITE
www.kingdom.com.hk

STOCK CODE
3816

Chairman's Statement

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

On behalf of the board (the "**Board**") of directors (the "**Directors**") of KFM Kingdom Holdings Limited (the "**Company**"), I would like to present the operating and financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") for the year ended 31 March 2026 (the "**Year**").

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

During the Year, the revenue of the Group increased by approximately 37.4% to approximately HK$1,041.0 million from approximately HK$757.5 million of the same period last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the revenue derived from the customers engaged in the network and data storage industry as a result of increasing demands of global development in artificial intelligence. In addition, the increase in revenue was partially offset by the decrease in revenue derived from the office automation industry and the consumer electronic industry.

During the Year, the gross profit margin of the Group was approximately 21.3%, as compared to approximately 18.1% in the corresponding period last year.

In respect of overall performance, the Group recorded a net profit of approximately HK$83.6 million for the Year, as compared to a net profit of approximately HK$38.0 million for the year ended 31 March 2025. The increase in net profit for the Year was mainly attributable to an increase in revenue and gross profit.

OUTLOOK

Geopolitical tensions are reshaping the global economic landscape. Recent conflicts involving the US, Israel, and Iran have directly impacted international logistics, causing oil supply anxieties and rising production costs. While prolonged conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, combined with US-China trade disputes, threaten to trigger global inflation, the Group is focused on strategic resilience. We are actively scaling up our manufacturing investments in Suzhou, China, and Malaysia to capture the rapid growth of the global AI sector. To counter macroeconomic headwinds, the Group remains committed to deepening existing client partnerships, capturing new customer segments, and exploring sustainable business ventures that deliver superior value to our stakeholders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The steady development of the Group is owed to the enormous trust and support of our shareholders, investors and business partners, dedicated services of Directors, as well as the loyalty of our employees. I hereby express my sincere gratitude to them.

Sun Kwok Wah Peter
Chairman
Hong Kong

26 June 2026

BUSINESS REVIEW

For the year ended 31 March 2026 (the "**Year**"), global geopolitical tensions due to the regional conflict among the United States of America (the "**US**"), Israel and Iran, and Russia-Ukraine conflict were in a stalemate situation, which were aggravating risks on business environment. In addition, as affected by high level of interest rates and rising energy costs, the global economy was in difficulty. However, artificial intelligence ("**AI**") business grew up and has created a strong demand for development in relevant industries, such as data centre and related equipment businesses.

During the Year, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately HK$1,041.0 million, with an increase of approximately HK$283.5 million or 37.4% as compared to a revenue of approximately HK$757.5 million during the corresponding period last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the revenue derived from customers which engaged in the network and data storage industry as a result of the strong demands for development from AI industry. The increase in revenue was partially offset by the decrease in revenue derived from the office automation industry and the consumer electronics industry.

The gross profit of the Group increased by approximately HK$84.7 million or 61.7% from approximately HK$137.3 million during the corresponding period last year to approximately HK$222.0 million during the Year. The increase in gross profit was mainly due to the increase in revenue derived from customers which engaged in the network and data storage industry during the Year. The overall gross profit margin of the Group increased by 3.2% from approximately 18.1% during the corresponding period last year to approximately 21.3% during the Year. The increase in gross profit margin was mainly due to the improvement in production efficiency.

As such, the Group recorded a net profit of approximately HK$83.6 million during the Year, as compared with a net profit of approximately HK$38.0 million during the corresponding period last year. The increase in net profit was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue and gross profit.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

Looking forward, the economic environment faces challenges due to the risks which arise from regional conflicts. The outlook of business is tougher as a result of recent intense conflict between the US, Israel and Iran, which has significant impact on energy costs and oil supply. It disrupts the international logistics and transportation, thus affects the world's energy supply chain, and leads to a significant increase in production costs.

In the coming year, the persistent geopolitical conflicts in Middle East regions and Ukraine, and the China-US trade dispute may continue for a period of time. It is expected that the global economy may become unpredictable and a potential global high inflation may occur. However, for the purpose of capturing the recent strong development in artificial intelligence in the world, the Group plans to further expand and increase the investment in its production line in Suzhou, the PRC, and its overseas production base in Malaysia. In order to cope with these challenges, the Group will also put more efforts in maintaining good relationships with existing customers of the Group. The Group has also been striving to attract more new customers to broaden its customer base. Last but not least, the Group will continue to look for new, long term and sustainable business opportunities to enhance the Group's performance, with the aim to creating better value for its customers, shareholders and investors.

Financial Review

Revenue

During the Year, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately HK$1,041.0 million, with an increase of approximately HK$283.5 million or 37.4% as compared to a revenue of approximately HK$757.5 million during the corresponding period last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the revenue derived from customers which engaged in the network and data storage industry as a result of the strong demand for development from artificial intelligence ("**AI**") industry. The increase in revenue was partially offset by the decrease in revenue derived from the office automation industry and the consumer electronics industry.

Geographically, South East Asia, the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**"), Europe and North America continued to be the major markets of the Group's products. Sales to such areas accounted for approximately 78.1%, 15.2%, 3.7% and 2.1% of the Group's revenue for the Year, respectively. Details of the breakdown of revenue generated from different geographical locations are set out in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales primarily comprises the direct costs associated with the manufacturing of the Group's products. It consists mainly of direct materials, direct labour, processing fee and other direct overheads. Set out below is the breakdown of the Group's cost of sales:

	2026		2025	
	HK$'000	**%**	HK$'000	%
Direct materials	**626,921**	**76.6**	487,532	78.6
Direct labour	**123,283**	**15.0**	96,356	15.5
Processing fee	**48,179**	**5.9**	30,542	4.9
Changes in inventory	**(27,599)**	**(3.4)**	(30,144)	(4.8)
Other direct overheads	**48,173**	**5.9**	35,981	5.8
	818,957	**100.0**	620,267	100.0

During the Year, cost of sales of the Group increased by approximately HK$198.7 million or 32.0% as compared to the corresponding period last year. The increase was primarily due to the increase in revenue.

The percentage of cost of sales to the total revenue during the Year was approximately 78.7%, representing a decrease of approximately 3.2%, as compared to approximately 81.9% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross profit and gross profit margin

The gross profit of the Group increased by approximately HK$84.7 million or 61.7% from approximately HK$137.3 million during the corresponding period last year to approximately HK$222.0 million during the Year. The increase in gross profit was mainly due to the increase in revenue derived from customers which engaged in the network and data storage industry during the Year. The overall gross profit margin of the Group increased by 3.2% from approximately 18.1% during the corresponding period last year to approximately 21.3% during the Year. The increase in gross profit margin was mainly due to the improvement in production efficiency.

Other (losses)/gains, net

During the Year, the Group recorded other losses, net which amounted to approximately HK$3.7 million. In the corresponding period last year, the Group recorded other gains, net of approximately HK$11.3 million. We recorded other losses, net mainly due to the depreciation of US dollar against RMB and Malaysian ringgit during the Year.

Distribution and selling expenses

Distribution and selling expenses represented the expenses incurred for the promotion and selling of the Group's products. It mainly comprises, among others, salaries and related costs for the sales and marketing staff, travelling and transportation costs, and marketing expenses. Distribution and selling expenses increased by approximately HK$1.1 million from approximately HK$7.1 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 to approximately HK$8.2 million for the Year.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise primarily salaries and related costs for key management, the Group's finance and administration staff, depreciation and professional costs incurred by the Group. The general and administrative expenses of the Group increased from approximately HK$98.6 million for the corresponding period last year to approximately HK$113.3 million for the Year. The increase in general and administrative expenses was in line with the increase in revenue.

Finance costs

The Group's finance costs represented interest expenses on finance lease and bank borrowings. During the Year, the Group's finance costs were approximately HK$3.5 million, as compared to approximately HK$2.1 million for the corresponding period last year. The increase in finance costs was mainly due to an increase in average balances of lease liabilities as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Income tax expenses

The Group's income tax expenses amounted to approximately HK$12.6 million for the Year, while the Group's income tax expenses for the corresponding period last year amounted to approximately HK$6.4 million. The details are set out in the note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

Profit attributable to owners of the Company

For the Year, profit attributable to owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK$81.6 million, as compared with the profit attributable to owners of the Company of approximately HK$36.3 million for the corresponding period last year. The increase in profit attributable to owners was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue and gross profit.

Liquidity, Financial and Capital Resources

Financial resources and liquidity

The Group's current assets comprise mainly cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, prepayments, deposits and other receivables and inventories. As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group's total current assets amounted to approximately HK$650.5 million and HK$508.4 million respectively, which represented approximately 63.1% and 60.4% of the Group's total assets as at 31 March 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Capital structure

The Group's capital structure is summarised as follows:

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Bank borrowings	**67,800**	75,600
Total debts	**67,800**	75,600
Shareholders' equity	**684,814**	623,649
Gearing ratio — Total debts to shareholders' equity ratio#	**9.9%**	12.1%

\# Total debts to shareholders' equity ratio is calculated based on total debts divided by shareholders' equity at the end of the respective year.

For the Year, the Group generally financed its operation primarily with internal generated cash flows and bank borrowings.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's bank borrowings were denominated in Renminbi. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company (comprising issued share capital and reserves) and bank borrowings. The Directors will review the capital structure regularly. As part of such review, the Directors consider the cost of capital and the optimal use of debt and equity so as to maximise the return to owners.

Capital expenditure

During the Year, the Group acquired plant and machinery of approximately HK$40.2 million, as compared to the year ended 31 March 2025 of approximately HK$9.0 million.

The Group financed its capital expenditure through cash flows generated from operating activities, finance leases and bank borrowings.

Charges on the Group's assets

As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, no bank borrowing of the Group was secured by assets of the Group.

Foreign currency exposure

Each individual group entity has its own functional currency. Foreign exchange risk to each individual group entity arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group operates mainly in Hong Kong, the PRC and Malaysia. The Group's Hong Kong entities are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from Renminbi and Malaysian ringgit, while the Group's PRC and Malaysian entities are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the United States dollars.

The Group has been managing its foreign exchange risk by closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rates.

Capital commitments

Details of the Group's capital commitments as at 31 March 2026 are set out in note 27 to this consolidated financial statements.

Contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had no material contingent liabilities.

Future plans for material investments and capital assets

Save as disclosed in this annual report, the Group currently has no other plan for material investments and capital assets.

Subsequent event

The Group has no material subsequent events up to the date of this consolidated financial statements.

Employees and Remuneration Policy

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had a total number of 1,667 full-time employees (2025: 1,209). The Group determined the remuneration packages of all employees based on factors including individual qualifications, contribution to the Group, performance and years of experience of the respective staff.

The Group provides on-going training to the Group's staff in order to enhance their technical skills and product knowledge and to provide them with updates with regard to industry quality and work safety.

The Group maintains good relationships with the Group's employees. The Group did not have any labour strikes or other labour disturbances that would have interfered with the Group's operations during the Year.

As required by the PRC and Malaysia regulations, the Group participates in the social insurance schemes operated by the relevant local government authorities.

Material Acquisitions and Disposals by the Group

During the Year, the Group did not make any material acquisitions or disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Significant Investments

The Group did not hold any significant investments during the Year.

Corporate Governance Report

The Board is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 31 March 2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Board is always committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of shareholders and to enhance corporate value and accountability.

Save as disclosed under the paragraph headed "Chairman and chief executive officer" below, the Board is of the view that the Company has complied with the code provisions as set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the "**CG Code**") contained in Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "**Listing Rules**") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") for the year ended 31 March 2026.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsibilities

The Board takes overall responsibility to oversee all major matters of the Group, including the formulation and approval of all policy matters, overall strategic development of the Group, monitoring and controlling the Group's operation and financial performance, internal control and risk management systems. The authority and responsibilities for the day-to-day management and operations of the Group is delegated by the Board to the senior management. The Board is well balanced with Directors having sound industry knowledge, extensive corporate and strategic planning experience and/or expertise relevant to the business of the Group. The executive Directors and independent non-executive Directors bring a variety of experience and expertise to the Company.

The Company has subscribed appropriate and sufficient insurance coverage on Directors' liabilities in respect of legal actions taken against Directors arising out of corporate activities.

Board Composition

The Board currently comprises five members, consisting of two executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors. The biographical details of the Board members are set out on pages 71 to 73 of this Annual Report. The list of Directors (by category) is also disclosed in the section headed "Corporate Information" in this Annual Report, and in all corporate communications issued by the Company pursuant to the Listing Rules from time to time.

There is no financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship among Directors and the senior management of the Company.

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 devote sufficient time to discharge their duties as a Director. Furthermore, the Directors may access external independent professional advice to assist their performance of duties at the expense of the Company. The Board will review the implementation and effectiveness of such mechanism(s) on an annual basis.

Throughout the year, the Board has at all times met the requirements of Rules 3.10 and 3.10A the Listing Rules relating to the appointment of at least three independent non-executive Directors with at least one independent non-executive Director possessing appropriate professional accounting qualifications and financial management expertise, and the independent non-executive Directors represented at least one-third of the Board.

The Company has received, from each of the existing independent non-executive Directors, an annual confirmation of their independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers that all independent non-executive Directors are independent in accordance with the Listing Rules.

Board Diversity Policy

The Company has adopted a board diversity policy (the "**Policy**") which sets out the approach to achieve and maintain diversity on the Board in order to enhance the quality of its performance.

Pursuant to the Policy, the Company seeks to achieve Board diversity through the consideration of a number of factors, including but not limited to skills, experience, knowledge, expertise, culture, independence, age and gender.

The nomination committee of the Board will discuss and agree annually measurable objectives for implementing diversity on the Board and recommend them to the Board for adoption and review the Policy that may be required.

The following measurable objectives have been set for implementing the Board Diversity Policy:

1. ensuring that there is no limitation on gender on selection of Directors and there shall be at least one female member on the Board;

2. inclusion of candidates for Board members with working experience in other industries; and

3. inclusion of candidates for Board members with knowledge and skills in different aspects.

As at the date of this annual report, the above objectives have been achieved.

In terms of gender diversity, the Board is a mixed-gender board with female representation brought by Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana, an independent non-executive Director. The Board recognises the importance and benefits of gender diversity at Board level and shall continue to take initiatives to identify suitable female candidates for board succession planning and enhancement of gender diversity in the Board.

At present, the Nomination Committee considers that an appropriate balance of gender diversity of the Board is maintained. The Nomination Committee will monitor the Group's business needs and consider further appointment of female directors as appropriate.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had 1,273 male employees (2025: 852 male employees) and 394 female employees (2025: 357 female employees) and the male-to-female ratio in the workforce, including the senior management, was approximately 3.2:1 (2025: 2.4:1), which is regarded by the Board as satisfactory and in line with the industry which the Group operates its businesses in.

The Nomination Committee monitors and reviews the effectiveness and progress of the Policy annually. The Company will continue to take gender diversity into consideration during recruitment and increase the female proportion at all levels over time, such that there is a pipeline of female senior management and potential successors to the Board in the future.

Appointments, Re-election and Removal of Directors

Each of the executive Directors entered into a service contract with the Company for a term of three years commencing from 22 September 2012. After the expiry of the current term, the term of service shall be renewed and extended automatically by one year and on the expiry of every successive period of one year thereafter, unless either party has given at least three months' written notice of non-renewal before the expiry of the then existing terms. Mr. Wan Kam To, an independent non-executive Director, has been appointed for an initial term of two years commencing from 22 September 2012 renewable automatically for successive term of one year each commencing from the next day after the expiry of the then current term appointment, whereas each of Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana and Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan, also an independent non-executive Director, has entered into an appointment letter with the Company without a specific fixed term commencing from 20 August 2024. Each of Ms. Cheng and Mr. Chan obtained the legal advice referred to in Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules on 6 August 2024. Each of them has confirmed that she/he understood her/his obligations as a director of the Company.

According to the articles of association of the Company, at every annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**"), one-third of the Directors (or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one third) will retire by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years. Directors to retire in every year will be those who have been the longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot.

The articles of association of the Company also provides that any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy in Board shall hold office until the first general meeting of the Company after his/her appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting, and any Director appointed by the Board as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next following AGM and shall then be eligible for re-election.

Chairman and chief executive officer

Under CG Code C.2.1, the roles of the chairman and the chief executive officer should be separated and should not be performed by the same individual.

Currently, Mr. Peter Sun serves as both the chief executive officer of the Company and the chairman of the Board. Although such practice deviates from code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code, the Board believes that vesting the roles of both the chairman of the Board and the chief executive officer in the same person has the benefit of ensuring consistent leadership to advance long-term strategy, further deepening the monetization capabilities and optimizing operating efficiency. In particular, Mr. Peter Sun, being a founder of the Group and the chief executive officer of the Company, is familiar with the Company's business operation and has superior knowledge of and experience in the Company's business.

In addition, the Board considers that the balance of power and authority for the present arrangement has not been impaired and this structure has enabled the Company to make and implement decisions promptly and effectively, given that (i) decisions to be made by the Board require approval by at least a majority of the Directors; (ii) all the Directors are aware of and undertake to fulfill their fiduciary duties as Directors, which require, among others, that he/she acts for the benefits and in the best interests of the Company as a whole and will make decisions for the Company accordingly; (iii) the balance of power and authority is ensured by the operations of the Board, which consists of two executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors and has a fairly strong independence element; and (iv) the overall strategic and other key business, financial, and operational policies of the Company are made collectively after thorough discussions at both the Board and senior management levels.

Therefore, the Board considers that the deviation from code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code is appropriate in such circumstances. The Company will continue to enhance its corporate governance practices appropriate to the conduct and growth of its business and to review such practices from time to time.

Directors' continuous training and development

Each newly appointed Director is provided with necessary induction and information to ensure that he/she has a proper understanding of the Company's operations and businesses as well as his/her responsibilities under the relevant statutes, laws, rules and regulations.

Directors should participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant.

The Directors are committed to complying with the CG Code C.1.4 on Directors' training. All Directors have participated in continuous professional development and provided a record of training they received during the Year to the Company.

According to the records provided by the Directors, a summary of training received by the Directors during the Year is as follows:

Name of Directors	Type of continuous professional development programmes
Executive Directors	
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter	A, B
Mr. Wong Chi Kwok	A, B
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. Wan Kam To	A, B
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana	A, B
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan	A, B

Notes:

A: attending training/seminars

B: reading newspapers, journals, seminar materials and updates relating to the latest development of the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements

Board and general meetings and attendance

During the Year, the Board met regularly to review the financial and operating performance of the Company and to discuss future strategy. Directors may participate either in person or through electronic means of communications. The chairman of the Board also met with the independent non-executive Directors without the presence of executive Directors.

For the Year, the Company adopted the practice of holding board meetings regularly for at least four times a year in approximately quarterly intervals. At least 14 days' notice is given to all Directors for all regular board meetings and all Directors are given the opportunity to include matters for discussion in the agenda. The agenda and board papers for each meeting are sent to all Directors at least three days in advance of every regular board meeting. All minutes of the board meetings are kept by the company secretary and are available to all Directors for inspection.

At the board meetings, the Board reviewed significant matters including, among others, the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and interim consolidated financial information, proposals for final and interim dividends (if any), annual and interim reports, approved material capital expenditure and other corporate actions of the Group.

During the Year, the Company has convened five Board meetings and one general meeting. The attendance record for each of the Directors at the board meetings and general meeting are set out below:

	Number of attendance	
Name of Directors	Board meetings	General meeting
Executive Directors		
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter	5/5	1/1
Mr. Wong Chi Kwok	5/5	1/1
Independent non-executive Directors		
Mr. Wan Kam To	5/5	1/1
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana	5/5	1/1
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan	5/5	1/1

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted a code for securities transactions by the Directors on terms equivalent to the required standard of the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules.

The Board confirmed that, having made specific enquiry, the Directors have complied in full with the required standards as set out in the Model Code and its code of conduct during the Year.

BOARD COMMITTEES

As an integral part of sound corporate governance practices, the Board has established the following board committees to oversee the particular aspects of the Group's affairs. Each of these committees comprises independent non-executive Directors who are being invited to join as members.

Audit committee

The Company established an audit committee on 22 September 2012 with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules and the CG Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules. The primary duties of the audit committee of the Company are mainly to make recommendation to the Board on the appointment and removal of external auditors, review the financial statements and provide advice in respect of financial reporting and oversee the internal control procedures and risk management of the Company. The full terms of reference are available on the Company's website (www.kingdom.com.hk) and the Stock Exchange's website.

The audit committee currently consists of three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Wan Kam To, Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana and Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan. The chairman of the audit committee is Mr. Wan Kam To, who has appropriate professional qualifications and experience in accounting matters.

The composition of the audit committee during the Year as well as the meeting attendance of the committee members is as follows:

Membership and attendance of members

Members	Attendance/ Number of meetings
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. Wan Kam To (Chairman)	2/2
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana	2/2
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan	2/2

The audit committee has reviewed the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, and interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 September 2025. The audit committee has discussed the financial information with the management and the external and internal auditors of the Company during the year before submission to the Board for approval and the Group's risk management with the risk management personnels.

Nomination committee

The Company established a nomination committee on 22 September 2012 with written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules. The primary duties of the nomination committee of the Company include reviewing the structure, size, and composition of the Board, assessing the independence of independent non-executive Directors, and making recommendations to the Board on matters relating to the appointment of Directors. The full terms of reference are available on the Company's website (www.kingdom.com.hk) and the Stock Exchange's website.

The nomination committee currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors and one executive Director. The nomination committee is chaired by the chairman of the Board.

The composition of the nomination committee during the Year as well as the meeting attendance of the committee members is as follows:

Membership and attendance of members

Members	Attendance/ Number of meeting
Executive Director	
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter (Chairman)	1/1
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. Wan Kam To	1/1
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana	1/1
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan	1/1

One meeting was held during the Year in which the nomination committee reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board and its committees, reviewed the board diversity policy and its measurable objectives, reviewed and make recommendations to the Board adoption of the nomination policy, reviewed the background and experiences of the Board members and evaluated the contributions of the Board members to the Group and made recommendations to the Board on the nomination and re-appointment of Directors, and assessed the independence of independent non-executive Directors.

Remuneration committee

The Company established a remuneration committee on 22 September 2012 with written terms of reference in compliance with Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules and the CG Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules. The primary functions of the remuneration committee of the Company are to make recommendations to the Board on the overall remuneration policy and structure relating to all Directors and senior management of the Group, to make recommendations to the board on the remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management, review performance based remuneration, ensure none of the Directors determine their own remuneration and review and approve matters relating to share schemes under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules. The full terms of reference are available on the Company's website (www.kingdom.com.hk) and the Stock Exchange's website.

The remuneration committee currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors. The chairman of the remuneration committee is Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan, an independent non-executive Director.

The composition of the remuneration committee during the Year as well as the meeting attendance of the committee members is as follows:

Membership and attendance of members

Members	Attendance/ Number of meetings
Independent non-executive Directors	
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan (Chairman)	1/1
Mr. Wan Kam To	1/1
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana	1/1

One meeting was held during the Year in which the remuneration committee assessed the performance, reviewed the remuneration policies and approved the salaries and bonuses of the executive Directors and senior management. No Director took part in any discussion about his/her own remuneration. The remuneration committee has communicated with the chairman of the Board about proposals relating to the remuneration packages of other Directors and senior management.

Details of the Directors' emoluments and retirement benefits and remuneration payable to members of senior management are disclosed in the notes 12 and 28(d) to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

Nomination policy

The Board has adopted a nomination policy (the "**Nomination Policy**") during the Year. A summary of the Nomination Policy is disclosed below:

1. *Objective*

   The nomination policy aims to set out the relevant selection criteria and nomination procedures to help the nomination committee and the Board to ensure that the Board has a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspective appropriate to the requirement of the Group's businesses.

2. *Selection criteria*

   The selection criteria specified in the Nomination Policy include:

   – commitment of available time and ability to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company;

   – reputation for integrity;

   – accomplishment and experience in the relevant industry(ies);

   – effectiveness in carrying out the responsibilities of the Board; and

   – diversity in all its aspects as set out in the board diversity policy of the Company.

   These factors are for reference only, and not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The nomination committee has the discretion to nominate any person, as it considers appropriate.

3. *Nomination procedures*

   (i) For filling a casual vacancy, the nomination committee shall make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval. For proposing candidates to stand for election at a general meeting, the nomination committee shall make nominations to the Board for its consideration and recommendation.

   (ii) Until the publication of circular to the shareholders of the Company (the "**Shareholders**"), the nominated persons shall not assume that they have been proposed by the Board to stand for election at the general meeting.

   (iii) In order to provide information of the candidates nominated by the Board to stand for election at a general meeting, and to invite nominations from the Shareholders, a circular will be sent to the Shareholders. The circular will set out the lodgment period for the Shareholders to make the nominations. The names, brief biographies (including qualifications and relevant experience), independence, proposed remuneration and any other information, as required pursuant to the applicable laws, rules and regulations, of the proposed candidates will be included in the circular to the Shareholders.

   (iv) A candidate is allowed to withdraw his or her candidature at any time before the general meeting by serving a notice in writing to the company secretary of the Company.

   The Board shall have the final decision on all matters relating to its recommendation of candidates to stand for election at any general meeting.

4. *Review of the Nomination Policy*

The nomination committee of the Board will review the Nomination Policy, as appropriate, to ensure the effectiveness of the Nomination Policy. The nomination committee of the Board will discuss any revisions that may be required.

Corporate Governance Functions

During the Year, the Board is also responsible for determining the policy for the corporate governance of the Company and performing the corporate governance duties as below:

- to develop and review the Group's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations;

- to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management;

- to review and monitor the Group's policies and practices on compliance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements;

- to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to Directors and employees of the Group; and

- to review the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure requirements in the Corporate Governance Report.

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND AUDIT

Directors' responsibility for financial statements

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparation of the financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at the year end date and of the Group's results and cash flows for the financial year then ended. The Board aims to present a clear and balanced assessment of the Group's performance in the annual and interim reports to the shareholders, and make appropriate disclosure and announcements in a timely manner. Pursuant to code provision D.1.1 of the CG Code, management would provide such explanation and information to the Board in order to enable the Board to make an informed assessment of the financial and other information put before the Board for approval. As at the date of this report, the Board is not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 are properly prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements and accounting standards.

The responsibilities of SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited, the Company's external auditor, on the Group's consolidated financial statements are set out in the section headed "Independent Auditor's Report" in this Annual Report.

Auditor's Remuneration

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group's external auditor and its affiliated firm provided the following services to the Group:

	HK$'000
Audit services	1,030
Non-annual audit services	
— Interim review services	270
— Taxation (Note)	74
Total	1,374

Note: Services performed by an affiliated firm of SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Group has in place an internal control system which enables the Group to achieve objectives regarding effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Group adopts a risk management system which manages the risk associated with its business and operations, and the system enables the Group to identify, evaluate and manage significant risks.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The risk management and internal audit departments of the Company play a major role in monitoring the risk management and internal control systems of the Group and report directly to the Board. They have full access to review all aspects of the Group's activities, risk management and internal controls. The internal audit of the Group conducted an independent review of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group on a regular basis from time to time in order to maintain high standards of corporate governance. The review covers material controls and risk management process to ensure that the systems in place are adequate and effective. The internal audit review plan has been approved by the audit committee.

The Board reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems. Several areas have been considered during such reviews, which include but not limited to (i) the changes in the nature and extent of significant risks since the last review, and the Group's ability to respond to changes in its business and the external environment; and (ii) the scope and quality of management's ongoing monitoring of risks and of the internal control systems. These reviews also cover the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Group's internal audit, risk management and financial reporting functions. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Board considered such systems effective and adequate throughout the year.

With respect to procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information, the Company is aware of the relevant obligations under the Securities and Future Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the laws of Hong Kong) (the "**SFO**") and the Listing Rules. In order to enhance the Group's system of handling inside information, and to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of its public disclosures, the Group also adopts and implements an inside information policy and procedures, which include the access of information being restricted to a limited number of employees on a need-to-know basis, to ensure that proper safeguards exist to prevent possible mishandling of inside information within the Group.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT

Convening of extraordinary general meeting ("EGM") on requisition by shareholders

In accordance with Article 64 of the articles of association of the Company, any one or more shareholders ("**Requisitionist(s)**") holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one tenth of the paid up capital of the Company having the right of voting at general meetings shall have the right, by written notice to the Board or the company secretary of the Company by mail at Workshop C, 31/F, TML Tower, 3 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong, to require an EGM to be called by the Directors for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such EGM shall be held within two months after the deposit of such requisition. If the Directors fail to proceed to convene such meeting within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit, the Requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the Requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Directors shall be reimbursed to the Requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Procedures for directing shareholders' enquiries to the Board

Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns to the Board in writing through the company secretary of the Company:

The Company Secretary
KFM Kingdom Holdings Limited
Email: comsec@kingdom.com.hk
Workshop C, 31/F, TML Tower, 3 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong

The company secretary of the Company shall forward the shareholders' enquiries and concerns to the Board and/or relevant Board committees of the Company, where appropriate, to answer the shareholders' questions.

Procedures for putting forward proposals at general meetings by shareholders

To put forward proposals at a general meeting of the Company, a shareholder should lodge a written notice of his/her/its proposal ("**Proposal**") with his/her/its detailed contact information at the Company's principal place of business at Workshop C, 31/F, TML Tower, 3 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong.

The request will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong and upon their confirmation that the request is proper and in order, the Board will be asked to include the Proposal in the agenda for the general meeting.

The notice period to be given to all the shareholders of consideration of the Proposal raised by the shareholder concerned at the general meeting varies according to the nature of the Proposal as follow:

(a) Notice of not less than 21 clear days and not less than 20 clear business days in writing if the Proposal requires an ordinary resolution or a special resolution of the Company in an annual general meeting of the Company;

(b) Notice of not less than 21 clear days and not less than 10 clear business days in writing if the Proposal requires approval by way of a special resolution of the Company in an extraordinary general meeting of the Company; and

(c) Notice of not less than 14 clear days and not less than 10 clear business days in writing if the Proposal requires approval by way of an ordinary resolution of the Company in an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The management endeavours to maintain effective communications with the shareholders and potential investors of the Company.

The Company meets the shareholders at the annual general meeting, publishes interim and annual reports on the Company's website (www.kingdom.com.hk) and the Stock Exchange's website, and releases press releases on the Company's website to keep the shareholders and potential investors abreast of the Group's business and development.

The Board reviewed the implementation and effectiveness of the above shareholders' communication policy during the year ended 31 March 2026 and concluded that it was effective with the above channels for shareholders to communicate their views.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

On 21 August 2025, the adoption of the new second amended and restated articles of association of the Company was approved by the shareholders of the Company to reflect, among others, (i) the expanded paperless listing regime; (ii) online participation at general meetings and voting by shareholders by electronic means; (iii) the new treasury shares regime; (iv) other housekeeping amendments; and (v) adjusted numbering of certain provisions in the articles of association as a result of the aforesaid amendments. The existing articles of association of the Company is available on the Company's website (www.kingdom.com.hk) and the Stock Exchange's website.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

ABOUT THE REPORT

This Environmental, Social and Governance Report (the "**Report**") allows stakeholders to have better understandings about the progress and direction of the Group's sustainable development. Through this Report, stakeholders including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, creditors, regulators and the general public will be given a channel to review the performance of the Group in terms of environmental, social and governance (the "**ESG**") aspects.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The Report covers the plants of the Group located in Suzhou of the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") and in Malaysia. The plants are principally engaged in the manufacturing of precision metal (referred to as "**Business Units**"). The Report covers the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and discloses the Group's corporate social responsibility managing approach and performance.

GOVERNANCE

The Group has established sustainability strategies and related policies with aims to create sustainable values to the stakeholders, thereby strengthening the Group's contribution to the environment and the community.

To effectively execute the Group's sustainability strategies, a dedicated ESG managing team has been established that the team is leading by a high grade management member. This team is responsible for planning, promoting, controlling and overseeing ESG-related initiatives, including defining sustainable development objectives and metrics, addressing climate change, and identifying opportunities for enhanced progress to ensure the Group's long-term development. The ESG managing team would annually report to the Board, assist in the assessment and identification of potential ESG risks and whether its internal control system is appropriate and effective.

During the Year, the Group has reviewed the progress of ESG-related goals and targets, as well as committed to monitoring the achievement progress in future by formulating corresponding measures in due course to enable realisation of the goals of sustainable development of the Group. In order to improve the ESG matters continually, the management and responsible teams keep reviewing and enhancing the Group's sustainability policies to satisfy the ever-changing expectation of the stakeholders. The Group is committed to achieving an excellent performance in ESG management while also maintains competitive advantages in the industry. Details of the Group's management approaches in the environmental and social aspects are elaborated in different sections of this ESG Report.

BOARD STATEMENT

The Group's sustainable development strategy contains different issues include integrating environmental considerations into business, strengthening staffs' ability, caring community, improving corporate social responsibility performance, enhancing the transparency and so on. The Group devotes effort to mitigate the environment and natural resource impacts from production processes, and strives to balance the advantages between environment, market and society. In terms of employee's development, we insist on treating all employees equally, so as to develop the future with employees together.

In response to the worldwide tendency of sustainable development, the Group has been satisfying the stakeholders' demands continuously under the changing environmental management requirements. The Group's principle of corporate social responsibility is to strengthen the environmental and social management and to promote the value of sustainable development to the stakeholders. For the ESG managing strategy, the management reports to the Board regularly for the managing performance of the ESG related issues and risks as well as the monitor of sustainability and corporate social responsibility matters, and review the existing policies to meet the Group's social and development needs. The Board supervises the ESG relevant objectives and progress in order to maximize returns to the Group.

The Group has established review procedures to guarantee the presented materials in the Report are accurate and reliable. The ESG report has been reviewed and approved by the Board after discussion with the relevant management of the Group regarding the effectiveness of the corporate social responsibility system. Looking forward to the future challenges, we will continue to improve the ESG controls and deepen the management of sustainable development.

REPORTING PRINCIPLES

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code set out in Appendix C2 to the Listing Rules, which is prepared on the basis of four reporting principles of Materiality, Quantitative, Balance and Consistency. To allow stakeholders to have better understandings about the performance of the Group in terms of environmental, social and governance aspects, this Report complies with the "comply or explain" requirement to disclose the environmental key performance indicators (the "**KPIs**").

Reporting principles	Definition	Response
Materiality	Focusing on environmental, social and governance issues which have significant impact on the Group and stakeholders.	The Group has conducted a materiality analysis in identified important environmental, social and governance issues based on factors such as the nature of the Group's business and the expectations of stakeholders.
Quantitative	The data of key performance indicators should be measurable and comparable when appropriate.	The key performance indicators for the ESG components of the Group are derived from the statistics of the relevant departments. In order to ensure the accuracy of the environmental KPIs, the Group has performed carbon assessment with standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol issued by World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute.
Balance	The Group shall objectively and realistically report the performance of the year in respect of the environmental, social and governance aspects.	In the process of preparing the Report, the Group focuses on the elaboration of environmental, social and governance outcomes, and describes the difficulties encountered and response plans.
Consistency	Consistent disclosure and statistical method shall be adopted for the disclosure of the report, in order to make the key performance indicators comparable and understand corporate performance.	The same statistical method as in prior years has been adopted in this Report. Please refer to the each section of this report for the annual comparative statistical data.

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

Stakeholder Engagement

The Group focuses on the participation by stakeholders, and communicates with stakeholders through daily operation and different channels to build up a relationship of trust. Through stakeholder engagement, stakeholders can understand the Group's operation principle, and it also provides opportunities to the Group to listen stakeholders' opinions. Therefore, the Group is able to review the potential risks and opportunities in relation the sustainable development after the communication with stakeholders, so as to further identify the priority, formulate relevant policies and measures to key performance indicators of Environmental, Social and Governance. The Group has been maintaining regular communication with the stakeholders through various channels, which are illustrated in the table below:

Types of stakeholder	Communication channels
Investors and shareholders	• Company website • Company's announcements • Annual general meeting • Annual and interim reports
Customers	• Company website • Customer direct communication • Customer feedback and complaints • Customer satisfaction surveys • Customer visiting
Suppliers and business partners	• Selection assessment • Procurement process • Performance assessment • Suppliers feedback, complaints and surveys • Regular communication with business partners by using email, meeting, visiting and so on
Employees	• Employee's training • Emails and employee's opinion box • Regular meetings • Employee performance evaluation • Employee activities • Online media (e.g. Wechat and so on)
Government authorities and regulators	• Documented information submission • Compliance inspections • Meeting with local government representatives
General public and community	• Company website • Company's announcements • Public social events • Online media (e.g. Wechat and so on)

Materiality Analysis

The Group values stakeholders' opinions and undertakes stakeholder engagement activities to understand the materiality of various ESG aspects. The Group conducted the materiality analysis by conducting surveys to stakeholders in accordance with the relevant ESG issues during the Year. In according to the surveys, the Group is able to identify the material ESG aspects which are used to formulate the sustainability roadmap. The Group is committed to addressing the material ESG issues raised by stakeholders to enhance the Group's operational efficiency and practices accordingly.

The Group has integrated a series of ESG issues from global initiatives and business conditions in which 28 ESG issues were selected, prioritised and positioned according to the influence on stakeholders and the business. The relevant ESG issues are as follows:

Environment

1. Greenhouse gas emission
2. Climate change
3. Energy efficiency
4. Water resource and effluent management
5. Effective use of resources
6. Wastes management
7. Noise management
8. Environmental compliance
9. Sustainable resources management
10. Environment protection

Employment

11. Labour standards and labour rights
12. Labour relations
13. Employee retention
14. Diversity and equal opportunity
15. Anti-discrimination
16. Occupational health and safety
17. Employee training
18. Employee skills development
19. Prevention of child and forced labour

Operation

20. Customer satisfaction
21. Quality assurance and product responsibility
22. Product safety and health
23. Data security and protecting intellectual property
24. Responsible supply chain management
25. Prevention of corruption and bribery
26. Compliance to rules of society and economy

Community

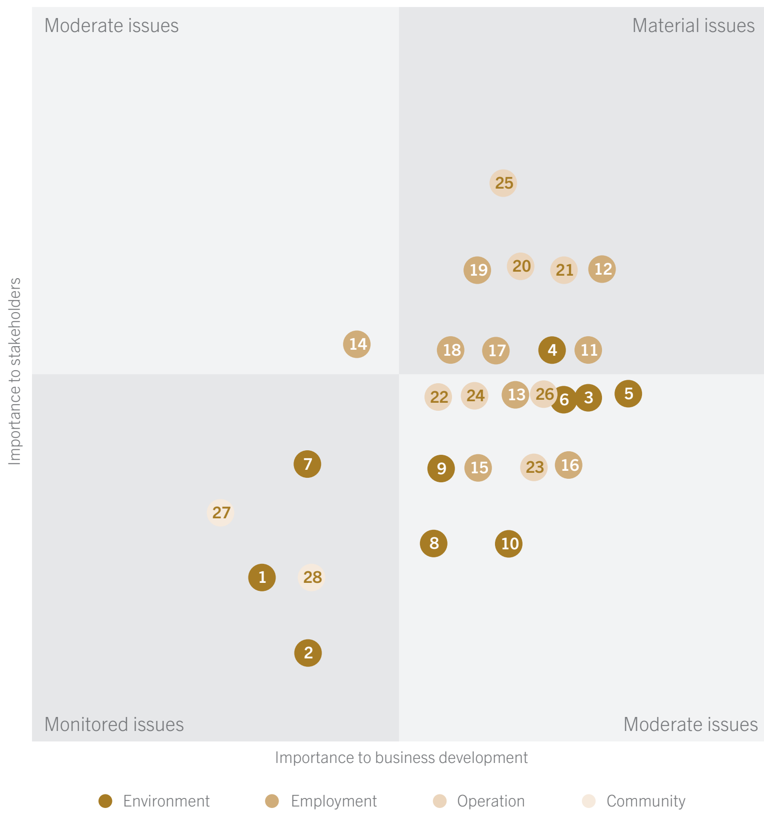
27. Community participation
28. Community investment

Materiality Matrix

In order to identify the materiality of environmental, social and governance issues to formulate an appropriate management strategies and determine the direction of this Report, the management has conducted a relevant materiality assessment.

The outcomes of the materiality assessment have been summarised in a materiality matrix, with their importance to stakeholders represented on the y-axis and their importance to business development on the x-axis, illustrating the relative significance of the 28 ESG issues.

The materiality matrix for the relevant ESG issues is shown as follows:



To ensure the effective long-term management of these priorities, the Group has established a series of societal and environmental targets, supported by measurable performance metrics. Progress towards these targets is comprehensively detailed in this ESG Report. Based on the materiality assessment, the material ESG issues for the Group are shown as follows:

Material issues	Corresponding sections
A. Environmental	
— Water resource and effluent management	Use of resources
B. Social	
— Labour standards and labour rights	Basic Information of working environment, labour standards
— Labour relations	Basic Information of working environment
— Employee training	Development and training
— Employee skills development	Development and training
— Prevention of child and forced labour	Labour standards
— Customer satisfaction	Customer needs
— Quality assurance and product responsibility	Supply chain management, product responsibility
— Prevention of corruption and bribery	Anti-corruption

The Group will continue to manage these critical issues by adopting policies and guidelines to further enhance the Group's ESG performance. The Group will maintain communicating with stakeholders continuously, collect opinions from stakeholders through different channels more extensively and make materiality analysis more substantive and comprehensive. Meanwhile, the Group will enhance the reporting principles of materiality, quantitative, balance and consistency to determine contents of the ESG Report and presentation of the information that are more in line with the stakeholders' expectation.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Emissions

Business Units complies with the following laws promulgated by local government on waste gas, solid waste, sewage emission and noise pollution:

— Law on the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution

— Solid waste pollution prevention and control law

— Water pollution prevention and control law

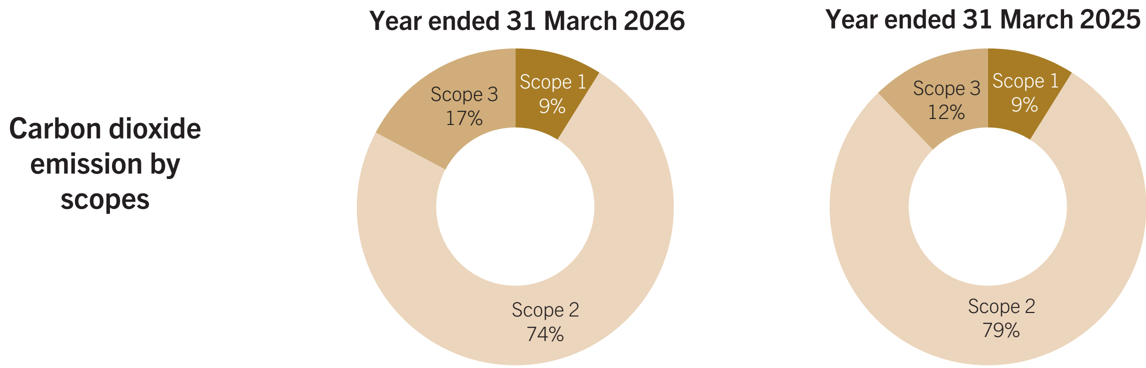
— Law on prevention and control of pollution from environmental noise

It is the Group's policy to comply with the relevant laws and regulations which have a direct impact on the business and operation of the Business Units. To maintain an environmental friendly production environment, the pollutants discharged have been closely monitored by the Business Units. We obtained the International Certificate of Environmental Management System (ISO14001), the International Certificate for Greenhouse Gas Verification (ISO14064), the International Certificate for Product Carbon Footprint Verification (ISO14067), the International Certificate for Energy Management (ISO50001) and the certified for China Grade AAA Green Factory. The certificates reflect our effectiveness in environmental controls and they are renewed regularly. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the results of environmental detecting reports of Business Units reflected that the waste emissions generated by our production processes were under good control and abided by the relevant rules and regulations of the PRC.

For the assessment of Group's greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions, the Group has performed the assessment with standards of the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" issued by World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute. The overall emission of carbon dioxide equivalent by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 7,018 tonnes, representing an increase of approximately 1,475 tonnes or 26.6% from approximately 5,543 tonnes for the corresponding period last year. Most of carbon dioxide emission was generated by our main energy consumption of electricity. The increase in carbon dioxide emission was mainly due to the increase in revenue, as a result in an increase in carbon dioxide emission for the Group during the Year.

The Group is engaged in precision metal processing and assembly business and primarily generate carbon dioxide by consuming electricity, which is energy indirect GHG emission (Scope 2) during the production process. The consumption of natural gas, gasoline and diesel oil is direct GHG emission (Scope 1) that was much less than the energy indirect GHG emission. The total GHG emission also consist of other indirect GHG emission (Scope 3) that includes the GHG emissions by upstream transportation and distribution, downstream transportation and distribution, wastes disposal and transportation, end-of-life treatment of products, business air travel and employees commuting.

The proportion of carbon dioxide emission by scopes for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were as follows:



The Group has implemented various measures to save the energy consumed during the production process and thereby reduce the GHG emission. Solar board and intelligent energy saving on-off switches were introduced to Business Units. Besides, the waste disposal was implemented in compliance with International Certification of Environmental Management System (ISO14001). For future environmental improvement, we aim to continuously reduce the GHG emission and improve the efficiency of using electricity and water resources. In order to achieve the objective, we will maximise the effectiveness of using resources by encouraging employees to reduce the use of resources and replacing inefficient equipment.

For the year ended 31 March 2026, in order to improve the GHG emission system of the Group, a Business Unit in Suzhou was the first Business Unit achieved the international certificates for ISO14067, ISO50001 and certified for China Grade AAA Green Factory. The management will continuously improve the GHG emission system to fulfill the stakeholders' requirement.

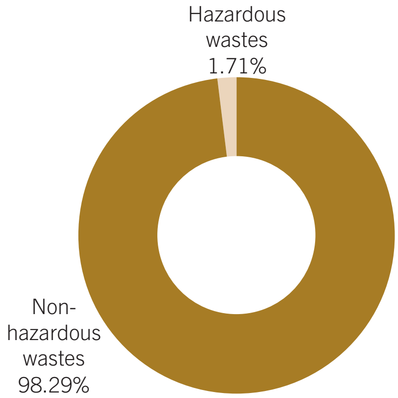
To properly handle non-hazardous and hazardous wastes generated from our production process, Business Units has well established procedures to prevent the occurrence of the adverse impact to the environment. Under the procedures of wastes management and the aim of continuous wastes reduction, all wastes are systemically classified, stored in separate warehouses, and disposed of or recycled to the companies which are authorised by the PRC government. In order to minimise the material wastage, we will continuously improve the production processes and enhance the use of reusable materials during the production.

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the non-hazardous wastes, including metals, wooden boxes, plastics and non-chemical wastes, being disposed of amounted to approximately 2,195 tonnes (2025: approximately 1,903 tonnes) and the hazardous wastes, including electronic items and chemical wastes, being disposed of amounted to approximately 38 tonnes (2025: approximately 33 tonnes).

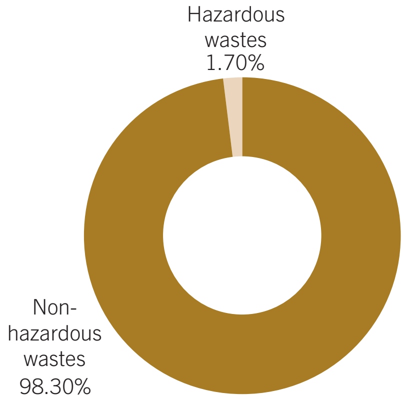
The proportion of non-hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

Wastes disposal

Year ended 31 March 2026



Year ended 31 March 2025



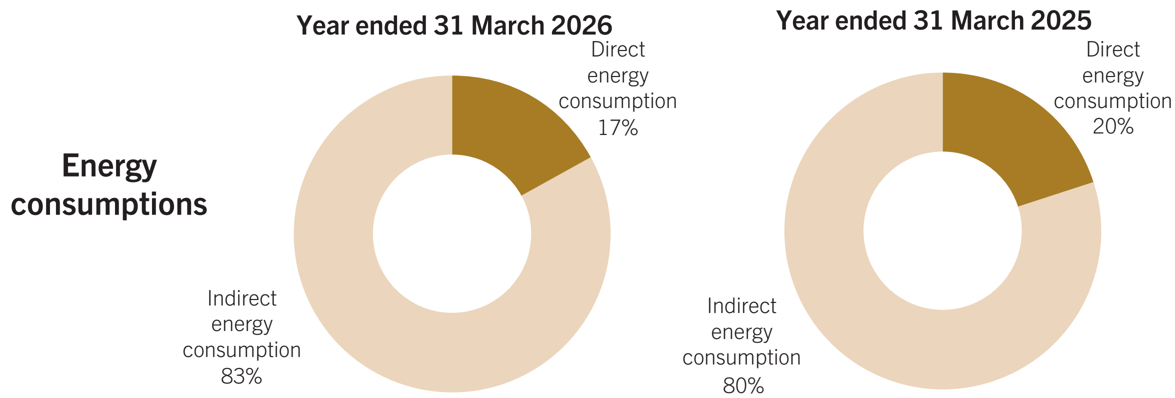
Use of Resources

The Group stresses high commitment in energy and water resources saving. Resources reduction was implemented in compliance with International Certification of Environmental Management System (ISO 14001). Production processes are evaluated periodically on the efficiency of energy consumption. As mentioned in the emission section above, certain devices were installed for energy saving purpose and we adhere to the principles of maximisation of the utilisation rate per energy consumed.

The consumption of electricity resource (Indirect energy consumption) by the Group increased by approximately 2.21 million kilowatt per hour or 30.1% from approximately 7.34 million kilowatt per hour for the year ended 31 March 2025 to approximately 9.55 million kilowatt per hour for the year ended 31 March 2026. The increase in indirect energy consumption was mainly due to the increase in revenue, as a result in the increase in electricity resource consumption for the Group during the Year.

In respect of direct energy consumption including natural gas, gasoline and diesel oil by the Group, it increased by approximately 0.17 million kilowatt per hour or 9.3% from approximately 1.82 million kilowatt per hour for the year ended 31 March 2025 to approximately 1.99 million kilowatt per hour for the year ended 31 March 2026. The increase in the direct energy consumption was mainly due to an increase in revenue, as a result in an increase in natural gas, gasoline and diesel oil consumptions for the Group during the Year.

The proportion of indirect energy consumption and direct energy consumption for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were as follows:



For the overall consumption of water resource by the Group, it increased by approximately 0.8 thousand tonnes or 2.3% from approximately 34.3 thousand tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2025 to approximately 35.1 thousand tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2026. The increase in consumption of water resource was mainly due to the increase in revenue, as a result in an increase in consumption of water resource for the Group during the Year. In order to reduce the consumption of water resource, management will enhance employees' training and resources control to save water resource. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group did not have any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose.

The finished goods packaging usually uses a lot of paper. In order to save packaging paper, the Group has designed procedures to reduce paper for finished goods packaging by using recyclable packaging material. The Group provides an option to customers to use recyclable material for new production orders. The recyclable packaging material including recycled cartons and plastic boxes that are recollected from customers back to our factories after the delivery of finished goods, and then all boxes will be re-used for next production orders.

The total use of packaging material by the Group increased by approximately 1,379 tonnes or 102.5% from approximately 1,345 tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2025 to approximately 2,724 tonnes for the year ended 31 March 2026. The increase in total use of packaging material was mainly due to the increase in revenue, as a result in an increase in use of packaging material for the Group during the Year. According to the Group's policy, we will continuously encourage customers to use recyclable packaging material for appropriate new production orders.

The Environment and Natural Resources

The Group is aware of certain natural resources are used in production processes, such as water and paper for product packaging that may have impact to environment. To minimise the environmental impact and reduce resource consumption as stipulated in the Group's policies, a set of environmental controls and measures has been implemented. The controls include replacing the energy-inefficient electrical equipment, employees' training on saving resources, reducing the use of paper by double sided printing and wastes separation for recycling. Eventually, a large amount of metal, paper and plastic have been reduced, reused or recycled by Business Units.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Introduction

In 2020, the PRC government announced that it would strive to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, which demonstrates the PRC Government's emphasis on climate change control. International carbon neutrality targets are primarily set at the long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 or later, supplemented by short-term emission reduction commitments by 2030. The global major economies are pushing for carbon neutrality by 2050, demanding accelerated energy transition and the development of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies. We also follow the main international goal of striving to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 or later and to achieve carbon peak by 2030 or later. The Group has examined the risks and opportunities brought from climate change and improved the environmental management during the operation. Besides, as mentioned in the emissions section above, we have obtained the international environmental certificates for ISO14001, ISO14064, ISO14067 and ISO50001, and they are renewed regularly. The certificates reflect that we have a set of environmental protection system, policies and guidelines in place to facilitate the measures of environmental management and climate change mitigation.

Scenario Analysis

Climate-related risks pose significant challenges and opportunities for our operations, with both short-term and long-term implications. To prepare for these, we actively monitor the global trends in low-carbon solutions, operational efficiencies and sustainable resources to empower the Group to maintain climate resilience in adapting to climate-related challenges.

During the Year, we conducted the review and evaluation in our climate risks and scenario analyses in according to climate scenarios of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("**IPCC**"). These evaluations enabled us to identify physical and transitional risks to our business, assess their potential impacts, and explore related opportunities. The climate scenarios used for scenario analyses were follows:

Scenario	Description	Potential impact
IPCC SSP1-2.6 (Limit warming to 2ºC)	This scenario represents a low emissions environment with strong mitigating actions to reduce emissions and shift towards renewable energy sources, leading to lower global warming and achieving net negative emissions by the century's end.	➢ Governments may change the policy to strengthen carbon emission controls that may require the Group to upgrade existing equipment. ➢ Shifting customer preferences may lead to higher environmental requirements to the Group that may result in an increase in production difficulties.
IPCC SSP5-8.5 (Exceed warming of 4ºC)	This scenario represents a high emissions environment with continued reliance on fossil fuels that results in greater global warming and more severe climate impacts. This is often considered a "business-as-usual" scenario.	➢ Extreme weather may damage the Group's fixed assets such as production equipment and plant structures. ➢ Natural disasters may damage transportation infrastructure and affect logistic and shipment that cause difficulties in the supply of raw materials and even lead to supply chain disruptions.

Physical Risks

For the physical risks assessment, we examined climate projection under the SSP5-8.5 scenario according to the IPCC. The climate risk assessment covers different aspects of our business including production plants, surrounding environment of plants, employees, supply chain and so on. The potential acute risks and chronic risks to the Group are:

- **Acute risks:** Extreme weather (including storm, heavy rain and flooding); and
- **Chronic risks:** Extreme high temperature.

The potential impacts of these physical risks include operational disruptions, increasing costs, and challenging to resources supply. In order to mitigate these impacts, we are enhancing climate risk resilience, improving resources efficiency, and developing contingency plans to protect our operations and supply chain. The potential physical risk impacts related to the Group include:

Physical risk	Potential impact	Response
Acute risks	• Extreme weather may damage the Group's assets such as production equipment and infrastructure. • During the extreme weather, employees may face difficulty in transportation or suffer from the risk of injury. • Potential financial impact may be operation expenses increase for repairing damaged assets and higher insurance premiums.	• Based on actual conditions, emergency plans and regular emergency drills should be established to ensure a rapid response when extreme weather occurs. • A regularly training should be provided to employees on how to respond to extreme weather in order to enhance their awareness of prevention and self-protection capabilities. • The factory's internal drainage system should be regularly inspected to ensure the system is not blockage to prevent equipment damage due to flooding.
Chronic risks	• Employees are easy to get tired and heatstroke when they are working in extremely hot weather. • Production equipment is easy to damage or reduces production efficiency when the equipment operates in weather of extreme high temperatures. • Potential financial impact may be the increase in production costs due to addition air conditioning systems for factory and warehouses.	• Based on weather forecasts, production plans should be flexibly adjusted to avoid high-risk operations during the period of extreme high temperatures. • The important assets such as warehouses and equipment should be regularly performed a necessary maintenance to ensure they can sustain by the impact of extreme high temperatures.

Transition Risks

Climate-related transition risks refer to the challenges associated with the global shift towards a low-carbon economy. These risks can be collected into four primary categories: Policy and Legal, Technology, Market, and Reputation.

Time horizons for the transition risk analysis:

Short term:	On or before 2030
Medium term:	From 2031 to 2040
Long term:	From 2041 to 2050 or after

To assess the transition risks, we examined a low carbon scenario analysis based on a projection under SSP1-2.6 scenario according to the IPCC. Our climate risk assessment has identified a set of transition risks relevant to the Group.

The transition risks, potential impacts and responses are shown as below:

Transition risk	Potential impact	Response
Short term (On or before 2030)	• Change of government policy in order to strengthen carbon emissions controls that may result existing production facilities and assets fail to meet the requirements of the new policy. • Due to develop low emission products may have technical challenges, which may lead to increase in production costs, technical bottlenecks or quality issues during the production process. • Potential financial impact may be the non-compliance with new regulatory requirements that may lead to fines or penalties and escalating operation costs by technology development and replacing equipment.	• For the risk of government policy change, the Group should improve internal management system and implement strict internal operating policies and procedures to ensure the Group complies with government climate policies and legal requirements. • Production processes should be improved by adopting advanced technologies and processes to increase energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.

Transition risk	Potential impact	Response
Medium term (From 2031 to 2040)	• The Group may face higher environmental requirements and operating costs due to shifting customer preferences. • As the carbon market gradually matured in the future, governments may tighten regulations on carbon pricing. This may lead to higher carbon market prices. • Potential financial impact may be the higher production costs to fulfill new customer preferences and higher carbon market prices leading operation costs increase.	• For the risk of shifting customer preferences, a green development strategy should be adopted to mitigate negative environmental impacts through relevant measures such as improving production processes, increasing energy efficiency, and utilizing more renewable energy resources. • For the risk from government policy change in carbon market, the Group should frequently review the relevant laws and regulations to ensure the Group complies with the latest climate policy and legal requirements.
Long term (From 2041 to 2050 or after)	• As increasing environmental requirement by customers, it may lead to make supply chain to become more complex. This necessitates supply chain restructuring for new environmental requirement. • If the Group fails to meet the stakeholders environmental requirements, it may cause stakeholders dissatisfaction and complaints, thereby may damage the Group's market reputation. • Potential financial impact may be the increase in delivery costs due to supply chain restructuring and increase in penalties or legal actions by more environmental complaints.	• If customer requirement in relation to climate change is uncertain, the Group should strengthen market trend analysis with using technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to analyze the market trend includes market demand, customer preferences and competition. • For the stakeholders environmental concerns, the Group should strengthen and maintain the stakeholder communications and promptly respond to their concerns in order to promote the sustainable development together with the stakeholders.

Climate-related Opportunities

Despite the above challenges, the Group proactively identifies opportunities arising from climate change. As the global low-carbon transition accelerates, investing allocation that aligns with net-zero pathways and demonstrates climate resilience is continually expanding. The Group is closely monitoring investment value in renewable energy, clean technologies and green financing instruments.

The Group's climate-related opportunities are:

(i) Customers' concerns in climate issues are continually rising. The Group can consider to develop environmental protection technologies such as low emission products to capture new market opportunity;

(ii) Demand of clean energy is increasing. The Group can invest in renewable energy facilities in the plant such as solar power to reduce operating cost;

(iii) Corporate brand image can be enhanced. If enterprises actively fulfill their environmental responsibilities, they are more likely to gain customers trust and recognition; and

(iv) In order to promote climate transition and environmental improvement, government policies may provide advantages to companies. The government typically introduces a series of policies, incentives and subsidies to companies for their application.

Climate Risk Management

In respect of climate risk management, we applied the recognised frameworks from the IPCC to assess physical risk and transitional risk. The climate related risks are overseen by our ESG managing team and consists of various key areas of our primary business operations, including our manufacturing facilities, inventories, supply chain and so on. The climate change scenarios analysis were included in the climate related risks assessment which has four core components of identifying, analysing, mitigating and monitoring. We integrated the identified risks and explored climate-related mitigation strategies to enhance our climate resilience.

Based on the findings of the climate risks, we prioritise critical areas on high level of risks. In evaluating these risks, we have carefully considered our current contingency plan, as well as the ability to implement effective mitigation measures. The results of the climate risk analysis have provided us with valuable insights into potential future climate scenarios, and also enabled us to develop reliable climate-related transition plans.

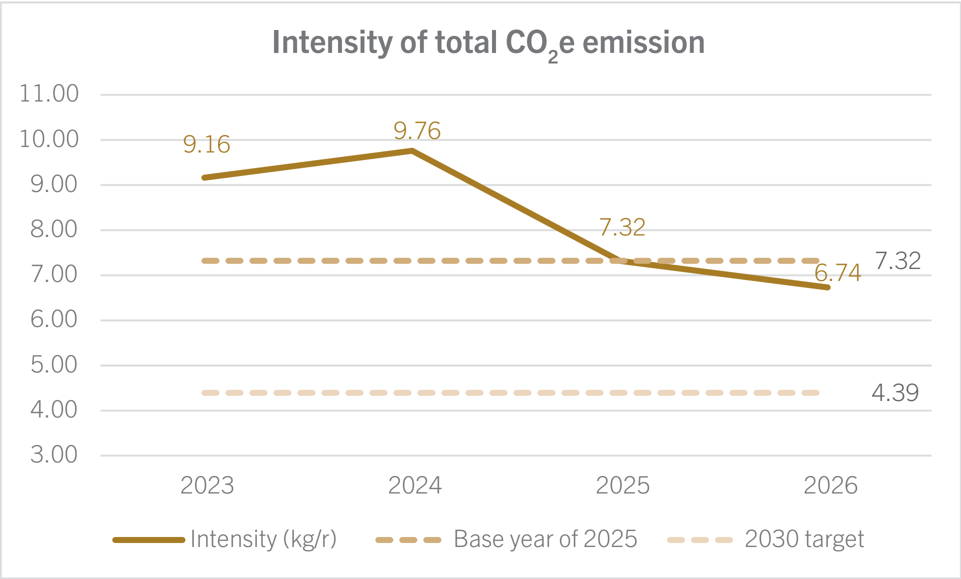
Metrics and Targets

To address and evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities, we have established a baseline year for the standard point to GHG emission, energy consumption, water consumption and other issues in relation to the ESG aspects. Our baseline year of ESG is set on the year ended 31 March 2025, this baseline is used to ensure a consistent approach to tracking progress and driving continuous improvement. These improvement efforts, combined with renewable energy initiatives and operational enhancements, demonstrate our commitment to achieving reductions in resources consumption and GHG emission, contributing to a more sustainable future.

In order to measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, the operating reduction targets in relation to the ESG aspects have been established by our ESG managing team. Our GHG emission, energy consumption, water consumption and other issues performances and targets are monitored and managed regularly by the ESG managing team.

The total GHG emission includes direct GHG emission (Scope 1), energy indirect GHG emission (Scope 2) and other indirect GHG emission (Scope 3). The Scope 1 emission is the emission generated by fossil energy which is directly used by the Group. The Scope 2 emission is the emission generated by electricity which is consumed by the Group. The Scope 3 emission is the emission generated by third parties who are related to daily operation to the Group such as employee's transportation, cargo shipment and so on. For the target of intensity of total GHG emission, it was 40% reduction in 2030 from the base year 2025.

The values of latest four years intensity of total GHG emission, the base year 2025 and the 2030 GHG emission target are shown as below:

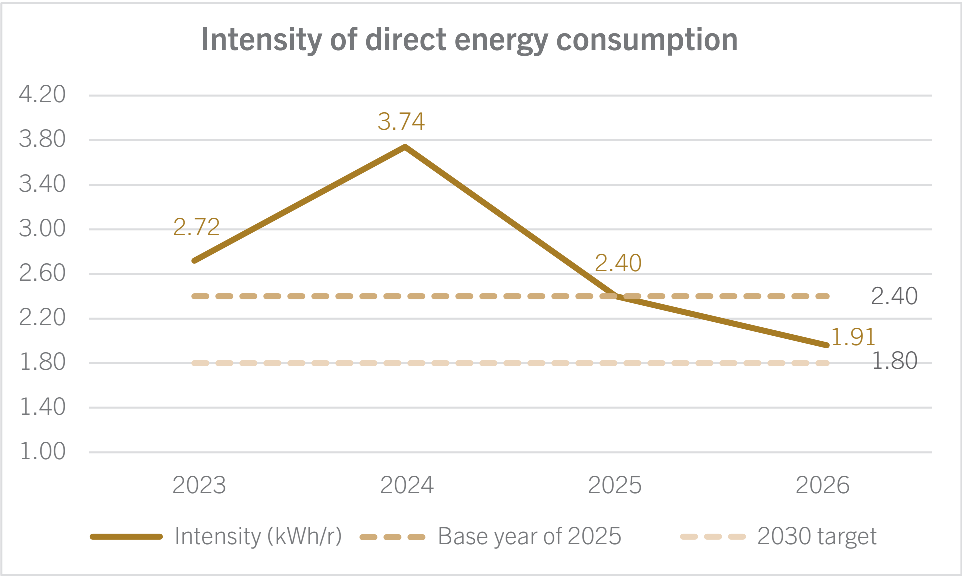


Note: The intensity of total CO_2e emissions in 2023 & 2024 include a scope 3 intensity of emission that is an estimated value, which is the average value of scope 3 intensity of emission from 2025 & 2026.

The intensity of total GHG emission by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 6.74 kilogram per thousand Hong Kong dollars revenue ("**kg/r**"), representing a decrease of approximately 7.9% from approximately 7.32 kg/r for the corresponding period last year. The intensity of total GHG emission has shown a downward trend for two consecutive years.

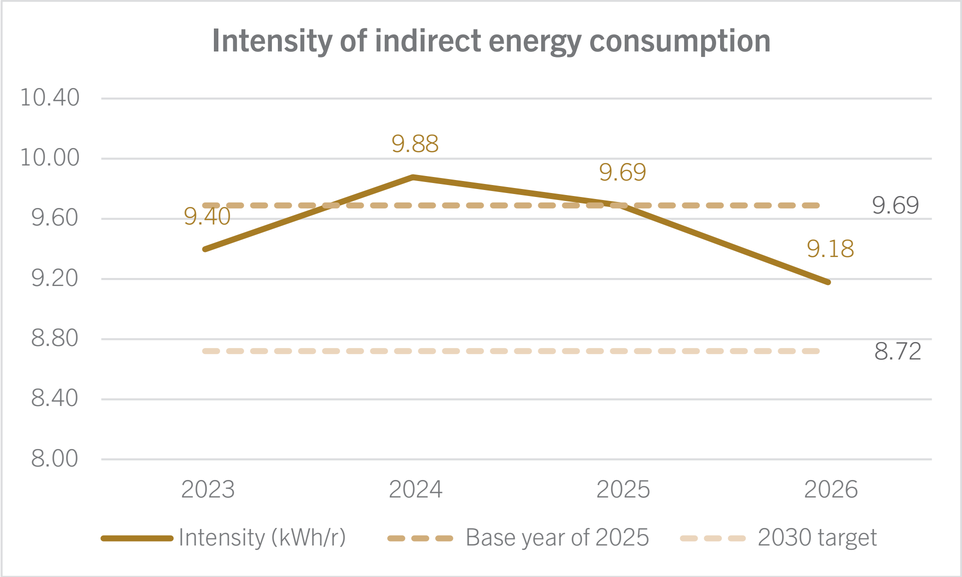
The total energy consumption includes direct energy consumption and indirect energy consumption. The direct energy consumption consists of natural gas, gasoline and diesel oil consumptions. The indirect energy consumption is mainly representing electricity resource consumption. For the targets of intensity of direct energy consumption and indirect energy consumption were 25% and 10% reductions in 2030 from the base year 2025 respectively.

The values of latest four years intensity of direct energy consumption, the base year 2025 and the 2030 target are shown as below:



The intensity of direct energy consumption by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 1.91 kilowatt per hour per thousand Hong Kong dollars revenue ("**kWh/r**"), representing a decrease of approximately 20.4% from approximately 2.40 kWh/r for the corresponding period last year. The intensity of direct energy consumption has shown a downward trend for two consecutive years.

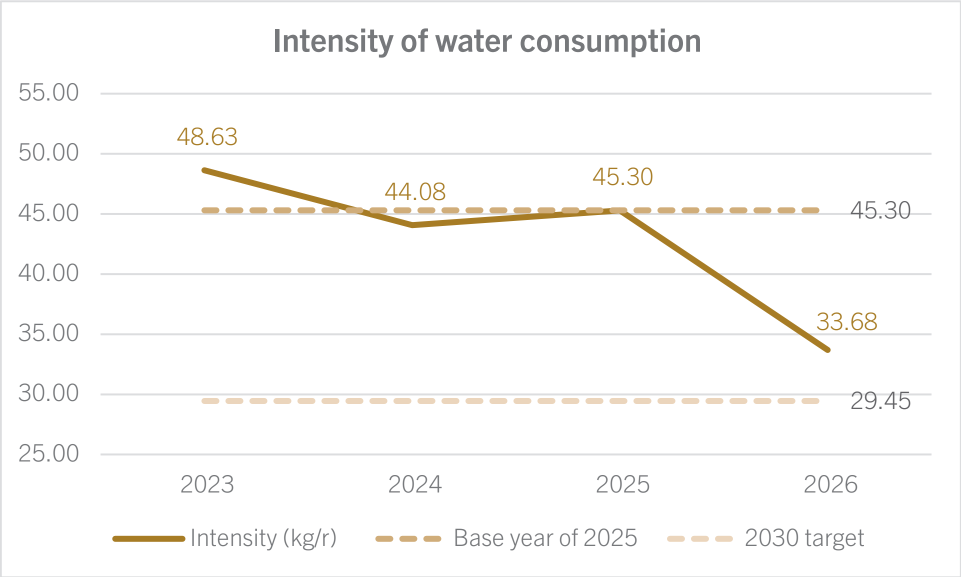
The values of latest four years intensity of indirect energy consumption, the base year 2025 and the 2030 target are shown as below:



The intensity of indirect energy consumption by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 9.18 kWh/r, representing a decrease of approximately 5.3% from approximately 9.69 kWh/r for the corresponding period last year. The intensity of indirect energy consumption has shown a downward trend for two consecutive years.

Water resource management remains one of the core tasks of our organization. While sourcing water has not posed any challenges to the Group's operations, we remain firmly committed to closely monitoring water resource usage across all areas of our business. We strictly adhere to all applicable laws and regulations. For the target of intensity of water consumption, it was 35% reduction in 2030 from the base year 2025.

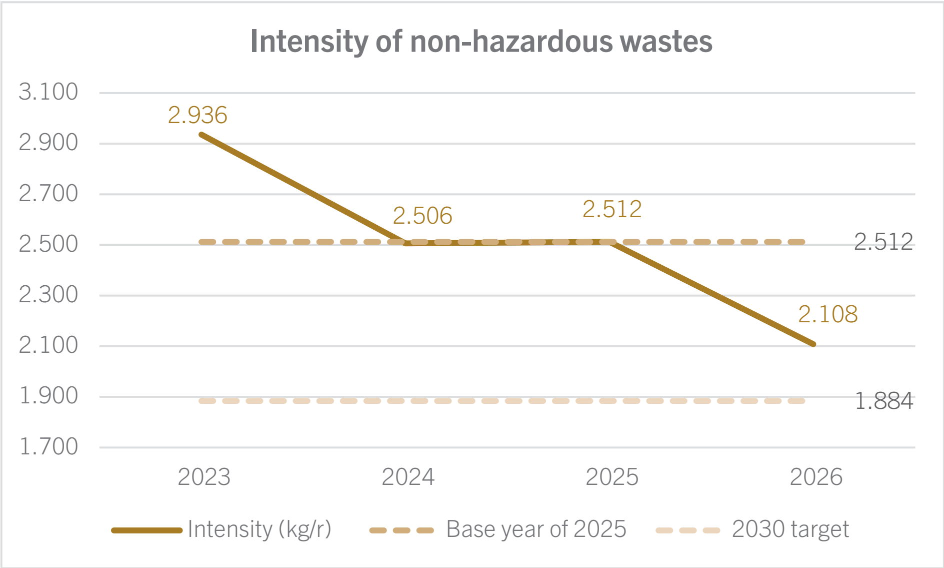
The values of latest four years intensity of water consumption, the base year 2025 and the 2030 target are shown as below:



The intensity of water consumption by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 33.68 kg/r, representing a decrease of approximately 25.7% from approximately 45.30 kg/r for the corresponding period last year. After the Group encouraged employees to save water resource, the intensity of water consumption had a great percentage downward for the Year.

For the wastes generated by production processes, the non-hazardous wastes includes metal, wooden boxes, plastics and non-chemical wastes. The hazardous wastes consists of electronic items and chemical wastes. The targets of intensity of non-hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes were 25% and 20% reductions in 2030 from the base year 2025 respectively.

The values of latest four years intensity of non-hazardous wastes, the base year 2025 and the 2030 target are shown as below:



The intensity of non-hazardous wastes by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 2.108 kg/r, representing a decrease of approximately 16.1% from approximately 2.512 kg/r for the corresponding period last year. After the Group improved controls on non-hazardous wastes, the intensity of non-hazardous wastes had a great percentage downward for the Year.

The values of latest four years intensity of hazardous wastes, the base year 2025 and the 2030 target are shown as below:

The intensity of hazardous wastes by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately 0.037 kg/r, representing a decrease of approximately 14.0% from approximately 0.043 kg/r for the corresponding period last year. After the Group improved controls on hazardous wastes, the intensity of hazardous wastes had a great percentage downward for the Year.

Climate Strategy

As a responsible enterprise, protecting the environment has become an integral part of the Group's corporate culture and important value. The Group continuously looks for ways to maximise benefits with minimal resource and environmental impact, and continue to strive for sustainable development.

During the Year, we have successfully accredited the international certificate of Greenhouse Gas verification (ISO14064), the international certificate of Product Carbon Footprint Verification (ISO14067), the international certificate of Energy Management (ISO50001) and also achieved for China Grade AAA Green Factory, which reflect the Group's unremitting efforts in strengthening environmental protection.

For the strategy in relation to climate change, the Group's climate-related transition plans are continuously to reduce the GHG emissions and to achieve the 2030 emission targets by implementing environmental friendly measures. These are short to medium term's plans which may over 5 years or more improvement activities and the resources will be provided by internal resources.

The Group's climate-related transition plans are:

(i) Increase the generation of clean energy by raising the area of solar board;

(ii) The existing indoor lighting system is planned to replace by more energy saving light bulbs and light tubes;

(iii) The factory's existing outdoor lighting is planned to replace by solar-powered outdoor lighting;

(iv) The existing petrochemical energy equipment will be replaced by electric energy equipment if it is exceed the useful life and broken;

(v) Maximising the energy efficiency in existing equipment to reduce energy consumption;

(vi) Increase factory's green area;

(vii) Encouraging suppliers to reduce the GHG emissions;

(viii) Encouraging employees to use of electric vehicle for the attendance; and

(ix) Encouraging employees' self-energy conservation, emission reduction, and waste reduction.

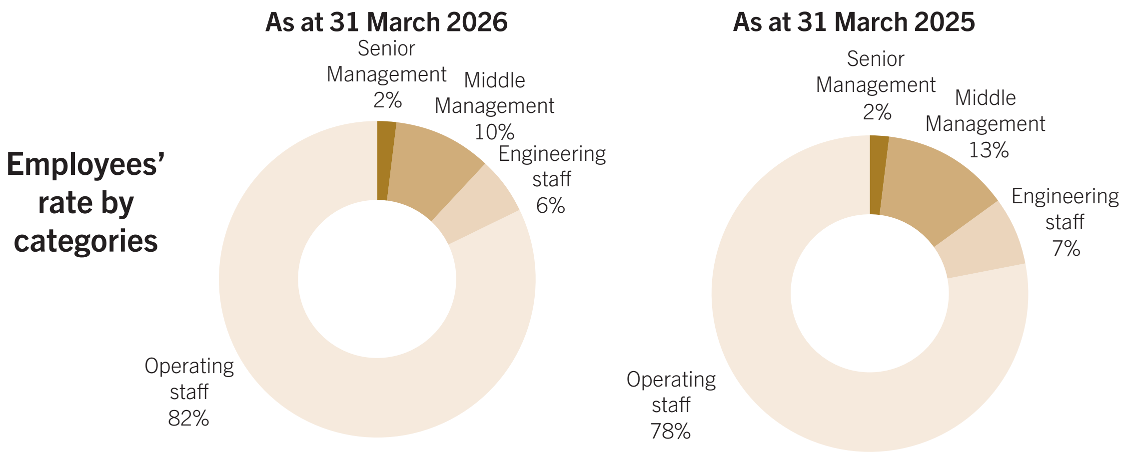
The Group is actively exploring the application of an internal carbon pricing mechanism to promote the transition to a low carbon economy and we will explore the feasibility of purchasing carbon credits to offset the greenhouse gas emissions generated from our operations. In the future, the Group will continue to review the current policies, consider new climate issues that have a significant impact to the Group, and more comprehensively and effectively deal with the relevant risks and opportunities brought by various environmental problem.

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Basic Information

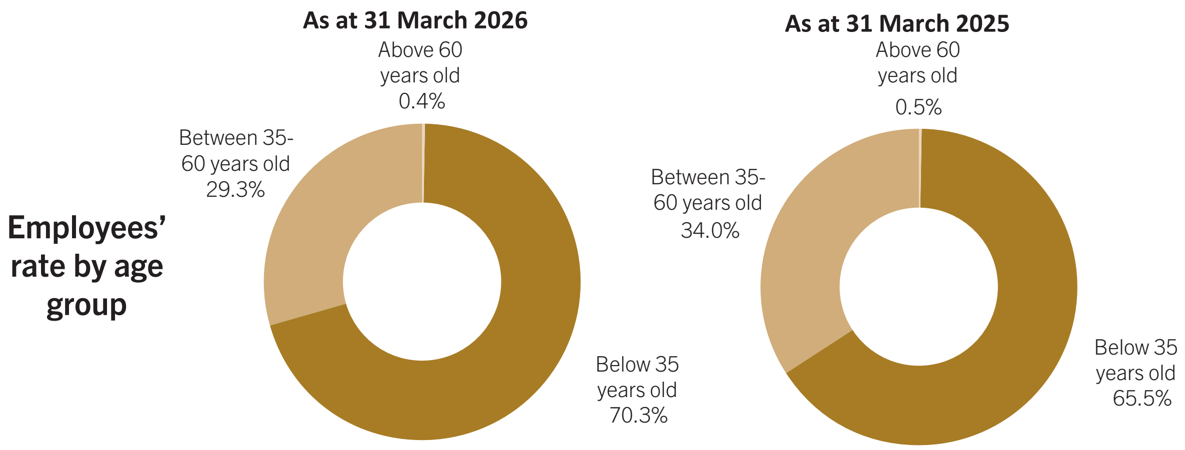
As at 31 March 2026, the Group employed a total of 1,667 employees (2025: 1,209 employees). The Group persists in the principle of fair and equal opportunities regardless of age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, nationality, religion or disability on recruitment, and always treats staff as the most important asset and appoints them according to their ability and suitability. The Group complied with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare. The remuneration policy is determined with regard to the employees' qualification, experience and performance on their jobs, and with reference to the current market situation. Moreover, the Group will actively consider integrating climate-related performance into its remuneration policies where appropriate in order to incentivize the employees to advance sustainable development.

The proportion of employee by categories as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 were set out below:



An employee representative union had been established to protect employees' rights and interests. Members of the union represent employees' interests and represent them to discuss with management on matters in relation to the improvement of employees' welfare. In order to motivate the employees to make continuous improvement in their individual performance and contribution, Business Units continues to enhance the human resource management and improve the appraisal system.

The employees' rate by age group as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 were set out below:



Health and Safety

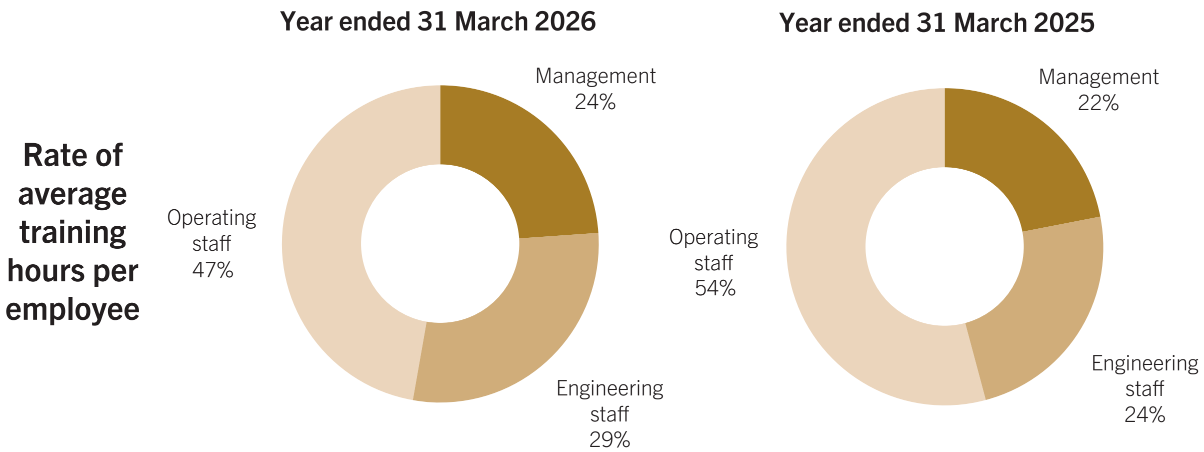
Employees' health and safety are important to the Group. The Group complied with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to the provision of a safe working environment and protection of employees from occupational hazards. A set of policies have been adopted to protect employees that include factory environment safety management and control, occupational disease prevention management, and management of occupational health and safety monitoring. Some policies have cited the requirements from the relevant laws and regulations of the local government.

To enhance the employees' awareness of health and safety manners, the Group has determined an objective to maintain zero significant casualty event. In order to achieve this objective, the Group made efforts to promote employees' health and safety conditions and launched a series of regular training activities to ensure that the employees understand the relevant laws and regulations. Several specific trainings are provided to employees in risky working positions and help them to properly use the protective equipment and methods. For the years ended 31 March 2026, 2025 and 2024, the Group sustained zero fatality due to work-related accident. The health and safety controls will be continuously reviewed and maintained by the management.

Development and Training

The Group operates in a highly competitive market. In response to the competition, we have implemented a comprehensive training system for employees to ensure our long term competitiveness. The objective of the training is to enhance the employees' knowledge and skills so as to achieve the Group's mission. The training courses for employees cover a wide range of working areas such as regulations and policies regarding the jobs, management and controls in the manufacturing industry, product quality, working safety and so on.

The proportion of average training hours per employee for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 were as follows:



In response to enhance the employees' competitiveness, we aim to achieve a higher training coverage rate to employees if they are willing to be trained. In order to achieve the objective, we will continually improve the development and training system, encourage employees to perform self-studying, and search for some training workshops in specialised areas which are provided by external training institutions.

Labour Standards

Business Units follows the Group's policies to maintain a high standard on the labour working conditions. All employees working in Business Units must be over 18 years old, and they should follow the free-will principle if they work on overtime duties. Steps were taken to prevent child and forced labour which include policy to require human resource department to check candidates' resident identity document before recruitment interview, random on-site inspection and so on. In case child and/or forced labour is identified, it will be directly reported to the relevant management for further action. For the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group has complied with relevant laws and regulations relating to preventing child and forced labour and no child labour was employed by Business Units. The management will closely and regularly monitor the employment practices and relevant control procedures to avoid any child labour in Business Units.

OPERATING PRACTICES

Customer Needs

In response to the needs and requirements of customers, we have achieved the International Quality Certifications of The Quality Management System (ISO 9001) since 1995 and the certificate is renewed regularly. Our production employees are familiar with the provisions, and strive for compliance with specific requirements during the production process. In order to fulfill the customer requirements, if it has producing difficulty to affect the quality of products during the production, our engineer will directly consult customers to improve our product quality. Furthermore, we have been regularly performing customer satisfaction research to understand customer's needs and their expectation to the product quality.

Supply Chain Management

Supply chain management links to the product quality control system, and therefore Business Units implemented strict controls to select suppliers. Our policies require our suppliers to pass a high level scrutiny procedure mandatorily before they become our qualified suppliers. Based on the scrutiny procedure, suppliers are subject to the assessments and onsite audits on their product quality, environmental friendliness as well as suitability and quality consistency tests conducted by our specialised department. After the suppliers pass the audits and assessments, they are enrolled into the “List of Qualified Suppliers” and Business Units only places purchasing orders to the suppliers on the said list. It would be of higher chance for the suppliers to be included into the “List of Qualified Suppliers” if they achieved the International Quality Certification of The Quality Management System (ISO 9001) or the International Certification of Environmental Management System (ISO 14001). All our suppliers that are engaged during the year ended 31 March 2026 are enrolled into the “List of Qualified Suppliers”.

In addition, the suppliers on the “List of Qualified Suppliers” are subject to yearly performance assessment for managing risks including environmental and social areas from the supply chain. The assessment includes review on the supplier’s production quality and integrity, social responsibility, market price comparison and other considerations. The suppliers may be required to carry out some improvements if the assessment result is unqualified. Furthermore, if the suppliers do not meet our requirements after their improvements, they may be eliminated from the “List of Qualified Suppliers”.

Product Responsibility

According to ISO 9001, the production lines have established a sound quality testing and detecting system. The products rejection rate has remained at a relatively low level and the products are in compliance with relevant health and safety regulations. Besides, Business Units applied the strict quality controls over the production process. The controls include making monitoring plans on production procedures, setting production process parameters and product testing parameters, and preparing test working guidance for specific products. Apart from on-site testing, the high grade testing instruments in the measuring office are also used to analyse product defects. All testing instruments are regularly calibrated by the measuring office or external calibration institutions.

For the improvement of product quality, in case the management receives a feedback on product quality from customers, we will immediately communicate with relevant customer to resolve the quality problem. If necessary, a technician will be arranged to conduct further on-site investigation in the customer’s warehouse. Accordingly, all returned products are taken to necessary defect measurements for our further improvement. For the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, all products have been returned from customers were in relation to insignificant quality defect and without any significant issue in relation to the safety and health.

Intellectual Property Protection

As a responsible company, the Group treats intellectual property rights as important assets. The Group’s policy requires employees to carefully handle business confidential information. We have provided training to employees to ensure that they understand and comply with the guidelines on intellectual property protection. The labour contract has clearly stipulated that employees shall abide by the principle of business secrets. The Group may require individual personnel to sign confidentiality commitments on specific matters subject to circumstances.

Furthermore, the Group does not allow any leakage of confidential information. If an employee is found to be leaking business secrets, the Group will immediately terminate his or her labour contract, and reserve the right to pursue the economic and legal liabilities of the parties concerned. At the same time, the joint liability of other relevant personnel shall be investigated. In the supplier contract, the Group requires mutual respect on each other's intellectual property rights and joint compliance with relevant laws and regulations. In the future, the Group will regularly review the policy of intellectual property protection to ensure that the information of the Group, customers and suppliers is appropriately protected.

In addition, data protection and privacy are very important to the Group. We obtained the International Certificate of Information Security Management System (ISO 27001) during the Year. The certificate reflects that we have implemented information technology policy and measures for data protection. The measures include setting variety levels of password as the first line of defense against unauthorised access, physical control such as computer servers locked in a server room, technical safeguards such as regular update firewall and antivirus software, daily data backup and so on. The Group will regularly update information technology managing technique to reduce the relevant risks from data protection and privacy.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

For the purpose of facilitating a working environment with integrity, the Group has implemented a strict internal control policy and will continue to improve the internal control system with an aim to strengthen the internal supervision and anti-corruption system in the Group.

The main regulations of the anti-corruption management are as follows:

1. All employees are prohibited from giving and accepting of bribes, the acceptance of valuables, the embezzlement of funds, extortion, fraud, and money laundering;

2. Travel and entertainment with definite business purposes shall apply the principle of thrifty and necessity. Excessive claim of travel expenses, incompliant dining expenses and reception of unrelated persons at Business Units' expenses are not allowed; and

3. A whistle-blowing system has been implemented in Business Units. All employees are allowed to make direct contact to senior management through the whistle-blowing system for any reason in regard to the operation of Business Units.

In order to maintain a higher level of ethic to employees, the Group has provided anti-corruption training to directors and employees to ensure that their integrity is kept in an acceptable level. The internal control division has been reviewing the Group's policies to confirm that the Group has an honest system. In the long run, the Group will regularly provide anti-corruption training to employees to maintain a high ethic level.

For the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group complied with laws and regulations relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering, and there were no legal cases regarding corrupt practices which were brought against the Group or its employees. The management applied sound controls to the anti-corruption and maintained a clean working environment with integrity in the Group.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

Contribution to Society

The Group has been playing a positive role in taking social responsibilities and promoting a harmonious social development to communities that include the areas of education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture and sports as important directions for our long-term development of society contribution.

Apart from making cash donation to charitable organisations amounted to HK$423,200 from the Group during the year ended 31 March 2026, the management and employees of Business Units have also been taking their own initiatives in helping, supporting and participating the activities of local community and neighbour.

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group performed the followings:

1. Business Unit in Suzhou has been employing disabled residents as our employees;

2. Business Unit in Suzhou invested a new air conditioning system in factory production area to improve summer's hot working environment for the employees in July 2025;

3. Business Unit in Suzhou invited the teenagers of Hong Kong Junior Police Call to visit factory operation and provided national security training to them in July 2025;

4. Business Unit in Suzhou invited Suzhou secondary school students to visit factory operation and provided them for a basic factory introduction in July 2025;

5. Business Unit in Suzhou has organized employees to join with a customer's employees together to participate soccer games in August 2025;

6. The Group made donation, supported and participated the "Heart to Heart Charity Bowling Tournament" organized by the Hong Kong Blind Sports Federation in September 2025;

7. The Group made donation to support the victims of Hong Kong Tai Po fire disaster in November 2025;

8. Business Unit in Suzhou invited local communities and neighbours to participate a Chinese New Year celebration at Suzhou plant in January 2026; and

9. In order to protect the environment, Business Unit in Suzhou performed great environmental controls for the Year and achieved the international environmental certificates of ISO14064, ISO14067, ISO50001 and certified for China Grade AAA Green Factory.

The Group will continue to identify new opportunities in promoting sustainability through its business operations, as well as to strengthen our partnership with charities and to nurture a culture of giving within the community.

SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following environmental and social performance data are prepared in accordance with Appendix C2 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange:

Data for environment:

Environmental KPIs	Unit	2026	2025
Total GHG emission [1]	Tonnes (CO_2e)	**7,018**	5,543
Scope 1 — Direct GHG emissions [2]	Tonnes (CO_2e)	**642**	499
Scope 2 — Energy indirect GHG emissions [3]	Tonnes (CO_2e)	**5,221**	4,370
Scope 3 — Other indirect GHG emissions [4]	Tonnes (CO_2e)	**1,155**	674
Intensity of total GHG emissions (By revenue) [5]	kg (CO_2e)/HK$ thousand	**6.74**	7.32
Emission of nitrogen oxides [6]	kg (NOx)	**113**	54
Emission of sulphur oxides [6]	kg (SOx)	**0.4**	0.3
Emission of particulate matter [6]	kg (PM)	**11**	5
Total energy consumption	kWh	**11,546,734**	9,157,288
Direct energy consumption [7]	kWh	**1,993,245**	1,817,387
Intensity of direct energy consumption (By revenue)	kWh/HK$ thousand	**1.91**	2.40
Indirect energy consumption [8]	kWh	**9,553,489**	7,339,901
Intensity of indirect energy consumption (By revenue)	kWh/HK$ thousand	**9.18**	9.69

1. The total GHG emission in 2025 was recalculated due to the value of Scope 3 other indirect GHG emission in 2025 was supplemented.

2. Scope 1 direct GHG emissions was calculated with reference to the emission factors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the PRC, and "How to prepare an ESG Report Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs" issued by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**HKEX**").

3. Scope 2 energy indirect GHG emissions was calculated with reference to the emission factors from CLP Power Hong Kong Limited, Tenaga Nasional Berhad in Malaysia, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the PRC.

4. Scope 3 other indirect GHG emissions was calculated with reference to the emission factors from China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (CPCD) and ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (ICEC). The Scope 3 GHG emission includes the GHG emissions by upstream transportation and distribution, downstream transportation and distribution, wastes disposal and transportation, end-of-life treatment of products, business air travel and employees commuting. In according to the bases of emission factors from CPCD and ICEC, the measurement approaches were (i) weight-based approach and distance-based approach for upstream transportation and distribution, downstream transportation and distribution, wastes disposal and transportation and end-of-life treatment of products; (ii) distance-based approach for business air travel and employees commuting.

5. The Intensity of total GHG emissions in 2025 was recalculated due to the value of total GHG emission in 2025 was revised.

6. The emissions of nitrogen oxides ("**NOx**"), sulphur oxides ("**SOx**") and particulate matter ("**PM**") were calculated with reference to the emission factors from "How to prepare an ESG Report Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs" issued by HKEX.

7. Direct energy consumption was calculated with reference to the factors from "How to prepare an ESG Report Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs" issued by HKEX.

8. Indirect energy consumption represents the electricity consumption that was calculated with reference to the bills of electricity.

Environmental KPIs	Unit	2026	2025
Total non-hazardous waste produced [9]	Tonnes	**2,195**	1,903
Intensity of non-hazardous waste produced (By revenue)	kg/HK$ thousand	**2.11**	2.51
Total hazardous waste produced [10]	Tonnes	**38**	33
Intensity of hazardous waste produced (By revenue)	kg/HK$ thousand	**0.04**	0.04
Water consumption	Tonnes	**35,065**	34,314
Intensity of water consumption (By revenue)	kg/HK$ thousand	**33.68**	45.30
Total packaging material used [11]	Tonnes	**2,724**	1,345
Intensity of total packaging material used (By revenue)	kg/HK$ thousand	**2.62**	1.78

9. The non-hazardous wastes include metals, wooden boxes, plastics and non-chemical wastes.

10. The hazardous wastes include electronic items and chemical wastes.

11. The packaging materials include plastic packaging bags, paper boxes, cartons and wooden boxes.

Data for employment:

Employment KPIs	Unit	2026	2025
Employee profile			
Total workforce	No. of people	**1,667**	1,209
Total workforce by gender:			
Male	No. of people	**1,273**	852
Female	No. of people	**394**	357
Total workforce by employment type:			
Full time	No. of people	**1,667**	1,209
Part time	No. of people	**0**	0
Total workforce by employee category:			
Senior management	No. of people	**27**	29
Middle management	No. of people	**173**	156
Engineer	No. of people	**100**	85
General staff	No. of people	**1,367**	939
Total workforce by age group:			
Below 35	No. of people	**1,172**	792
35 – 60	No. of people	**489**	411
Over 60	No. of people	**6**	6
Total workforce by geographical region:			
Suzhou	No. of people	**1,339**	1,090
Malaysia	No. of people	**319**	110
Hong Kong	No. of people	**9**	9
Employee turnover			
Employee turnover rate [12]	Percentage (%)	**14.9**	14.2
Employee turnover rate by gender:			
Male	Percentage (%)	**16.5**	15.8
Female	Percentage (%)	**10.2**	10.1
Employee turnover rate by age group:			
Below 35	Percentage (%)	**18.2**	18.3
35-60	Percentage (%)	**8.2**	6.4
Over 60	Percentage (%)	**1.3**	1.4
Employee turnover rate by geographical region:			
Suzhou	Percentage (%)	**17.5**	15.0
Malaysia	Percentage (%)	**3.8**	1.6
Hong Kong	Percentage (%)	**0**	0

12. The employee turnover rates are calculated by the total employees of leavers in each category within the reporting year divided by the total employees in the corresponding category in the same period.

Employment KPIs	Unit	2026	2025
Occupational Health and Safety			
No. of leave days due to work injuries	No. of days	**186**	199
Development and training			
Total employees trained	No. of trained people	**17,398**	18,213
Employees trained rate by gender:			
Male	Percentage (%)	**82.2**	86.2
Female	Percentage (%)	**17.8**	13.8
Employees trained rate by employee category:			
Senior and middle management	Percentage (%)	**8.2**	7.1
Engineer	Percentage (%)	**3.1**	2.8
General staff	Percentage (%)	**88.7**	90.1
Average training hours per employee by gender:			
Male	Hours	**16**	26
Female	Hours	**11**	11
Average training hours per employee by employee category:			
Senior and middle management	Hours	**8**	10
Engineer	Hours	**10**	11
General staff	Hours	**16**	25

Data for operating practices:

Operating practice KPIs	Unit	2026	2025
Supply Chain Management			
Number of suppliers by geographical region:			
Suzhou	No. of suppliers	**594**	709
Malaysia	No. of suppliers	**228**	130
Product Responsibility			
Percentage of total products sold subject to recalls for safety and health reasons [13]	Percentage (%)	**0**	0
No. of products and service related complaints received	No. of complaints	**1,876**	3,920
Community Investment			
Cash donation:			
Education	HK$	**48,000**	0
Health	HK$	**100,000**	0
Other contribution	HK$	**275,200**	0

13. All products have been returned from customers were in relation to insignificant quality defect and without any significant issue in relation to the safety and health.

CONTENT INDEX TO THE ESG REPORT

KPIs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part C	Pages
A. Environmental		
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 nonhazardous waste.	28-29
A1.1	The types of emissions and the respective emissions data.	28-29, 49
A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced and, where appropriate, intensity.	29-30, 50
A1.4	Total non-hazardous waste produced and, where appropriate, intensity.	29-30, 50
A1.5	Description of emissions target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	28, 38
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.	29, 40-42
A2 Use of Resources		
General Disclosure	Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water and other raw materials.	30-31
A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type in total and intensity.	30-31, 49
A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity.	31, 50
A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	30, 38-40
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.	31, 40
A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	31, 50
A3 The Environment and Natural Resources		
General Disclosure	Policies for minimising the issuers' significant impact on the environment and natural resources.	32
A3.1	Description of significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	32

KPIs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part C	Pages
B. Social		
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.	43-44
B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type, age group and geographical region.	51
B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.	51
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.	44
B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year.	44
B2.2	Lost days due to work injury.	52
B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, and how they are implemented and monitored.	44
B3 Development and Training		
General Disclosure	Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.	44-45
B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category.	52
B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	45, 52

KPIs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part C	Pages
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.	45
B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	45
B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	45
Operating Practices		
B5 Supply Chain Management		
General Disclosure	Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.	46
B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	53
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.	46
B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	46
B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	46
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.	46-47
B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	46, 53
B6.2	Number of products and service related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	46, 53
B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	46-47
B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	46
B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, and how they are implemented and monitored.	46-47

KPIs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part C	Pages
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.	47
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.	47
B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, and how they are implemented and monitored.	47
B7.3	Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	47
Community		
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.	48
B8.1	Focus areas of contribution.	48
B8.2	Resources contributed to the focus area.	48, 53

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Climate-related Discloses		
(I) Governance		
19	An issuer shall disclose information about: (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: (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; (ii) how and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities; (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; (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 (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: (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 (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.	22-23

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
(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: (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; (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; (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 (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.	32-37
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: (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 (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).	32-37

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
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: (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: (i) current and anticipated changes to the issuer's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities; (ii) current and anticipated adaptation and mitigation efforts (whether direct or indirect); (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 (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 (b) information about how the issuer is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	42
23	An issuer shall disclose information about the progress of plans disclosed in previous reporting periods in accordance with paragraph 22(a).	42

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows		
Current financial effect		
24	An issuer shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about: (a) how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period; and (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.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate risks and opportunities will not have a material impact on our operations. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.
Anticipated financial effect		
25	The issuer shall provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures about: (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: (i) its investment and disposal plans; and (ii) its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy; and (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.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate risks and opportunities will not have a material impact on our operations. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
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: (a) the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date, which shall enable an understanding of: (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; (ii) the significant areas of uncertainty considered in the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience; and (iii) the issuer's capacity to adjust, or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium or long term; (b) how and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including: (i) information about the inputs used, including: (1) which climate-related scenarios the issuer used for the analysis and the sources of such scenarios; (2) whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate-related scenarios; (3) whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks; (4) whether the issuer used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change; (5) why the issuer decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties; (6) time horizons the issuer used in the analysis; and (7) what scope of operations the issuer used in the analysis (for example, the operation, locations and business units used in the analysis); (ii) the key assumptions the issuer made in the analysis; and (iii) the reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	32-37

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
(III) Risk Management		
27	An issuer shall disclose information about: (a) the processes and related policies it uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about: (i) the inputs and parameters the issuer uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes); (ii) whether and how the issuer uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks; (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); (iv) whether and how the issuer prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risks; (v) how the issuer monitors climate-related risks; and (vi) whether and how the issuer has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period; (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 (c) the extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the issuer's overall risk management process.	37

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
(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 CO_2 equivalent, classified as: (a) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions; (b) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and (c) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.	28-29, 49
29	An issuer shall: (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; (b) disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions including: (i) the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the issuer uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; (ii) the reason why the issuer has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; and (iii) any changes the issuer made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes; (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 (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).	28-29, 49

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Climate-related transition risks		
30	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate risks will not have a material impact on our operation. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.
Climate-related physical risks		
31	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate risks will not have a material impact on our operation. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Climate-related opportunities		
32	An issuer shall disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate opportunities will not have a material impact on our operation. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.
Capital deployment		
33	An issuer shall disclose the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	We believe that current and foreseeable climate risks and opportunities will not have a material impact on our operations. Although the impact is not material, we will explore the feasibility of relevant disclosures on financial implications in the future report.

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Internal carbon prices		
34	An issuer shall disclose: (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 (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.	We currently have not yet integrated internal carbon pricing into our decision-making process. We will explore the feasibility of the use of internal carbon pricing in the future.
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).	The Group will actively consider integrating climate-related performance into its remuneration policies where appropriate in order to incentivize the employees to advance sustainable development.
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 characterize 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.	During the Year, the Group reported its climate performance in accordance with the climate-related disclosure requirements of HKEX, and did not refer to any other industry indicators.

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
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: (a) the metric used to set the target; (b) the objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives); (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); (d) the period over which the target applies; (e) the base period from which progress is measured; (f) milestones or interim targets (if any); (g) if the target is quantitative, whether the target is an absolute target or an intensity target; and (h) how the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.	37-42
38	An issuer shall disclose information about its approach to setting and reviewing each target, and how it monitors progress against each target, including: (a) whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party; (b) the issuer's processes for reviewing the target; (c) the metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target; and (d) any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	The Group has established greenhouse gas emission targets. As we move forward, we will explore the feasibility of having our targets verified by a third party.
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.	37-42

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
40	For each greenhouse gas emissions target disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 37 to 39, an issuer shall disclose: (a) which greenhouse gases are covered by the target; (b) whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target; (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; (d) whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach; and (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: (i) the extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits; (ii) which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits; (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 (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).	(a)-(c) 38; (d) The target was not derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach; (e) The Group will explore the feasibility of purchasing carbon credits to offset the greenhouse gas emissions generated from our operations.

Paragraphs	HKEX ESG Reporting Code Appendix C2 Part D	Pages/Comments
Applicability of cross-industry metrics and industry-based metrics		
41	In preparing disclosures to meet the requirements in paragraphs 21 to 26 and 37 to 38, an issuer shall refer to and consider the applicability of cross-industry metrics (see paragraphs 28 to 35) and (ii) industry-based metrics (see paragraph 36).	During the Year, the Group reported its climate performance in accordance with the climate-related disclosure requirements of HKEX, and did not refer to any other industry indicators.

Biographies of Directors

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter (孫國華), aged 66, one of the founders at the Group, was appointed as an executive Director and the chief executive officer on 13 July 2011 and 3 February 2016 respectively. He is the chairman of each of the Board and the Nomination Committee. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Group. Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter has more than 25 years of experience in the metal stamping industry. Since 1981, he has participated in his family business in metal kitchenware manufacturing in Hong Kong. He developed his expertise in metal stamping when he first started his metal stamping factory in the name of Kingdom Industrial Company in Kwai Chung in 1987. In 1989, he established Kingdom Fine Metal Limited and established Shenzhen Shunan Kingdom Contract Processing Factory in 1990. He is responsible for the overall strategic planning and partnership development as well as international key customer relations of the Group. Mr. Sun is also the sole director of KIG Real Estate Holdings Limited, the controlling shareholder of the Company.

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter was awarded for his achievements in the industry. He was given the Young Industrialist Awards of Hong Kong by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries in 1999. In 2001, he was awarded as 優秀青年企業家 (Shenzhen Excellent Young Entrepreneurs) by 共青團深圳市委員會 (Communist Youth Shenzhen Committee), 深圳市青年企業家聯合會 (Shenzhen Young Entrepreneurs' Joint Association), 深圳市青年聯合會 (Shenzhen Youth Joint Association), 深圳特區報社 (Shenzhen Special Zone Press Office) and 深圳電視台 (Shenzhen Television) as well as Directors of the Year Awards by the Hong Kong Institute of Directors. In 2002, he received the Bauhinia Cup Outstanding Entrepreneur Award by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. In 2006, he was awarded the Medal of Honour by the Hong Kong SAR Government.

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter serves numerous positions in various governmental bodies. He has been a member of both Shenzhen Nanshan District Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (the "**CPPCC**") from 2006 to 2016 and Anhui Provincial Committee of CPPCC from 2003 to 2022, respectively. He has also been the vice chairman of Shenzhen Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment since 2005. He was the vice-president of Shenzhen Nanshan Foreign Enterprise's Chamber of Commerce between 2005 and 2012 and was appointed as the president in February 2012. He has been a member of Hong Kong CPPCC (Provincial) Members Association Limited since 2006.

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter is an active member in different social organisations as well. He is an Honorary President and Standing Committee Member of the Hong Kong Young Industrialists Council Foundation Limited. Apart from that, he is involved in charitable organisations by being the founding chairman of Hong Kong Blind Sports Federation Limited, the Honorary Patron of The Asian Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness.

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter holds an MBA degree from the Business School of the European University. In January 2002, Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter was awarded associateship (metal industry) by the Professional Validation Council of Hong Kong Industries. He was also appointed as the honorary professor of the 深圳大學工程技術學院 (College of Engineering and Technology of Shenzhen University) in December 2002. Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter was conferred as a University Fellow by The Hong Kong Polytechnic University in January 2014.

Mr. Wong Chi Kwok (黃志國), aged 74, was appointed as an executive Director on 22 September 2012. He is also a director of certain subsidiaries of the Group. He is responsible for advising the Board on strategic planning, partnership development and merger and acquisition strategies, but will not involve in day-to-day management of the Group.

He has over 40 years of experience in the sales, marketing and overall operational management of the printed circuit board manufacturing industry. From 1977 to 1996, he worked in HT (China) Limited and was responsible for setting up the operation of HT Circuits Limited ("**HT Circuits**") in Hong Kong in 1981. He was the general manager of HT Circuits from 1981 to June 1986 and was subsequently promoted as the managing director in July 1986, being responsible for its business planning, finance management and daily operation.

In 1995, HT (China) Limited decided to exit the Hong Kong market and Mr. Wong Chi Kwok then became the major shareholder of HT Circuits after the management buy-out. Mr. Wong Chi Kwok is currently a director of HT Electronic and Technology (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (永捷電子科技(天津)股份有限公司), a company whose shares have been listed on NEEQ subsequently delisted on 12 December 2022 (NEEQ: 836607).

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Wan Kam To MH (尹錦滔), aged 73, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director in September 2012. He is the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. Mr. Wan graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic (now known as The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) with a higher diploma in 1975. He was a partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers where he worked for over 30 years and accumulated extensive experience in auditing, finance advisory and management. He is currently a fellow member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and has been appointed as the non-executive director of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council with effect from 1 October 2019.

Mr. Wan Kam To is also currently an independent non-executive director of (i) Fairwood Holdings Limited (stock code: 52) which is listed on the Stock Exchange; and (ii) Haitong International Securities Group Limited which was previously listed on the Stock Exchange under stock code 665 and was privatised on 11 January 2024.

Mr. Wan had served as an independent non-executive director of China Resources Land Limited (stock code: 1109) from 3 March 2009 to 1 July 2023 and A-Living Smart City Services Co., Limited (stock code: 3319) from 21 August 2017 to 20 July 2023.

Reference is made to the news dated 17 June 2026 (the "**News**") published by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "**SFC**") in relation to, among others, the commencement of legal proceedings (the "**Legal Proceedings**") in the Court of First Instance to seek disqualification orders against 11 former directors of Target Insurance (Holdings) Limited ("**Target Holdings**"), a company delisted from the Stock Exchange, including Mr. Wan, who was an independent non-executive director of Target Holdings. The SFC alleges, among others, that most former directors (including Mr. Wan) of Target Insurance Company Limited, the main operating subsidiary of Target Holdings, was negligent in allowing funds to be deposited with Nerico Brothers Limited despite the significant concentration risk involved and failed to take reasonable steps to put in place sufficient safeguards and oversight mechanisms to prevent loss of funds.

The Board, having made enquiries with Mr. Wan regarding the News, noted that he has sought legal advice with a view to defending the Legal Proceedings against him. As at the date of this annual report, the Court of First Instance has not made any court order or decision against Mr. Wan which states that Mr. Wan is unsuitable to act as a director of Hong Kong listed companies. Please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 17 June 2026, 22 June 2026 and 2 July 2026 for details.

Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan (陳銘燊), aged 53, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director in August 2024. He is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Nomination Committee. Mr. Chan has over 20 years of experience in direct investment, management of private equity fund for investing in Chinese enterprises. Mr. Chan is currently the investment manager of Sprint Asset Management Limited. Between April 2003 and December 2014, Mr. Chan was an associate director of Go-To-Asia Investment Limited. Between July 2000 and August 2001, he was an investment manager with Softbank China Venture Investments Limited. Between April 1995 and June 2000, he worked in audit and corporate finance department at Ernst & Young in Hong Kong.

Mr. Chan obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Accounting and Information Systems from the University of New South Wales, Australia in June 1995. He is also a member of Certified Practicing Accountants, Australia since February 1995, a fellow of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (FCPA) since January 1999, and a fellow of The Hong Kong Institute of Directors since June 2013.

While Mr. Chan worked in Softbank China Venture Investments Limited, he was responsible for making investments in highly potential businesses at early stage and also actively working with the portfolio companies to support them through multiple rounds of follow-on funding. The successful track record includes Dangdang.com, Trip.com, NetEase and Mindray Medical Equipment. Now, those portfolio companies are well-known and have great achievement in their business scopes.

Moreover, Mr. Chan is managing Hungary State Special Debt Fund since 2013, which is designated by the Hungarian Government under the Investment Immigration Program and it is the only authorized Fund in the region of China. The total fund size of about EUR1.5 billion and assisted around 5,000 families to obtain permanent residency in Hungary.

In addition, Mr. Chan was an independent non-executive director of each of Fujian Nuoqi Co., Ltd. (stock code: 1353, whose shares were delisted from the Main Board of the Stock Exchange with effect from 8 February 2021) from April 2017 to February 2021, Grand Peace Group Holdings Limited (stock code: 8108, whose shares were delisted from GEM of the Stock Exchange with effect from 27 August 2021) from March 2021 to August 2021 and Up Energy Development Group Limited (stock code: 307, whose shares were delisted from the Main Board of the Stock Exchange with effect from 5 January 2022) from April 2017 to January 2022. Mr. Chan has been an independent non-executive director of Hao Tian International Construction Investment Group Limited (Stock code: 1341) since July 2021, China Dredging Environment Protection Holdings Limited (Stock code: 871) since November 2012, Aceso Life Science Group Limited (Stock code: 474) since March 2012 and Changhong Jiahua Holdings Limited (Stock code: 3991) since February 2007. The securities of the above companies are listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana (鄭沅庭), previously known as Cheng Shui Yee (鄭瑞儀), aged 56, was appointed as our independent non-executive Director in August 2024. She is a member of each of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Ms Cheng is currently a consultant of Messrs. A Lee & Partners, Solicitors. She has over 20 years of experience in the legal industry. Ms. Cheng admitted as a Solicitor with Hong Kong High Court in 2000 and appointed as Civil Celebrant of Marriages (Hong Kong) in 2007. Ms. Cheng graduated from City University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Public and Social Administration in November 1993, obtained Common Professional Examination Certificate in Laws from Hong Kong University in September 1994 and obtained Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from City University of Hong Kong in August 1998.

Report of the Directors

The Board submits herewith its report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (together, the "**Group**") are principally engaged in the manufacturing and sales of precision metal stamping products. Details of the principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

An analysis of the Group's revenue and operating results by business segments for the year ended 31 March 2026 is set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A fair review of the Group's business and its outlook are set out in the Chairman's Statement on page 4, and Business Review section on pages 5 to 9 of this Annual Report. Certain financial information are provided in the section of Five Year Financial Summary on pages 155 to 156 of this Annual Report.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group regards caring and contributing to the community as an important element in the Group's strategy to achieve sustainable development. The Group places importance in the social well-being in the course of conducting its business and takes part in community and charitable activities. The details of the corporate social responsibility can be found in the chapter of Environmental, Social and Governance Report on pages 22 to 70.

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL RISKS

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks including foreign exchange risk, interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Details of the aforesaid key risks are set out in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group's operations are mainly carried out by the Company's subsidiaries in the Mainland China while the Company itself is listed on the Stock Exchange. To the best of the Directors' knowledge, the Group has complied in material respects with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the business and operation of the Group in the Mainland China and Hong Kong. During the year ended 31 March 2026, there was no material breach of or non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations by the Group.

ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

The Group is committed to promoting an environmentally-friendly corporation and strives to minimise our environmental impact by saving electricity in the way of switching off idle lightings and electrical appliances and encouraging recycle of office supplies and double-sided printing. The Group's factory in the Mainland China are operated in strict compliance with the relevant environment regulations and rules and possess all necessary permission and approval from the relevant Chinese regulators.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Customers

The Group is committed to offer a high-quality products to the customers. It values the opinions and feedback of all customers through various means and channels, including the usage of telephone, direct mail and after-sale return visit. In addition, the Group continues to proactively manage customer relations, expand its customer base and enhance customers' loyalty.

Suppliers

The Group establishes working relationships with suppliers to meet our customers' needs in an effective and efficient manner. The Group's requirements and standards are well-communicated to suppliers before placing orders in order to ensure the deliverance of high-quality raw materials. All key suppliers have a close and long term relationship with the Group.

RESULTS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 90.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend payment of any final dividend for the Year (2025: HK1.3 cents),

The Company paid a special dividend of HK$4.0 cents per share of the Company (2025: nil) during the Year.

No interim dividend was paid during the Year (2025: nil).

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board adopted a dividend policy (the "**Dividend Policy**") during the current year. A summary of the Dividend Policy is disclosed as below.

The Board takes into account the following factors when considering the declaration and payment of dividends:

- the requirements of the Company's constitutional documents;
- the solvency requirements of the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands;
- there being sufficient amount of retained profits and share premium of the Company for the dividend payment;
- any financial covenants and other restrictions that exist with respect to certain of the Company's financing arrangements and other agreements by which the Company is bound from time to time;
- the earnings, financial position, results of operation, expansion plans, working capital requirements, and anticipated cash needs of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- the payment by subsidiaries of cash dividends to the Company; and
- other factors which the Board may deem appropriate.

The form and frequency of dividend declaration and payment shall be at the sole and absolute discretion of the Board. In measuring the Company's performance against the target dividend payout ratio in relation to a financial year, the Board shall seek to maintain consistency from year to year by smoothing the effect of any variation in free cash flows that may be due to one off gains or losses in individual years. The Board will review the Dividend Policy, as appropriate, to ensure the compliance of the Dividend Policy and discuss and approve any revision as and when appropriate.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in plant and equipment during the year ended 31 March 2026 are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

BORROWINGS AND FINANCE COSTS

Particulars of borrowings of the Group as at 31 March 2026 is set out in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements. Finance costs of the Group are set out in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the share capital of the Company are set out in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

RESERVES

Details of the movement in the reserves of the Group and of the Company during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 93 and note 30(ii) to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

As at 31 March 2026, the Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders amounted to approximately HK$217.2 million, comprising retained profits of approximately HK$191.1 million and share premium of approximately HK$26.1 million. Under the Cayman Islands Law, a company may not pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of share premium account unless immediately following the date on which the payment is proposed to be made, the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEMES

Details of retirement benefits schemes of the Group are set out in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

DONATIONS

Donation made by the Group during the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to approximately HK$423,200 (2025: nil).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and total assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on pages 155 to 156.

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the year ended 31 March 2026 and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Directors:

Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter (Chairman and CEO)
Mr. Wong Chi Kwok

Independent non-executive Directors:

Mr. Wan Kam To
Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana
Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan

At the AGM held on 21 August 2025, Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter and Mr. Wan Kam To were re-elected as Directors.

In accordance with the Company's articles of association, Mr. Wong Chi Kwok and Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan shall retire from office and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than normal statutory obligations.

Biographical details of Directors are set out on pages 71 to 73.

UPDATES ON DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

Upon specific enquiry by the Company and following confirmation from the Directors, there is no change in the information required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules.

INDEPENDENCE CONFIRMATION

The Company has received annual confirmations of independence from each of the existing independent non-executive Directors in accordance with Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers that all independent non-executive Directors are independent in accordance with the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the Directors is determined with reference to the Director's duties, responsibilities, performance and the results of the Group. Details of the remuneration of the Directors are set out in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company was entered into or existed during the year ended 31 March 2026.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the executive Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company pursuant to which they agreed to act as executive Directors for a term of three years commencing from 22 September 2012 until terminated by not less than three months' notice in writing served by either party. After the expiry of the current term, the term of service shall be renewed and extended automatically by one year and on the expiry of every successive period of one year thereafter, unless either party has given at least three months' written notice of non-renewal before the expiry of the then existing terms.

Mr. Wan Kam To, an independent non-executive Director, has been appointed for an initial term of two years commencing from 22 September 2012 renewable automatically for successive term of one year each commencing from the next day after the expiry of the then current term of appointment, unless terminated by not less than three months' notice in writing served by either the independent non-executive Director or the Company expiring at the end of the initial term or at any thereafter.

Each of Ms. Cheng Yuan Ting Cana and Mr. Chan Ming Sun Jonathan, independent non-executive Directors, has entered into an appointment letter with the Company without a specific fixed term. All letters of appointment commenced from 20 August 2024.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

A permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the Directors is currently in force and was in force throughout the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company has taken out and maintained appropriate insurance cover in respect of potential legal actions against its Directors and officers.

INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance (whether for the provision of services) to which the Company, its holding company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or an entity connected with a Director, or a controlling shareholder of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year ended 31 March 2026.

ARRANGEMENT FOR DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year ended 31 March 2026 was the Company, its holding company or any of its subsidiaries 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.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

As of the date of this annual report, Mr. Sun Kwok Wah Peter wholly owned Kingdom BSL Technology Sdn. Bhd, a company incorporated under the laws of Malaysia and is principally engaged in CNC production in Malaysia.

Mr. Sun who is deemed to be interested in any proposed transaction(s) will have his interest fully disclosed and will abstain from voting at the relevant resolution(s) in accordance with the applicable requirements of the articles of association of the Company. Accordingly, the Group is capable of carrying on its business independently of, and at arm's length from, the business of the abovementioned company.

Save as disclosed above, each of the other Directors has confirmed that so far as they are aware of none of the Directors nor any proposed Director or his/her respective close associates had any interest in any business, apart from the Group's business, which compete or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Group's business.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company adopted a share option scheme (the "**Share Option Scheme**") on 23 August 2022, which was amended on 23 August 2023. Under the Share Option Scheme, the eligible participants may be granted share options pursuant to the Share Option Scheme. The following is a summary of the principal terms of the Share Option Scheme.

(a) Purpose

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme are to (i) enable the Company to grant share options to the eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution to the growth and development of the Group; (ii) to attract and retain personnel to promote sustainable development of the Group; and (iii) align the interest of the grantees with those of the Shareholders to promote long-term financial and business performance of the Company.

(b) Eligible participants

The eligible participants include any employees (whether full-time or part-time, including any executive director but excluding any independent non-executive director) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (including persons who are granted options or awards under the Share Option Scheme as an inducement to enter into employment contracts with these companies).

(c) Maximum number of shares

The maximum number of shares which may be allotted and issued in respect of all options and awards to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other share option scheme and/or share award scheme of the Company (if any) shall not in aggregate exceed 10% of the number of shares in issue (i.e. a maximum of 60,000,000 shares) at the date of approval of the Share Option Scheme, provided that:

(i) the maximum number of shares may be refreshed, with the approval of the shareholders in a general meeting, up to a maximum of 10% of the issued share capital of the Company at the date of such shareholders' approval, for the purpose of calculating the refreshed scheme mandate limit, options or awards lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme and any other share scheme of the Company will not be regarded as utilised; and

(ii) the Company may obtain a separate approval from the Company's shareholders in a general meeting to permit the granting of share options under the Share Option Scheme beyond the scheme mandate limit or, if applicable, the refreshed limit referred above to eligible participants specifically identified by the Company before shareholders' approval is sought. The number and terms of share options to be granted to such participant must be fixed before shareholders' approval.

(d) Maximum entitlement of each eligible participant

Unless approved by the shareholders in a general meeting (with the relevant eligible participant and his/her close associates abstaining from voting), no eligible participant shall be granted an share option if the total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the share options and awards granted and to be granted to such eligible participant in any 12-month period up to the date of the latest grant would exceed 1% of the issued share capital of the Company for the time being.

An offer of the grant of an option to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company or any of their respective associates must be approved by the independent non-executive Directors (excluding any independent non-executive Director who is the grantee of the options).

Where any grant of share options to an independent non-executive Director or a substantial shareholder, or any of his/her/its respective associates, would result in the shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of all share options and awards granted (excluding any share options and awards lapsed in accordance with the terms of the Share Option Scheme or the relevant share scheme) to such person in the 12-month period up to and including the date of such grant representing in aggregate over 0.1% of the total number of shares in issue, such further grant of share options or awards must be approved by the shareholders in general meeting. The grantee, his/her associates and all core connected persons of the Company must abstain from voting in favour at such general meeting.

(e) Vesting period of share options granted under the Share Option Scheme

The vesting period in respect of share options granted to any eligible participant shall not shorter than 12 months from the date of acceptance of the offer, provided that where the eligible participant is (a) an employee participant who is a Director or a member of the senior management specifically identified by the Company, the remuneration committee shall, or (b) an employee participant who is not a Director nor a member of the senior management specifically identified by the Company, the Directors shall have the authority to determine a shorter vesting period in the circumstances set out in the Share Option Scheme. The option period of an share option may not end later than ten years from the date on which an offer is offered to an eligible participant of the relevant share option, subject to the provisions for early termination thereof.

(f) Acceptance of an offer of share options

A share option shall be deemed to have been granted and accepted by the grantee and to have taken effect when the duplicate offer document constituting acceptances of the share options duly signed by the grantee, together with a remittance in favour of the Company of HK$1 by way of consideration for the grant thereof, is received by the Company on or before the relevant acceptance date (which shall not be later than 21 days from the date of offer). To the extent that the offer to grant a share option is not accepted by any prescribed acceptance date, it shall be deemed to have been irrevocably declined.

(g) Performance target and clawback mechanism

Save specific performance target(s) and clawback mechanism may be attached to any share option being granted to any grantee under the Share Option Scheme as an inducement to enter into employment contracts with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, no performance target(s) should be attached to any share option being granted to any grantees under the Share Option Scheme.

(h) Subscription price

The subscription price in respect of any share option shall be a price determined by the Board and notified to an eligible participant (subject to any adjustments made pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Share Option Scheme) which must not be less than the highest of:

(i) the official closing price of the shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets on the date of grant, which must be a day on which the Stock Exchange is open for the business of dealing in securities; and

(ii) the average of the official closing price of the shares as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotation sheets for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of grant.

(i) Ranking of shares

The shares to be allotted and issued upon the exercise of a share option will be subject to all the provisions of the articles of association for the time being in force and will rank pari passu in all respects with the then existing fully paid shares in issue on the date on which the share option is duly exercised.

The shares to be allotted upon the exercise of a share option will not carry voting rights until completion of the registration of the grantee (such other person nominated by the grantee) as the holder thereof.

(j) Life of the Share Option Scheme

The Share Option Scheme shall be valid and effective for a period of 10 years from 23 August 2022 (being the date of adoption of the Share Option Scheme), after which no further options shall be offered but the provisions of the Share Option Scheme shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect to the extent necessary to give effect to the exercise of any share options granted or exercised prior thereto or otherwise as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the Share Option Scheme. Share options granted prior thereto but not yet exercised shall continue to be valid and exercisable in accordance with the Share Option Scheme. As at the date of this annual report, the Share Option Scheme had a remaining life of approximately six years.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, no share option was granted, exercised, cancelled, lapsed or outstanding under the Share Option Scheme. As at the date of this annual report, the total number of shares available for issue (excluding treasury shares) under the Share Option Scheme was 60,000,000, representing 10% of the issued share capital of the Company. The number of share options available for grant under the mandate of the Share Option Scheme was 60,000,000 as at both 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026.

INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS OF DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMPANY IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES OR DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ITS ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS

As at 31 March 2026, the interests and/or short positions of the Directors or chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying Shares or debentures of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and/or short positions which they were taken or deemed to have taken under such provisions of the SFO), and/or which were required, pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") contained in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules.

Name of Director	Name of group member/associated corporation	Capacity/ Nature of Interest	Number and class of securities (note 1)	Approximate shareholding percentage
Mr. Sun Kwok Wah, Peter ("**Peter Sun**")	Company	Interest of controlled corporation	449,999,012 Shares (L) (note 2)	75.00%
Peter Sun	KIG Real Estate Holdings Limited ("**KREH**")	Beneficial owner	6,726 shares	60.67%

Notes:

1. The letter "L" denotes our Director's long position in the shares of our Company or the relevant associated corporation.

2. These shares were held by KREH, which is owned as to 60.67% by Peter Sun. Peter Sun is deemed to be interested in the shares held by KREH under the SFO.

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

As at 31 March 2026, the following persons (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) had interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which were required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO:

Name of Shareholder	Name of group member/associated corporation	Capacity/ Nature of Interest	Number and class of securities (Note 1)	Approximate shareholding percentage
KREH	Company	Beneficial owner	449,999,012 Shares (L) (Note 2)	75.00%
Ms. Kwok Wing Yi	Company	Interest of spouse	449,999,012 Shares (L) (Note 2)	75.00%

Notes:

1. The letter "L" denotes the corporation/person's long position in our Shares.

2. These shares were held by KREH, which is owned as to 60.67% by Peter Sun. Ms. Kwok Wing Yi is the spouse of Peter Sun and is therefore deemed to be interested in the shares held by Peter Sun under the SFO.

CONNECTED TRANSACTION

On 29 September 2025, Kingdom Precision Metal (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("**KPM Malaysia**") (as vendor), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Kingdom BSL Technology Sdn. Bhd ("**KBT**") (as purchaser) for the disposal of the computer numerical control production machines by KPM Malaysia at an aggregate price of MYR2,108,108 (equivalent to approximately HK$3,900,000). KBT is ultimately wholly owned by Peter Sun, the chairman of the Board, an executive Director and one of the controlling shareholders of the Company. KBT is an associate of Peter Sun, and therefore, a connected person of the Company under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. Please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 29 September 2025 for details.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed above, the related party transactions as set out in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements entered into by the Group during the Year did not either fall within the definition of "connected transaction" or "continuing connected transaction", or were treated as de minimis transactions under Rule 14A.76 of the Listing Rules. The Company confirms that it has complied with the applicable requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities (including sale of treasury shares) during the Year. The Company did not hold any treasury shares as at 31 March 2026.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's article of association or the laws in the Cayman Islands, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

TAX RELIEF

The Company is not aware of any relief from taxation available to the shareholders by reason of their holdings in the Shares.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emoluments of the Directors are decided by the Remuneration Committee having regard to the market rates, workload and responsibilities and general economic situation.

The annual remuneration of the members of the senior management (other than Directors) by band for the Year is set out below:

Remuneration bands	Number of individuals
HK$500,001 to HK$1,000,000	2
HK$1,500,001 to HK$2,000,000	1
HK$2,000,001 to HK$2,500,000	1

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Save for the share option plan as set out above in the section of "Share Option Scheme", no equity-linked agreements that will or may result in the Company issuing shares or that require the Company to enter into any agreements that will or may result the Company issuing shares were entered into by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026, or subsisted at the end of the year.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, at least 25% of the Company's total issued share capital is held by the public as at the date of this report as required by the Listing Rules.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The information in respect of the Group's sales and purchases attributable to the major customers and suppliers, respectively during the year is as follows:

Percentage of the Group's total

Sales	
The largest customer	74.0%
Five largest customers in aggregate	92.7%
Purchases	
The largest supplier	34.9%
Five largest suppliers in aggregate	59.5%

To the best of the Directors' knowledge and belief, none of the Directors, their close associates or any shareholders who owned more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital (excluding treasury shares, if any) had any interests in the five largest customers or suppliers at any time during the year ended 31 March 2026.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

For the purpose of ascertaining shareholders' right to attend and vote at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, 21 August 2026 (the "**AGM**"), the register of members of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 18 August 2026 to Friday, 21 August 2026, both days inclusive, during which no transfer of shares of the Company will be registered. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the AGM, all completed transfer documents accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar in Hong Kong, namely Tricor Investor Services Limited at 17/F., Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Monday, 17 August 2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Principal corporate governance practices adopted by the Company are set out in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 10 to 21.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee has reviewed the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026.

AUDITOR

There was no change in auditor of the Company during the past nine years.

The consolidated financial statements for the Year have been audited by SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited. SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM. A resolution will be submitted to the forthcoming AGM to re-appoint SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited as the auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board
KFM Kingdom Holdings Limited

Sun Kwok Wah Peter
Chairman

Hong Kong, 26 June 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
17/F, Chubb Tower, Windsor House
311 Gloucester Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

信永中和(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
香港銅鑼灣告士打道311號
皇室大廈安達人壽大樓17樓

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KFM KINGDOM HOLDINGS LIMITED
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of KFM Kingdom Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "**Group**") set out on pages 90 to 154, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2026, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**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**") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "**Code**"), as applicable to audits of consolidated 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 MATTER

Key audit matter is matter that, in our professional judgement, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Provision of expected credit loss (the "ECL") for trade receivables

Refer to note 19 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies on pages 108 to 111.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
We have identified provision of the ECL for trade receivables as a key audit matter because the carrying amount of trade receivables of approximately HK$317,260,000 is significant to the consolidated financial statements and the provision of ECL involves significant judgements and estimates. No provision of ECL has been recognised for the year ended 31 March 2026. Independent valuer was engaged by the management for the valuation of ECL as at the reporting date. The valuation requires significant judgements and estimates made by the management.	Our procedures in relation to impairment assessment of trade receivables included: • Testing the integrity of information used by management to develop the provision matrix, including trade receivables aging analysis as at 31 March 2026, on a sample basis, by comparing individual items in the analysis with the relevant sales invoices and other supporting documents; and • Challenging management's basis and judgement in determining credit loss allowance on trade receivables as at 31 March 2026, including the reasonableness of management's grouping of the debtors into different categories in the provision matrix, and the basis of estimated loss rates applied for each category in the provision matrix (with reference to historical default rates and forward-looking information).

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 concluded 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 DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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, 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 HKSAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Lee Shun Ming.

SHINEWING (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Lee Shun Ming
Practising Certificate Number: P07068

Hong Kong
26 June 2026

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Revenue	6	**1,040,983**	757,546
Cost of sales		**(818,957)**	(620,267)
Gross profit		**222,026**	137,279
Other (losses)/gains, net	8	**(3,677)**	11,308
Distribution and selling expenses		**(8,235)**	(7,106)
General and administrative expenses		**(113,259)**	(98,639)
Finance income	9	**2,859**	3,716
Finance costs	9	**(3,475)**	(2,122)
Profit before tax	10	**96,239**	44,436
Income tax expenses	13	**(12,609)**	(6,439)
Profit for the year		**83,630**	37,997
Other comprehensive income/(expense):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**9,335**	(7,726)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**92,965**	30,271
Profit for the year attributable to:			
— Owner of the Company		**81,631**	36,329
— Non-controlling interests		**1,999**	1,668
		83,630	37,997
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
— Owners of the Company		**92,551**	28,629
— Non-controlling interests		**414**	1,642
		92,965	30,271
EARNINGS PER SHARE	14		
— Basic and diluted (HK cents)		**13.61**	6.05

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	**261,187**	242,775
Right-of-use assets	17	**111,462**	89,168
Prepayments and deposits	20	**7,949**	1,980
Total non-current assets		**380,598**	333,923
Current assets			
Inventories	18	**190,861**	146,061
Trade receivables	19	**317,260**	180,153
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	20	**23,432**	29,710
Time deposits with maturity over three months	21	—	43,000
Cash and cash equivalents	21	**118,968**	109,504
Total current assets		**650,521**	508,428
Total assets		**1,031,119**	842,351
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	22	**60,000**	60,000
Share premium	22	**26,135**	26,135
Reserves	23	**529,000**	468,249
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**615,135**	554,384
Non-controlling interests		**69,679**	69,265
Total equity		**684,814**	623,649
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	**18,084**	5,292
Deferred income tax liabilities	24	**3,909**	2,093
Total non-current liabilities		**21,993**	7,385

	Notes	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	25	**236,704**	128,235
Lease liabilities	17	**17,837**	5,705
Bank borrowings	26	**67,800**	75,600
Income tax liabilities		**1,971**	1,777
Total current liabilities		**324,312**	211,317
Total liabilities		**346,305**	218,702
Total equity and liabilities		**1,031,119**	842,351
Net current assets		**326,209**	297,111
Total assets less current liabilities		**706,807**	631,034

The consolidated financial statements on pages 90 to 154 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 June 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Sun Kwok Wah Peter
Director

Wong Chi Kwok
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Attributable to owners of the Company								
	Share capital HK$'000	Share premium HK$'000	Capital reserve HK$'000 (note 23(a))	Statutory reserve HK$'000 (note 23(b))	Exchange reserve HK$'000	Retained profits HK$'000	Total HK$'000	Non-controlling interests HK$'000	Total equity HK$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	60,000	26,135	1	44,042	3,226	397,151	530,555	72,243	602,798
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	36,329	36,329	1,668	37,997
Other comprehensive expense for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	(7,700)	—	(7,700)	(26)	(7,726)
Total comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year	—	—	—	—	(7,700)	36,329	28,629	1,642	30,271
Dividend paid (note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	(4,800)	(4,800)	—	(4,800)
Transfer of retained profits to statutory reserve	—	—	—	3,114	—	(3,114)	—	—	—
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,620)	(4,620)
Balance at 31 March 2025	60,000	26,135	1	47,156	(4,474)	425,566	554,384	69,265	623,649

	Attributable to owners of the Company								
	Share capital HK$'000	**Share premium HK$'000**	**Capital reserve HK$'000 (note 23(a))**	**Statutory reserve HK$'000 (note 23(b))**	**Exchange reserve HK$'000**	**Retained profits HK$'000**	**Total HK$'000**	**Non-controlling interests HK$'000**	**Total equity HK$'000**
Balance at 1 April 2025	**60,000**	**26,135**	**1**	**47,156**	**(4,474)**	**425,566**	**554,384**	**69,265**	**623,649**
Profit for the year	—	—	—	—	—	**81,631**	**81,631**	**1,999**	**83,630**
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	**10,920**	—	**10,920**	**(1,585)**	**9,335**
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year	—	—	—	—	**10,920**	**81,631**	**92,551**	**414**	**92,965**
Dividend paid (note 15)	—	—	—	—	—	**(31,800)**	**(31,800)**	—	**(31,800)**
Transfer of retained profits to statutory reserve	—	—	—	**5,181**	—	**(5,181)**	—	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2026	**60,000**	**26,135**	**1**	**52,337**	**6,446**	**470,216**	**615,135**	**69,679**	**684,814**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**96,239**	44,436
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**24,280**	20,996
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**15,210**	7,223
Write-down of inventories	**126**	1,007
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(348)**	46
Finance income	**(2,859)**	(3,716)
Finance costs	**3,475**	2,122
Government subsidies	**(417)**	(445)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**135,706**	71,669
Increase in inventories	**(51,446)**	(47,467)
Increase in trade receivables	**(138,429)**	(37,584)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**7,001**	(19,035)
Increase in trade and other payables	**94,173**	13,298
Net cash generated from/(used in) operations	**47,005**	(19,119)
Income tax paid	**(10,599)**	(6,102)
Income tax refunded	–	778
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**36,406**	(24,443)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**6,085**	210
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(46,126)**	(8,731)
Repayment from an independent third party	–	10,000
Placement of time deposits with maturity over three months	–	(43,000)
Withdrawal of time deposits with maturity over three months	**43,000**	48,000
Interest received	**2,859**	5,124
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**5,818**	11,603

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
New bank borrowings raised	**135,600**	118,800
Repayment of bank borrowings	**(146,900)**	(91,800)
Receipts from government subsidies	**417**	445
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(11,617)**	(5,284)
Dividend paid to owners of the Company	**(7,800)**	(4,800)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	–	(4,620)
Interest paid	**(3,475)**	(2,122)
NET CASH (USED IN)/FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(33,775)**	10,619
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**8,449**	(2,221)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 APRIL	**109,504**	111,475
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	**1,015**	250
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 MARCH	**118,968**	109,504

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

KFM Kingdom Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 13 July 2011 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act., Cap. 22 (Act. 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The Company's shares have been listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") since 15 October 2012. The immediate holding company and controlling shareholder of the Company is KIG Real Estate Holdings Limited ("**KREH**"), a company incorporated in the BVI. The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the Corporate Information section to the Company's annual report.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "**Group**") are principally engaged in the manufacturing and sales of precision metal stamping products. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 31.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("**HK$**"). Other than those subsidiaries established in the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") and Malaysia whose functional currency is RMB and Malaysia ringgit respectively, the functional currency of the Company is Hong Kong dollars.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In the current year, the Group has applied, for the first time, the following new and amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**") which are effective for the Group's financial year beginning on 1 April 2025.

Amendments to HKAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability

The application of the amendments to HKAS 21 in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial performance and positions for the current and prior periods and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (Continued)

New and Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity[1]
Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to HKAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency[2]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
3 Effective for annual period beginning on or after a date to be determined.

The directors of the Company anticipate that, except as described below, the application of the amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group.

HKFRS 18 — Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

HKFRS 18 sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements and will replace HKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. HKFRS 18 introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements and improve aggregation and disaggregation of information to be disclosed in the financial statements. Minor amendments to HKAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and HKAS 33 "Earnings per Share" are also made.

HKFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to other HKFRS Accounting Standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The application of the HKFRS 18 is not expected to have material impact on the financial position of the Group. The directors of the Company are in the process of making an assessment of the impact of HKFRS 18, but is not yet in a position to state whether the adoption would have a material impact on the presentation and disclosures of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Details of fair value measurement are explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The material accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (i.e. its subsidiaries). If a subsidiary prepares its financial statements using accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that subsidiary's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

Control is achieved where the Group has: (i) the power over the investee; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

The Company reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these elements of control stated above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and cease when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries are attributed to owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Group uses a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group recognised revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to customers.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- The Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created and enhanced; or
- The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct goods or service.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer, excludes sales related taxes.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of high precision metal products is recognised at the point when the control of the goods is transferred to the customers (generally on delivery of products).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Leasing

Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement and do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease liability is remeasured (and with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using revised discount rate.

- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Leasing (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs, less lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. They are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

When the Group obtains ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term upon exercising purchase options, the carrying amount of the relevant right-of-use asset is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

Lease modification

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and

- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recorded in the respective functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of the Company's net investment in a foreign operation, in which case, such exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity and will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK$) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of exchange reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss. In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are reattributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and retranslated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale is included in the general pool for calculation capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Research and development expenses

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Retirement benefits costs

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred income tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit and at the time of the transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Taxation (Continued)

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. The Group recognises a deferred tax asset related to lease liabilities to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised and a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences.

Current and deferred income tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred income tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred income tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Ownership interests in leasehold land and buildings

When the Group makes payments for ownership interests of properties which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the entire consideration is allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values at initial recognition. To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land is presented as "right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the consideration cannot be allocated reliably between non-lease building element and undivided interest in the underlying leasehold land, the entire properties are classified as property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment other than properties under construction less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Buildings	Remaining period of the lease or the useful life of the building, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	5 years or the remaining period of the lease, whichever is shorter
Plant and machinery	10 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 to 10 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs include any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, including cost of testing whether the related assets are functioning properly and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Sale proceeds of items that are produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the asset is functioning properly), and the related costs of producing those items are recognised in the profit or loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value of inventories represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less incremental costs and other cost necessary to sell inventories.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash (i.e. cash on hand and demand deposits) and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets subsequently at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding ECL, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the “Finance income” line item (note 9).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience and forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

For all other financial instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group 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. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's operations.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular debtor, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the debt instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

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

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or

- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full.

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or

- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, 2) held-for-trading, or 3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("**CGU**") to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a CGU) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a CGU, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of CGUs, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of CGUs, with the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit or the group of CGUs. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit or the group of CGUs. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or the CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Fair value measurement

When measuring fair value except for the net realisable value of inventories and value in use of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets for the purpose of impairment assessment, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Fair value measurement (Continued)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Specifically, the Group categorised the fair value measurements into three levels, based on the characteristics of inputs, as follow:

Level 1 — Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

At the end of the reporting period, the Group determines whether transfer occur between levels of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on recurring basis by reviewing their respective fair value measurement.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of these assets of similar nature and functions. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitor actions in response to changes in market conditions.

Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

As at 31 March 2026, there is no revision of the estimated useful lives, residual values and the related depreciation charges of the property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of approximately HK$261,187,000 (2025: HK$242,775,000).

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's management reviews the carrying amounts of the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets of approximately HK$261,187,000 and HK$111,462,000 respectively (2025: HK$242,775,000 and HK$89,168,000) and identified if there is any indication for possible impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the CGUs in which the assets belonged, which is determined based on the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value-in-use, is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. No impairment loss of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets have been recognised for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Net realisable value of inventories

Net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less incremental costs and other cost necessary to sell inventories. These incremental costs and other cost necessary to sell inventories are based on the current market condition and the historical experience of manufacturing and selling products of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in consumer preferences and competitor actions in response to severe industry cycles. Management reassesses these estimations at the end of each reporting period.

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of inventories of approximately HK$190,861,000 (2025: HK$146,061,000), net of accumulated provision of write-down of approximately HK$4,015,000 (2025: HK$3,889,000). No reversal of write-down of inventories has been recognised to the profit or loss for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025. Write-down of inventories of approximately HK$126,000 (2025: HK$1,007,000) was recognised for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Provision of ECL for trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate the ECL for trade receivables as at 31 March 2026. The provision rates are based on days past due through groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially by reference to past default experience of the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the result of the assessment and it may be necessary to make additional impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of trade receivables is approximately HK$317,260,000 (2025: HK$180,153,000). No provision for ECL for trade receivables has been recognised for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Income taxes

As at 31 March 2026, no deferred income tax asset has been recognised on the un-utilised tax losses of approximately HK$59,025,000 (2025: HK$84,957,000) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The realisability of the deferred income tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future. In cases where the actual future profits generated are less than expected, a material reversal of deferred income tax assets may arise, which would be recognised in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal takes place. Further details are contained in note 24.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**440,093**	334,747
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**303,562**	202,994

The Group's major financial instruments include trade receivables, deposits and other receivables, time deposits with maturity over three months, cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and trade and other payables. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

(a) Financial risk factors

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

(i) Currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company have foreign currency sales and purchases, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk. Approximately 85% of the Group's sales is denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the group entity making the sale, whilst almost 100% of costs is denominated in the group entity's respective functional currency.

Each individual group entity has its own functional currency. Currency risk to each individual group entity arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group operates mainly in Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**") and Malaysia. The Group is mainly exposed to currency risk arising from United States dollars ("**US$**").

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(i) Currency risk (Continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2026	2025	**2026**	2025
	HK$'000	HK$'000	**HK$'000**	HK$'000
US$	**352,330**	219,600	**9,898**	14,134

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rates.

As at 31 March 2026, if the functional currencies of the Group's entities had strengthened/weakened by 5% (2025: 5%) against US$, with all other variables held constant, the profit before tax of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 would increase/decrease by approximately HK$14,553,000 (2025: increase/decrease by HK$8,732,000), respectively, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain/loss on translation of US$ denominated financial assets and liabilities.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to bank deposits and other receivable from an independent third party. The Group currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy. However, management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider other necessary actions when significant interest rate exposure is anticipated.

The Group's exposure to cash flow Interest rates is mainly attributable to its variable rate bank borrowings and bank balances. The Group's variable interest rate assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 2025, are as follows:

	2026	2025
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Bank balances	**15,574**	4,256
Variable interest rate borrowings	**(67,800)**	(75,600)
	(52,226)	(71,344)

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

Other than bank deposits, the Group does not have significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities. The Group's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of the market interest rates on its cash flows is not deemed to be substantial in the view of management based on the nature of the assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2026, if the interest rates had been 50 basis points (2025: 50 basis points) higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the net effect on the profit before tax of the Group for the year would have been HK$261,000 lower/higher (2025: HK$357,000 lower/higher).

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from trade and other receivables and deposits, time deposits with maturity over three months and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of these balances represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the financial position of the debtors, past experience and other factors.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that the sales of products are made to customers with appropriate credit histories and the Group performs regular credit evaluations of its major customers.

For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on past default experience of the debtor and the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

For other financial instruments, including other receivables and deposits, the Group has assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks in Hong Kong with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies or authorised banks in the PRC with high credit ratings.

The Group's exposure to credit risk

In order to minimise credit risk, the Group has tasked its management to develop and maintain the Group's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by the management uses the Group's own days past due to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising ECL	
		Trade receivables	Other financial assets
Performing	For financial assets where there has low risk of default or has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	12-month ECL
Doubtful	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired (refer to as Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL — not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL — not credit impaired
Default	Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred (refer to as Stage 3)	Lifetime ECL — credit impaired	Lifetime ECL — credit impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off	Amount is written off

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk (Continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets as well as the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
Trade receivables	**Performing**	**Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)**	**317,260**	**317,260**
Deposits and other receivables	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**3,865**	**3,865**
Cash and cash equivalents	**Performing**	**12-month ECL**	**118,968**	**118,968**

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
Trade receivables	Performing	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	180,153	180,153
Deposits and other receivables	Performing	12-month ECL	2,090	2,090
Time deposits with maturity over three months	Performing	12-month ECL	43,000	43,000
Cash and cash equivalents	Performing	12-month ECL	109,504	109,504

The Group has concentration of credit risk as 85% (2025: 66%) and 91% (2025: 87%) of the total trade receivables as at 31 March 2026 was due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers respectively. No significant collectability issues have been identified in the past.

None of the Group's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The maturity dates for non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

	On demand or less than 1 year HK$'000	1 to 2 years HK$'000	2 to 5 years HK$'000	Total undiscounted cash flows HK$'000	Carrying Amount HK$'000
At 31 March 2026					
Trade and other payables	**235,762**	—	—	**235,762**	**235,762**
Bank borrowings	**67,800**	—	—	**67,800**	**67,800**
	303,562	—	—	**303,562**	**303,562**
Lease liabilities	**18,701**	**13,965**	**4,502**	**37,168**	**35,921**
At 31 March 2025					
Trade and other payables	127,394	—	—	127,394	127,394
Bank borrowings	76,621	—	—	76,621	75,600
	204,015	—	—	204,015	202,994
Lease liabilities	6,210	3,725	1,823	11,758	10,997

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-asset ratio. The ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total assets. Total debt is calculated as interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities.

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Total debt	**103,721**	86,597
Total assets	**1,031,119**	842,351
Debt-to-asset ratio	**10%**	10%

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt

(c) Fair value

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost approximate to their fair values due to their short-term maturities.

6. REVENUE

Revenue represents sales of high precision metal products to external parties exclude sales related taxes. Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15 are recognised at a point in time.

As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, all outstanding sales contracts are expected to be fulfilled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The chief operating decision-makers ("**CODM**") are identified as the executive directors and senior management of the Group.

The CODM have assessed the nature of the Group's businesses and determined the Group's operating and reporting segments based on its manufacturing process.

During the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group operates in one business unit based on its products, and has only one reportable segment which is manufacturing and sale of precision metal products involving metal stamping, computer numerical control, sheet metal processing and products assembling.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

As such, no segmental analysis has been presented. The Group conducts its principal operation in Mainland China and Malaysia. Management monitors the operating results of its business unit for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment.

No operating segments identified by the CODM have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segment of the Group.

Geographic information

Set out below was the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Geographical region		
South East Asia	**813,440**	500,376
The PRC	**158,631**	178,355
Europe	**38,719**	46,359
North America	**21,729**	24,156
Others	**8,464**	8,300
Total	**1,040,983**	757,546

The non-current assets, other than deposits and other receivables, of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
The PRC	**324,496**	297,665
South East Asia	**50,889**	30,051
Hong Kong	**4,328**	5,389
	379,713	333,105

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers of the corresponding periods contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group are as follows:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Customer A	**N/A***	290,507
Customer B	**770,168**	237,361
Customer C	**N/A***	99,459

* The corresponding revenue did not contribute over 10% of the total revenue of the Group.

8. OTHER (LOSSES)/GAINS, NET

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**348**	(46)
Exchange (losses)/gains, net	**(4,532)**	10,460
Government subsidies (note)	**417**	445
Others	**90**	449
	(3,677)	11,308

Note: The amounts represented the government subsidies with no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies and recognised as other gains upon receipts during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

9. FINANCE COSTS AND FINANCE INCOME

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Finance income		
Interest income on bank balances and deposits	**2,859**	3,358
Interest income on other receivable	—	358
	2,859	3,716
Finance costs		
Interest expense on bank borrowings	**1,973**	1,575
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 17(iii))	**1,502**	547
	3,475	2,122

10. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax has been arrived at after charging:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Staff costs		
Directors' emoluments (note 12)	**6,100**	6,128
Other staff:		
— salaries and other allowances	**163,383**	132,598
— retirement benefits scheme contributions (excluding directors)	**4,350**	3,544
	173,833	142,270
Auditor's remuneration		
— audit services	**1,030**	980
— non-audit services	**270**	270
Cost of inventories sold (note (a))	**818,831**	619,260
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**24,280**	20,996
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**15,210**	7,223
Research and development expenses (note (b))	**26,682**	18,330

Notes:

(a) Included in cost of sales was write-down of inventories of approximately HK$126,000 (2025: HK$1,007,000) during the year ended 31 March 2026.

(b) Included in research and development expenses was staff cost of approximately HK$15,245,000 (2025: HK$12,180,000) which has been included in staff costs disclosure above.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Short-term employee benefits (note (a))	**169,483**	138,708
Retirement benefits schemes contributions (note (b))	**4,350**	3,562
Total employee benefits expense (including directors)	**173,833**	142,270

Notes:

(a) Short-term employee benefits represent salary, wages and bonus paid to employees of the Group, insurance premium paid to the insurance agent for staff insurance schemes and other social security insurance paid in the PRC.

(b) (i) Hong Kong

Subsidiaries in Hong Kong operate a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "**MPF Scheme**") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, for all of its employees in Hong Kong. The Group contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs, capped at HK$1,500 per month, to the MPF Scheme, in which the contribution is matched by employees. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the subsidiaries in an independent administered fund. The subsidiaries' employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

(ii) The PRC, other than Hong Kong

The employees in the Group who work in the PRC are required to participate in pension schemes operated by the local governments. The Group is required to contribute 5% to 8% (2025: 5% to 8%) of their payroll costs to the schemes. The contributions are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the pension schemes.

Forfeited contributions in respect of unvested benefits of employees leaving the Group's employment cannot be used to reduce ongoing contributions.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

(c) Five highest paid individuals

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year include one (2025: one) director whose emoluments are reflected in the analysis shown in note 12. The emoluments payable to the remaining four (2025: four) individuals during the year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Short-term employee benefits	5,811	5,541
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	158	171
	5,969	5,712

The number of the highest paid employees who are not the directors of the Company whose remuneration fell within the following band is as follows:

	Number of individuals 2026	2025
HK$500,001 to HK$1,000,000	2	2
HK$1,500,001 to HK$2,000,000	1	1
HK$2,000,001 to HK$2,500,000	1	1
	4	4

For the year ended 31 March 2026, no remuneration was paid by the Group (2025: nil) to any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office, and there was no arrangement under which any of the five highest paid individuals waived or agreed to waive any of the remuneration.

12. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY SECTION 383 OF THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 622), COMPANIES (DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS) REGULATION (CAP. 622G) AND THE LISTING RULES)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments

The remunerations paid or payable of each to the 5 (2025: 7) directors, including the chief executive, were as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Executive directors			Independent non-executive directors		
	Sun Kwok Wah, Peter ("Mr. Sun") HK$'000	Wong Chi Kwok ("Mr. Wong") HK$'000	Wan Kam To HK$'000	Chan Ming Sun Jonathan (note ii) HK$'000	Cheng Yuan Ting Cana (note ii) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company or its subsidiary undertakings:						
Fees	—	300	500	150	150	1,100
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or its subsidiary undertakings:						
Salaries	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000
Total emoluments	5,000	300	500	150	150	6,100

12. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY SECTION 383 OF THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 622), COMPANIES (DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS) REGULATION (CAP. 622G) AND THE LISTING RULES) (Continued)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Executive directors		Independent non-executive directors					
	Sun Kwok Wah, Peter ("**Mr. Sun**") HK$'000	Wong Chi Kwok ("**Mr. Wong**") HK$'000	Wan Kam To HK$'000	Zhao Yue (note i) HK$'000	Shen Zheqing (note i) HK$'000	Chan Ming Sun Jonathan (note ii) HK$'000	Cheng Yuan Ting Cana (note ii) HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of a person's services as a director, whether of the Company or its subsidiary undertakings:								
Fees	—	300	500	63	63	92	92	1,110
Emoluments paid or receivable in respect of director's other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company or its subsidiary undertakings:								
Salaries	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Total emoluments	5,018	300	500	63	63	92	92	6,128

Note (i): Resigned on 20 August 2024

Note (ii): Appointed on 20 August 2024

12. BENEFITS AND INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS (DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY SECTION 383 OF THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 622), COMPANIES (DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT BENEFITS OF DIRECTORS) REGULATION (CAP. 622G) AND THE LISTING RULES) (Continued)

(a) Directors' and chief executive's emoluments (Continued)

Mr. Sun was the chief executive of the Company for years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(b) Directors' termination benefits

No termination benefits were provided to or receivable by any director during the year as compensation for the early termination of appointment (2025: nil).

(c) Waiver of emoluments

No directors waived or agreed to waive any emoluments during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(d) Inducement to join or upon joining the Group

No emoluments have been paid by the Group to the directors of the Company or the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Current income tax		
— The PRC	**10,790**	4,712
— Malaysia	**3**	—
— Withholding tax	—	3,165
	10,793	7,877
Deferred income tax (note 24)	**1,816**	(1,438)
	12,609	6,439

Income tax of the Group's entities has been calculated on the estimated assessable profits for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the entities operate.

Below are the major tax jurisdictions that the Group operates in for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Continued)

(a) Hong Kong profits tax

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax was made for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 as there were no assessable profits generated during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

(b) The PRC enterprise income tax (the "PRC EIT")

The PRC EIT is provided on the assessable income of the Company's PRC subsidiary, adjusted for items which are not taxable or deductible for the PRC EIT purpose. The statutory PRC EIT tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2026 is provided at the rate of 25% (2025: 25%).

A PRC subsidiary was recognised by the PRC government as "High and New Technology Enterprise" and was eligible to a preferential tax rate of 15% for a period of three calendar years.

(c) PRC dividend withholding tax

According to the Law of the PRC EIT, starting from 1 January 2008, a PRC dividend withholding tax of 10% will be levied on the immediate holding company outside the PRC when the PRC subsidiary declare dividend out of profits earned after 1 January 2008. During the year ended 31 March 2026, a lower 5% (2025: 5%) PRC dividend withholding tax rate was adopted since the immediate holding company of the PRC subsidiary is incorporated in Hong Kong and fulfil certain requirements under the tax treaty arrangements between the PRC and Hong Kong.

The income tax expenses on the Group's profit before tax differ from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate applicable to profits of the entities, as follows:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Profit before tax	**96,239**	44,436
Tax calculated at the domestic income tax rate of the respective entities	**18,369**	7,831
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	**(526)**	(410)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**1,666**	1,490
Tax effect of super deduction on research and development expense	**(3,002)**	(2,749)
Withholding income tax on undistributed profits	**949**	1,730
Tax losses utilised for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	**(5,693)**	(2,338)
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	**846**	885
Income tax expenses	**12,609**	6,439

Details of deferred tax are set out in note 24.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (HK$'000)	**81,631**	36,329
Weighted average number of shares in issue ('000)	**600,000**	600,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (HK cents per share)	**13.61**	6.05

Basic earnings per share for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by 600,000,000 ordinary shares in issue during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

Diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share as the Company had no potential ordinary share in issue during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

15. DIVIDENDS

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Dividends recognised as distribution during the year:		
2025 Final dividend – HK1.3 cents (2025: 2024 Final dividend – HK0.8 cents) per share	**7,800**	4,800
2026 Special dividend – HK4.0 cents (2025: nil) per share	**24,000**	–
	31,800	4,800

No final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2026 has been proposed by the directors of the Company.

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings HK$'000	Leasehold improvements HK$'000	Plant and machinery HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Furniture and office equipment HK$'000	Construction-in-progress/ machineries under installation HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 31 March 2025							
Opening net book amount	181,440	2,692	62,564	1,497	5,606	2,347	256,146
Additions	—	1,380	4,323	682	1,914	711	9,010
Disposals	—	—	(33)	(60)	(163)	—	(256)
Transfers	—	—	1,709	—	—	(1,709)	—
Depreciation	(10,709)	(925)	(7,526)	(635)	(1,201)	—	(20,996)
Exchange differences	(1,930)	187	672	22	(45)	(35)	(1,129)
Closing net book amount	168,801	3,334	61,709	1,506	6,111	1,314	242,775
At 31 March 2025							
Cost	181,220	18,376	140,132	3,668	15,319	1,314	360,029
Accumulated depreciation	(12,419)	(15,042)	(78,423)	(2,162)	(9,208)	—	(117,254)
Net book amount	168,801	3,334	61,709	1,506	6,111	1,314	242,775
Year ended 31 March 2026							
Opening net book amount	**168,801**	**3,334**	**61,709**	**1,506**	**6,111**	**1,314**	**242,775**
Additions	—	**1,364**	**28,957**	—	**8,476**	**1,427**	**40,224**
Disposals	—	**(34)**	**(6,901)**	—	**(438)**	—	**(7,373)**
Transfers	—	—	**1,466**	—	**874**	**(2,340)**	—
Depreciation	**(10,775)**	**(1,420)**	**(9,587)**	**(645)**	**(1,853)**	—	**(24,280)**
Exchange differences	**4,466**	**332**	**4,390**	**74**	**543**	**36**	**9,841**
Closing net book amount	**162,492**	**3,576**	**80,034**	**935**	**13,713**	**437**	**261,187**
At 31 March 2026							
Cost	**186,260**	**20,799**	**169,366**	**3,782**	**24,911**	**437**	**405,555**
Accumulated depreciation	**(23,768)**	**(17,223)**	**(89,332)**	**(2,847)**	**(11,198)**	—	**(144,368)**
Net book amount	**162,492**	**3,576**	**80,034**	**935**	**13,713**	**437**	**261,187**

17. LEASES

(i) Right-of-use assets

	Land use rights HK$'000	Motor vehicles HK$'000	Buildings HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Year ended 31 March 2025				
Opening net book amount	80,373	1,792	6,917	89,082
Additions	—	1,435	4,289	5,724
Lease modification	—	—	1,991	1,991
Depreciation	(2,050)	(623)	(4,550)	(7,223)
Exchange differences	(419)	—	13	(406)
Closing net book amount	77,904	2,604	8,660	89,168
At 31 March 2025				
Cost	80,289	3,581	22,761	106,631
Accumulated depreciation	(2,385)	(977)	(14,101)	(17,463)
Net book amount	77,904	2,604	8,660	89,168
Year ended 31 March 2026				
Opening net book amount	**77,904**	**2,604**	**8,660**	**89,168**
Additions	—	—	**33,210**	**33,210**
Lease modification	—	—	**1,988**	**1,988**
Depreciation	**(2,055)**	**(645)**	**(12,510)**	**(15,210)**
Exchange differences	**1,019**	—	**1,287**	**2,306**
Closing net book amount	**76,868**	**1,959**	**32,635**	**111,462**
At 31 March 2026				
Cost	**81,356**	**3,581**	**43,761**	**128,698**
Accumulated depreciation	**(4,488)**	**(1,622)**	**(11,126)**	**(17,236)**
Net book amount	**76,868**	**1,959**	**32,635**	**111,462**

17. LEASES (Continued)

(i) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

Right-of-use assets of approximately HK$76,868,000 (2025: HK$77,904,000) represents land use rights located in the PRC.

The Group has lease arrangements for office premises, factories and warehouses, carparks and motor vehicles of approximately HK$1,886,000, HK$30,647,000, HK$102,000 and HK$1,959,000 (2025: office premises, factories, carparks and motor vehicles of approximately HK$1,888,000, HK$6,669,000, HK$103,000 and HK$2,604,000), respectively. The lease terms are generally ranged from one to six years (2025: one to six years). The lease term for land is 50 years (2025: 50 years).

Additions to the right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to approximately HK$33,210,000, due to new leases of factory and warehouses (2025: HK$4,289,000 due to new lease of factory).

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group entered into a finance lease arrangement in respect of a motor vehicle with capital value of approximately HK$1,435,000 (2026: nil) at the commencement of the lease.

Modification to the right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to approximately HK$1,988,000, due to renewal of lease of office premises and carparks (2025: HK$1,991,000).

(ii) Lease liabilities

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Non-current	**18,084**	5,292
Current	**17,837**	5,705
	35,921	10,997

17. LEASES (Continued)

(ii) Lease liabilities (Continued)

Amounts payable under lease liabilities:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Within one year	**17,837**	5,705
After one year but within two years	**13,651**	3,517
After two years but within five years	**4,433**	1,775
	35,921	10,997
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	**(17,837)**	(5,705)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	**18,084**	5,292

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group entered into new lease agreements in respect of factory and warehouses and recognised lease liabilities of approximately HK$33,210,000 (2025: new lease agreements in respect of factory and a motor vehicle and recognised lease liabilities of approximately HK$4,289,000 and HK$1,435,000 respectively).

Modification to the lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to approximately HK$1,988,000, due to renewal of lease of office premises and carparks (2025: HK$1,991,000).

(iii) Amount recognised in profit or loss

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**15,210**	7,223
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**1,502**	547
Expense relating to short-term leases	**207**	209

17. LEASES (Continued)

(iv) Other

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the total cash outflow for leases amounted to HK$13,326,000 (2025: HK$6,040,000).

Restrictions or covenants on leases

As at 31 March 2026, lease liabilities of approximately HK$35,921,000 are recognised with related right-of-use assets of approximately HK$34,594,000 (2025: lease liabilities of approximately HK$10,997,000 and related right-of-use assets of approximately HK$11,264,000). The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

18. INVENTORIES

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Raw materials	**84,427**	67,226
Work in progress	**28,351**	16,966
Finished goods	**78,083**	61,869
	190,861	146,061

As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of inventories of approximately HK$190,861,000 (2025: HK$146,061,000), has been net of accumulated provision of write-down of approximately HK$4,015,000 (2025: HK$3,889,000). A write-down of inventories to their net realisable values of approximately HK$126,000 (2025: HK$1,007,000) was recognised for the year ended 31 March 2026. The amount has been included in the cost of sales in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Trade receivables (note a)		
— third parties	**317,260**	180,153

At as 1 April 2024, the gross amount of trade receivables arising from contracts with customers amounted to approximately HK$145,017,000.

The Group did not hold any collaterals over these balances.

Note:

(a) The Group normally grants credit periods of 30 to 120 days (2025: 30 to 120 days). The following is an ageing analysis of trade receivables presented based on the date of delivery, which approximates the respective revenue recognition dates, at the end of the reporting period.

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Up to 3 months	**275,848**	157,465
3 to 6 months	**41,054**	21,788
6 months to 1 year	**306**	859
1 year to 2 years	**52**	41
	317,260	180,153

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases.

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Note: (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

The lifetime ECL for trade receivables was based on the ageing of customers as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2026	**Range of expected loss rate**	**Carrying amount HK$'000**
Current to 1 month past due	0.02% to 0.2%	**313,938**
1 month to 3 months past due	0.24% to 1.6%	**2,962**
More than 3 months past due	27.68% to 42.12%	**360**
		317,260

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Range of expected loss rate	Carrying amount HK$'000
Current to 1 month past due	0.13% to 0.31%	128,107
1 month to 3 months past due	0.35% to 0.91%	51,145
More than 3 months past due	15.98%	901
		180,153

The changes in range of expected loss rate were mainly due to the change of macro-economic and the recession in the consumer electronics industry.

For the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, no ECL was recognised as the directors of the Company considered that the amount involved was immaterial.

20. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Non-current assets		
Prepayments and deposits	**7,949**	1,980
Current assets		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**21,796**	29,710
Other receivable from a related party (note b)	**1,636**	—
	23,432	29,710
	31,381	31,690
Less: allowance for impairment losses (note a)	—	—
	31,381	31,690

The Group did not hold any collaterals over these balances.

Notes:

(a) The Group recognised lifetime ECL and 12-month ECL for other receivables based on individually significant customers as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Expected loss rate %	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Loss allowance HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
Deposits and other receivables — Performing	*	**3,865**	—	**3,865**

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Expected loss rate %	Gross carrying amount HK$'000	Loss allowance HK$'000	Net carrying amount HK$'000
Deposits and other receivables — Performing	*	2,090	—	2,090

*: The balances had low risk of default or did not have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The directors of the Company considered that the ECL was immaterial.

(b) The balance represents the remaining consideration receivable from Kingdom BSL Technology Sdn. Bhd ("**KBT**"), a related party, regarding the disposal of plant and machinery. The balance was unsecured, interest-free and repayable on or before 30 September 2026.

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/TIME DEPOSITS WITH MATURITY OVER THREE MONTHS

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Cash and bank balances	**118,968**	109,504
Bank deposits	—	43,000
	118,968	152,504
Less:		
Time deposits with maturity over three months (note (ii))	—	(43,000)
Cash and cash equivalents (note (i))	**118,968**	109,504

Notes:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances, which include approximately HK$15,574,000 bearing interest at market rates ranging from 0.2% to 1.9% per annum (2025: 0.2% to 0.9% per annum) for the year ended 31 March 2026. The remaining balances are non-interest bearing.

(ii) As at 31 March 2025, time deposits carry interest rate at market interest rate at 3.10% per annum with an original maturity of 6 months (2026: nil).

(iii) As at 31 March 2026, the Group's cash and cash equivalents included balances of approximately HK$33,978,000 (2025: HK$34,937,000), which were bank balances in the PRC. The remittance of such balances out of the PRC is subject to the rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

Details of impairment assessment of bank balances and bank deposits are set out in note 5.

22. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	Number of shares	Share capital HK$'000	Share premium HK$'000	Total HK$'000
Ordinary share of HK$0.1 each				
Authorised				
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026	4,500,000,000	450,000		
Issued and fully paid				
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026	600,000,000	60,000	26,135	86,135

23. RESERVES

(a) Capital reserve

During the year ended 31 March 2012, as part of the re-organisation, KFM Group Limited ("**KFM BVI**") acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Kingdom Fine Metal Limited ("**KFM HK**") on 11 October 2011 and KFM-HK acquired the issued share capital of 49% and 10% of Kingdom (Reliance) Precision Parts Manufactory Limited ("**KRP HK**") and Kingdom Precision Product Limited ("**KPP HK**") on 29 November 2011 and 29 December 2011 respectively, by allotting shares of KFM BVI to each of the respective companies' then shareholders and gained 100% control of the companies. The subscription of new shares of KFM BVI was accounted for by the Group using merger method and approximately HK$3,545,000 was recognised in capital reserve which mainly represented 100%, 49% and 10% of the aggregated issued share capital of KFM HK, KRP HK and KPP HK respectively.

On 13 September 2012, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in KFM BVI by (a) issuing and allotting 999,999 new shares of the Company to Kingdom International Group Limited ("**KIG**"), credited as fully paid; and (b) crediting as fully paid at par the one nil-paid share which was then registered in the name of KIG. As result of the subscription of new shares of the Company, approximately HK$100,000 was debit to capital reserve.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, entire equity interest in KFM HK was disposed and resulting a debit of approximately HK$1,087,000 to the capital reserve.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, entire equity interest in KRP BVI was disposed and resulting a debit of approximately HK$2,357,000 to the capital reserve.

(b) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the PRC laws and regulations, the PRC subsidiaries are required to transfer not less than 10% of their net profit as stated in the financial statements prepared under PRC accounting regulations to statutory reserves before the corresponding PRC subsidiaries can distribute any dividend. Such a transfer is not required when the amount of statutory reserves reaches 50% of the corresponding subsidiaries' registered capital. In addition, the PRC subsidiaries may make further contribution to the statutory reserve using its post-tax profits in accordance with resolutions of the shareholders of the PRC subsidiaries of the Company.

The statutory reserve shall only be used to make up losses of the corresponding subsidiaries, to expand the corresponding subsidiaries' production operations, or to increase the capital of the corresponding subsidiaries. Upon approval of the corresponding subsidiaries' shareholders in general meetings, the subsidiaries may convert their statutory reserves into registered capital and issue bonus capital to the existing owners in proportion to the existing ownership structure.

24. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The analysis of deferred income tax liabilities after set off certain deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities of the same authority, is as follows:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities	**(3,909)**	(2,093)

The followings are the major deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) recognised and movement thereon during the current and prior years:

	Lease liabilities HK$'000	Right-of-use assets HK$'000	Undistributable profits from subsidiaries HK$'000 (note)	Total HK$'000
At 1 April 2024	672	(647)	(3,556)	(3,531)
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss (note 13)	(240)	243	1,435	1,438
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	**432**	**(404)**	**(2,121)**	**(2,093)**
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss (note 13)	**3,168**	**(4,035)**	**(949)**	**(1,816)**
At 31 March 2026	**3,600**	**(4,439)**	**(3,070)**	**(3,909)**

Note: Under the EIT Law of the PRC, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards. Deferred income tax has been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary taxable difference attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to approximately HK$61,405,000 (2025: HK$42,425,000) as the Group considered the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future upon declaration of dividends of subsidiaries.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of approximately HK$9,739,000 (2025: HK$14,586,000) due to the unpredictability of future profit stream in respect of tax losses amounting to approximately HK59,025,000 (2025: HK$84,957,000). Included in unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK$59,025,000 (2025: HK$84,957,000), losses of approximately HK$59,025,000 (2025: HK$77,377,000) may be carried forward indefinitely. No other losses (2025: HK$7,580,000) that can be carried forward for seven years from the year in which the respective loss arose.

25. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Trade payables (note (a))	**191,539**	113,990
Dividend payable (note 15)	**24,000**	–
Accruals and other payables (note (b))	**21,165**	14,245
	236,704	128,235

Notes:

(a) The ageing analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Up to 3 months	**188,205**	113,848
3 to 6 months	**2,825**	4
6 months to 1 year	**288**	69
1 year to 2 years	**221**	69
	191,539	113,990

The average credit period on purchases of goods is from 30 days to 90 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

(b) No Group's accruals and other payables as at 31 March 2026 was accrued directors' emoluments (2025: HK$67,000).

26. BANK BORROWINGS

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Unsecured bank borrowings	**67,800**	75,600

Carrying amount repayable (based on scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements):

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Within one year	**67,800**	75,600

The Group has variable-rate borrowings denominated in RMB at floating rates calculated based on the Loan Prime Rate ("**LPR**").

26. BANK BORROWINGS (Continued)

The ranges of effective interest rates (which are also equal to contracted interest rates) on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

	2026	2025
Effective interest rate:		
Variable-rate borrowings	**2.20% to 2.50%**	2.55% to 2.80%

As at 31 March 2025, the Group's banking borrowings with carrying amount of HK$27,500,000 (2026: nil) are subject to the fulfilment of covenants relating to certain of the Group's financial ratios including debt asset ratio not higher than 60% and current ratio not less than 1.0. If the Group were to breach the covenants the drawn down facilities would become payable on demand. The Group regularly monitors its compliance with these covenants. Further details of the Group's management of liquidity risk are set out in note 5. As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, none of the covenants relating to drawn down facilities had been breached.

27. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Authorised or contracted but not provided for:		
— Plant and machinery	**17,564**	1,324

28. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Apart from as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following related parties and related party transactions.

(a) Name and relationship with related parties

Name	Relationship
KREH	The immediate holding company and controlling shareholder of the Company
Golden Express Capital Investment Limited ("**GECI**")	A subsidiary of KREH
KBT	A related company in which Mr. Sun, the chairman of the Board, an executive director and one of the controlling shareholders of the Company, have beneficial interests

(b) Material related party transactions

During the year, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties, which were entered into at terms mutually agreed by respective parties.

	2026 **HK$'000**	2025 HK$'000
Finance costs — interest expense on lease liabilities:		
GECI	**59**	63
Lease payments:		
GECI	**2,050**	2,050
Sales of plant and equipment:		
KBT	**3,900**	—

28. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(c) Balances with related companies

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Other receivables		
KBT	**1,636**	—
Lease liabilities		
GECI	**(1,988)**	(1,991)

In 2025, the Group entered into three one-year leases in respect of one office premises and two carparks with GECI respectively. The amount of rents payable by the Group under these leases is approximately HK$171,000 per month in total. In 2026, the Group renewed the leases with same term. As at 31 March 2026, the carrying amount of such lease liabilities is HK$1,988,000 (2025: HK$1,991,000). During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group has made lease payment of approximately HK$2,050,000 (2025: HK$2,050,000) to GECI.

(d) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and senior managements. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Short-term employee benefits	**8,492**	8,502
Retirement benefits schemes contributions	**18**	36
	8,510	8,538

29. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

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

For the year ended 31 March 2026

			Non-cash changes				
	1 April 2025 HK$'000	Financing cash flows HK$'000	New lease arrangements (note 17(ii)) HK$'000	Lease modification (note 17(ii)) HK$'000	Finance costs incurred HK$'000	Exchange differences HK$'000	31 March 2026 HK$'000
Lease liabilities	10,997	(11,617)	33,210	1,988	—	1,343	35,921
Interest payable	—	(3,475)	—	—	3,475	—	—
Bank borrowings	75,600	(11,300)	—	—	—	3,500	67,800
	86,597	(26,392)	33,210	1,988	3,475	4,843	103,721

For the year ended 31 March 2025

			Non-cash changes				
	1 April 2024 HK$'000	Financing cash flows HK$'000	New lease arrangements (note 17(ii)) HK$'000	Lease modification (note 17(ii)) HK$'000	Finance costs incurred HK$'000	Exchange differences HK$'000	31 March 2025 HK$'000
Lease liabilities	8,538	(5,284)	5,724	1,991	—	28	10,997
Interest payable	—	(2,122)	—	—	2,122	—	—
Bank borrowings	49,500	27,000	—	—	—	(900)	75,600
	58,038	19,594	5,724	1,991	2,122	(872)	86,597

30. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

	Notes	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Investment in subsidiaries		**258,734**	258,734
Current assets			
Amount due from a subsidiary	(i)	**4,400**	4,400
Prepayment and other receivable		—	226
Time deposits with maturity over three months		—	43,000
Cash and cash equivalents		**38,063**	1,962
Total current assets		**42,463**	49,588
Total assets		**301,197**	308,322
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		**60,000**	60,000
Share premium		**26,135**	26,135
Retained profits	(ii)	**191,062**	222,187
Total equity		**277,197**	308,322
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables		**24,000**	—
Total current liabilities		**24,000**	—
Total equity and liabilities		**301,197**	308,332

30. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Notes:

(i) The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

(ii) Retained profits:

	HK$'000
At 1 April 2024	223,639
Profit for the year	3,348
Dividend paid	(4,800)
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	**222,187**
Profit for the year	**675**
Dividend paid	**(31,800)**
At 31 March 2026	**191,062**

31. SUBSIDIARIES

The following is a list of the subsidiaries directly or indirectly held by the Company at 31 March 2026 and 2025:

Company name	Place of incorporation/ establishment/operation and kind of legal entity	Issued and fully paid up capital/ registered capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company				Principal activities
			2026		2025		
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
Able Elite Holdings Limited	BVI, limited liability company	US$6,000,000	**100%**	–	100%	–	Investment holding
KFM Kingdom Management Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$1	–	**100%**	–	100%	Provision of management services in Hong Kong
Elite Sun Holdings Limited	Samoa, limited liability company	US$1	–	**100%**	–	100%	Inactive
Kingdom Precision Product Holdings Limited	BVI, limited liability company	US$2	–	**100%**	–	100%	Investment holding
Kingdom Network Technology (Suzhou) Limited (note a) 金德網絡科技(蘇州)有限公司	Suzhou, the PRC, wholly foreign-owned enterprise	RMB13,000,000	–	**100%**	–	100%	Manufacturing and sale of fine metal products in the PRC
KPP HK	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$10,000	–	**100%**	–	100%	Sale of fine metal products in Hong Kong and the PRC
Kingdom Precision Product (Suzhou) Limited (note a) (金德精密配件(蘇州)有限公司)	Suzhou, the PRC, wholly foreign-owned enterprise	US$15,570,880	–	**100%**	–	100%	Manufacturing and sale of fine metal products in the PRC
Kingdom Network Technology Holdings Limited	Samoa, limited liability company	US$1	–	**100%**	–	100%	Investment holding
Kingdom Network Technology Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$10,000	–	**100%**	–	100%	Sale of fine metal products in Hong Kong and the PRC

31. SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Company name	Place of incorporation/ establishment/operation and kind of legal entity	Issued and fully paid up capital/ registered capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company 2026 Direct	2026 Indirect	2025 Direct	2025 Indirect	Principal activities
Kingdom Precision Metal Holdings Limited	Samoa, limited liability company	US$1	—	**100%**	—	100%	Investment holding
Kingdom Precision Metal Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$10,000	—	**100%**	—	100%	Inactive
Kingdom Precision Metal (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia, private limited company	RM$5,200,000	—	**100%**	—	100%	Manufacturing in precision metal
Kingdom Precision Science and Technology Holding Limited ("**KPST BVI**")	BVI, limited liability company	US$100	**70%**	—	70%	—	Investment holding
Kingdom Precision Science and Technology Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$1	—	**70%**	—	70%	Investment holding
Kingdom Precision Science and Technology (Suzhou) Company Limited (note a) (金德精密科技（蘇州）有限公司)	Suzhou, the PRC, wholly foreign-owned enterprise	US$14,268,288	—	**70%**	—	70%	Property investment
KFM Kingdom Investment Limited	Samoa, limited liability company	US$1	—	**100%**	—	—	Investment holding
IMG Kingdom Limited	Hong Kong, limited liability company	HK$1	—	**80%**	—	—	Inactive

Notes:

(a) The English name is for identification purpose only.

31. SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Details of subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ establishment/ operation and kind of legal entity	Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests		Proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit attributable to non-controlling interests HK$'000		Accumulated non-controlling interests HK$'000	
		2026	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
KPST BVI and its subsidiaries	BVI	**30%**	30%	**30%**	30%	**1,999**	1,668	**69,679**	69,265

The summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group, before intragroup eliminations:

KPST BVI and its subsidiaries

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Current assets	**5,809**	1,592
Non-current assets	**231,469**	244,429
Current liabilities	**(4,066)**	(14,508)
Non-current liabilities	**(949)**	(630)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**162,584**	161,618
Non-controlling interests	**69,679**	69,265

31. SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

The summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group, before intragroup eliminations: (Continued)

KPST BVI and its subsidiaries (Continued)

	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000
Revenue	20,573	19,952
Expenses	(13,910)	(14,392)
Profit for the year	6,663	5,560
Profit for the year attributable to:		
— Owner of the Company	4,664	3,892
— Non-controlling interest	1,999	1,668
	6,663	5,560
Other comprehensive expense attributable to:		
— Owners of the Company	(3,698)	(61)
— Non-controlling interests	(1,585)	(26)
	(5,283)	(87)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
— Owners of the Company	966	3,831
— Non-controlling interests	414	1,642
	1,380	5,473
Net cash inflows from operating activities	15,209	12,158
Net cash inflows from investing activities	—	4
Net cash outflows from financing activities	(11,026)	(12,406)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	4,183	(244)

Five Years Financial Summary

Set out below is a summary of the financial information of the Group for the last five financial years.

	Years ended 31 March				
	2026 HK$'000	2025 HK$'000	2024 HK$'000	2023 HK$'000	2022 HK$'000
Results					
Revenue	**1,040,983**	757,546	589,904	605,101	612,190
Cost of sales	**(818,957)**	(620,267)	(482,641)	(501,824)	(512,270)
Gross profit	**222,026**	137,279	107,263	103,277	99,920
Other (losses)/gains, net	**(3,677)**	11,308	12,031	8,621	(4,016)
Distribution and selling expenses	**(8,235)**	(7,106)	(6,668)	(6,270)	(6,980)
General and administrative expenses	**(113,259)**	(98,639)	(83,741)	(75,524)	(65,862)
Finance income	**2,859**	3,716	9,773	6,158	1,033
Finance costs	**(3,475)**	(2,122)	(6,015)	(8,527)	(5,517)
Profit before income tax	**96,239**	44,436	32,643	27,735	18,578
Income tax expenses	**(12,609)**	(6,439)	(9,496)	(5,069)	(5,247)
Profit for the year	**83,630**	37,997	23,147	22,666	13,331
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	(61,350)
Other comprehensive income/(expenses)	**9,335**	(7,726)	(5,467)	(14,211)	12,363
Currency translation differences					
Release of exchange reserve	–	–	–	–	(15,020)
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	**92,965**	30,271	17,680	8,455	(50,676)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:	**81,631**	36,329	23,238	22,666	(48,192)
Owners of the Company					
Non-Controlling interests	**1,999**	1,668	(91)	–	–
	83,630	37,997	23,147	22,666	(48,192)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	**92,551**	28,629	17,437	8,455	(50,849)
Non-Controlling interests	**441**	1,642	243	–	–
	92,965	30,271	17,680	8,455	(50,849)
Earnings/(loss) per share for profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the Company					
– Basic and diluted (HK cents)	**13.61**	6.05	3.87	3.78	(8.03)
Dividends	–	0.13	0.08	–	–

	Years ended 31 March				
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000	HK$'000
Total assets	**1,031,119**	842,351	778,276	728,732	776,494
Total liabilities	**(346,305)**	(218,702)	(175,478)	(215,614)	(271,831)
Net assets	**684,814**	623,649	602,798	513,118	504,663