HANG PIN LIVING TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED
杭品生活科技股份有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 1682)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

ANNUAL RESULTS

The board (the "**Board**") of directors (the "**Directors**") of Hang Pin Living Technology Company Limited (the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") for the year ended 31 March 2025 (the "**Reporting Period**") with the comparative figures for the previous year as follows:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Revenue	*4*	**81,477**	96,691
Cost of sales		**(80,622)**	(94,382)
Gross profit		**855**	2,309
Other income, other gains or losses, net	*6*	**12,459**	4,725
Selling and distribution costs		**(155)**	(158)
Administrative and operating expenses		**(13,909)**	(13,683)
Finance cost		**(26)**	-
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal		**1,705**	152
Profit (loss) before taxation	8	**929**	(6,655)
Income tax credit	*7*	**-**	3,000

	Notes	**2025**	2024
		HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**929**	(3,655)
Other comprehensive expense for the year:			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		**(183)**	(423)
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax		**(183)**	(423)
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**746**	(4,078)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	*10*	**0.12**	(0.47)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 HK$'000	2024 HK$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment		**393**	1,062
Right-of-use assets		**1,037**	-
		1,430	1,062
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	*11*	**4,996**	13,979
Amount due from a former subsidiary		**940**	1,130
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**")		**28,178**	29,340
Cash and cash equivalents		**61,950**	60,238
		96,064	104,687
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	*12*	**5,995**	16,458
Lease liabilities		**1,063**	-
Tax payable		**1,200**	1,200
		8,258	17,658
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**87,806**	87,029
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**89,236**	88,091
NET ASSETS		**89,236**	88,091
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital		**7,859**	7,859
Reserves		**81,377**	80,232
TOTAL EQUITY		**89,236**	88,091

1. GENERAL

The Company is an exempted company with limited liability incorporated in Bermuda and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The address of the registered office of the Company is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda and principal place of business of the Company is Unit 3309, 33/F., West Tower, Shun Tak Centre, No. 168-200 Connaught Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

The directors of the Company consider that Brilliant Sunshine International Limited, a private limited company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands is the immediate holding company of the Company, which is owned as to 50% by Mr. Ng Leung Ho and as to 50% by Mr. Yu Xueming.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are garment sourcing and provision of financial services.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollar ("**HK$**"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"). For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules") and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The directors of the Company have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, 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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16 Leases , and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 Inventories or value in use in HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets .

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

(a) New and amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Group's annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2024 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	*Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
Amendments to HKAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)*
Amendments to HKAS 1	*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7	*Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The directors consider that the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

(b) New and amendments to HKFRSs issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	*Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*[3]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*[1]
Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards	*Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11*[3]
Amendments to HKAS 21	*Lack of Exchangeability*[2]
HKFRS 18	*Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*[4]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Except for the new and amendments to HKFRSs mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all other amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Group in the foreseeable future.

HKFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

HKFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("HKFRS 18"), which sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements, will replace HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* ("HKAS 1"). This new HKFRS Accounting Standard, while carrying forward many of the requirements in HKAS 1, introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; 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. In addition, some HKAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and HKFRS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* ("HKFRS 7"). Minor amendments to HKAS 7 and HKAS 33 *Earnings per Share* are also made.

HKFRS 18, and amendments to other standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. The application of HKFRS 18 is expected to affect the presentation of the statement of profit or loss and disclosures in the future financial statements but has no impact on the Group's financial positions and performance. The Group is in the process of assessing the detailed impact of HKFRS 18 on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

4. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sourcing of garment products	**81,477**	95,311
Revenue from other source		
Interest income from loan receivables	**-**	1,380
	81,477	96,691

Performance obligations for contracts with customers and revenue recognition policies

The Group is mainly engaged in the garment sourcing and provision of financial services.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities.

The Group's performance obligations for contracts with customers and revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from sourcing of garment products

Revenue from sourcing of garment products is recognised at a point in time when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer's designated location. Following the delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility on selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in related to the goods. Transportation and handling activities that occur before customer obtain control are considered as fulfilment activities. The normal credit term is ranging from 30 to 150 days upon delivery.

Revenue from other sources

Financial service income

Financial service income is recognised on a success basis, i.e. when the relevant application for loan has been successfully approved and granted through the online platform operated by the Group. The Group act as agent in financial service and entitled service fee in accordance with the percentage stated in the contract. The service income will be received by the Group within 1 month after the successful drawdown date of the loan.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported internally to the executive directors, being the chief operating decision maker (the "**CODM**"), for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided.

Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under HKFRS 8 are as follows:

- garment sourcing

- provision of financial services

The Group's reportable segments are strategic business units that operate different activities. They are managed separately because each business has different market and requires different marketing strategies.

Segment revenues reported below represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales for both years.

Segment result represents the profit or loss incurred by each segment without allocation of corporate income and losses and central administration and other expenses, including directors' emoluments and equity-settled share-based payment expense. This is the measure reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

For the purpose of monitoring resource allocation and assessment of segment performance:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than unallocated corporate assets (mainly comprised of certain plant and equipment, certain right-of-use assets, financial assets at FVTPL, amount due from a former subsidiary, certain deposits, prepayment and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents); and

- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than unallocated corporate liabilities (mainly comprised of certain accruals and other payables and certain tax payables).

Segment revenue and results, assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's segment revenue and results, assets and liabilities by reportable segments:

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Garment sourcing	Provision of financial services	Total
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Segment revenue	81,477	-	81,477
Segment results	170	(35)	135
Unallocated other income and losses			14,044
Unallocated administrative and other expenses			(13,250)
Profit before taxation			929
Segment assets	13,440	11	13,451
Unallocated corporate assets			84,043
Total consolidated assets			97,494
Segment liabilities	4,675	-	4,675
Unallocated corporate liabilities			3,583
Total consolidated liabilities			8,258

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Garment sourcing	Provision of financial services	Total
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	*HK$'000*
Segment revenue	95,311	1,380	96,691
Segment results	(593)	(641)	(1,234)
Unallocated other income and losses			4,689
Unallocated administrative and other expenses			(10,110)
Loss before taxation			(6,655)
Segment assets	22,272	1	22,273
Unallocated corporate assets			83,476
Total consolidated assets			105,749
Segment liabilities	13,595	-	13,595
Unallocated corporate liabilities			4,063
Total consolidated liabilities			17,658

Geographical information

Information about the Group's revenue from external customers is presented based on the location of the operation of subsidiaries. Information about the Group's non-current assets is presented based on geographical location of the assets and is as follows:

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
The People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**")	**81,477**	95,311	**354**	495
Hong Kong	**-**	1,380	**1,080**	567
	81,477	96,691	**1,434**	1,062

Other segment information

	Garment sourcing		Provision of financial services		Unallocated		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Amounts included in the measure of segment results or segment assets:								
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**131**	67	**–**	–	**134**	195	**265**	262
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**414**	–	**414**	–
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal	**–**	–	**–**	(819)	**(1,705)**	667	**(1,705)**	(152)
Amounts regularly provided to the CODM but not included in the measure of segment results:								
Bank interest income	**(164)**	(69)	**–**	–	**(2,200)**	(957)	**(2,364)**	(1,026)

Information about major customers

Revenue from customers contributing to over 10% of the Group's total revenue are as follows:

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Relating to Garment Sourcing segment:		
Customer A (note (i) below)	**N/A**	43,773
Customer B (note (i) below)	**N/A**	19,986
Customer C	**68,082**	12,076
Customer D (note (ii) below)	**13,395**	N/A

Notes:

(i) The revenue in the year ended 31 March 2025 for these customers did not contribute over 10% of the total revenue of the Group.

(ii) The corresponding revenue in the year ended 31 March 2024 for these customers did not contribute over 10% of the total revenue of the Group.

6. OTHER INCOME, OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES, NET

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Bank interest income	**2,364**	1,026
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVTPL	**7,629**	1,001
Dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL	**2,693**	2,731
Donations	**-**	(33)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(221)**	-
Others	**(6)**	-
	12,459	4,725

7. INCOME TAX CREDIT

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
– Current year	**–**	–
– Over-provision in prior years (note below)	**–**	3,000
Deferred taxation		
– Current year	**–**	–
Income tax credit	**–**	3,000

Note: The Group deregistered one of the subsidiaries during the year ended 31 March 2024, and the provision of tax in prior years related to the deregistered subsidiary was no longer payable and the amount was reversed accordingly.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of Bermuda and the BVI, the Group is not subject to any income tax under these jurisdictions for both years.

Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime of Hong Kong Profits Tax, the first HK$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 as the Group's subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong resulted in estimated tax losses.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25% for both years.

No provision for PRC Enterprise Income Tax has been made for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 as the Group has no assessable profit arising in PRC.

8. PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
The Group's profit (loss) before taxation has been arrided at after charging (crediting):		
(a) Staff costs (include directors' remuneration):		
– directors' fee	**2,650**	2,415
– salaries and wages	**5,113**	5,200
– retirement benefit schemes contributions	**249**	193
– staff welfare	**-**	22
– equity-settled share-based payment expense	**109**	224
Total staff costs	**8,121**	8,054
(b) Other Items		
Auditor's remuneration	**530**	530
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**265**	262
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**414**	-
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model, net of reversal		
– loan receivables	**-**	(819)
– amount due from a former subsidiary	**(1,705)**	667
	(1,705)	(152)
Cost of sales	**80,622**	94,382
Equity-settled share-based payment expense to customers/suppliers	**290**	595

9. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or proposed for ordinary shareholders of the Company during the year, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2024: Nil).

10. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to the owners of the Company is based on the following data:

Earnings (loss) figures are calculated as follows:

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share	**929**	(3,655)

	2025	2024
	'000	*'000*
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share	**785,927**	785,927

The computation of diluted loss per share does not assume the exercise of the Company's share options because the exercise price of those share options was higher than the average market price for shares for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	HK$'000
Trade receivables from contract with customers	**4,683**	13,646
Other receivables	**1**	58
Deposits and prepayments	**312**	275
	4,996	13,979

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The Group normally grants credit terms to its customers ranging from 30 to 150 days. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management.

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances. Trade receivables are non- interest-bearing.

The aging analysis of the trade receivables from contract with customers (net of allowance for credit losses) based on invoice date which approximates the respective revenue recognition dates were as follows:

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Within 30 days	**4,683**	9,195
31 – 60 days	**-**	4,451
	4,683	13,646

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Trade payables	**4,617**	13,500
Accruals and other payables	**1,378**	2,958
	5,995	16,458

The trade payables are non-interest bearing and the average credit period on purchases of goods is 30 days.

The following is an aging analysis of trade payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period:

	2025	2024
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Within 30 days	**4,617**	9,096
31-60 days	**-**	4,404
	4,617	13,500

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is a limited company incorporated in Bermuda and is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in (I) garment sourcing, and (II) provision of financial services.

(I) GARMENT SOURCING

During the Reporting Period, the global economic recovery remained subdued, hindered by challenges such as escalating geopolitical conflicts and rising trade protectionism as well as unexpectedly strong inflation data. Confronted with the complexity of increasing external pressures and internal challenges, the Chinese government proactively implemented a coordinated suite of policies, resulting in a sustained overall stable economic performance. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, China's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 5.0% in 2024. Although China's GDP fulfilled the official economic growth target driven by export growth and stimulus measures, the issue of uneven economic development remained severe. Domestic consumption and real estate market continued to weaken, slowing the overall economic recovery. The insufficient internal consumption momentum has posed considerable impact on the operating environment for retailers of sub-essential products.

Here in Hong Kong, significant demographic shifts are reshaping Hong Kong's retail landscape. As long as the HKD remains strong against the currencies of popular travel destinations like the Japanese Yen and Renminbi, Hong Kong residents are inclined to spend more abroad. Despite the recent resumption of the multiple-entry Individual Visit Scheme and the government's efforts to promote global events in Hong Kong, tourism revenue is expected to remain relatively soft due to the strong HKD.

The Group also faced severe challenge like its peers. As affected by the Sino-US trade disputes, the trading atmosphere had remained tense and the international policy had been highly uncertain. The increasing trade barriers have damaged the market confidence. As a result, the operating performance of retailers was adversely affected, especially for those engaged in the trading of non-daily necessities, such as apparel products. Some retailers even had to shut down their large retail stores and to realise their real assets as they were plunged into liquidity crisis, contributing to the continuous weakening of business confidence and the dampening of consumers' sentiments. Facing the unfavorable market conditions resulted from the undesirable business environment, wholesalers are also cautious in placing orders. In addition, online shopping becomes more and more popular, the pandemic has fueled the growth of the "stay-at-home" economy, further drove the development of online retail business, customers have significantly higher expectation on speediness, quality and pricing of products and services, which also posed challenges to the Group's business.

To meet such challenge, the Company implemented new supplier selection procedures with the aim to drive a sustainable business growth. The Company now prioritises suppliers who are reputable and financially sound, possess a proven solid track record, and are willing to offer favorable terms. The management of the Company believes that this strategic approach helps the Company to maintain competitiveness and sustain business growth.

(II) PROVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Group commenced the provision of financial services which includes asset management, finance lease, pawn and money lending business in 2018. The Group has been focusing on accelerating its strategic plan in the PRC and Hong Kong markets, further enriching its product offerings and enhancing its financial service system, with an aim to rapidly enhance its business scale and seize the PRC and Hong Kong market.

Under the money lending business, Golden Maximum Finance Limited ("**Golden Maximum**"), an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group and a money lender license holder under the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163 of the laws of Hong Kong), offers both secured and unsecured loans to borrowers, which primarily include individuals and corporations in Hong Kong or the PRC. The borrowers of Golden Maximum under the money lending business were mainly introduced to the Group by referral by the close business partners or customers of the Group and have sound credit records. The money lending business generates revenue and profit by way of interest income. The money lending business is financed by the internal resources of the Group.

Due to the uncertainty of the market condition, the Group will adopt a more conservative approach in identifying new borrowers under its credit risk assessment and internal control procedure.

During the Reporting Period, the Group (i) had not recorded any default of interest or principal from its borrowers and (ii) had no write-off of loans from the money lending business.

PROSPECTS AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued the latest "World Economic Outlook" in April 2025, after enduring a prolonged and unprecedented series of shocks, the global economy appeared to have stabilized, with steady yet underwhelming growth rates. However, the landscape has changed as governments around the world reorder policy priorities and uncertainties have climbed to new highs. Forecasts for global growth have been revised markedly down compared with the January 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, reflecting effective tariff rates at levels not seen in a century and a highly unpredictable environment. Global headline inflation is expected to decline at a slightly slower pace than expected in January. Intensifying downside risks dominate the outlook, amid escalating trade tensions and financial market adjustments. Divergent and swiftly changing policy positions or deteriorating sentiment could lead to even tighter global financial conditions. Ratcheting up a trade war and heightened trade policy uncertainty may further hinder both short-term and long-term growth prospects. Scaling back international cooperation could jeopardize progress toward a more resilient global economy. The growth for China is to fall from 5.0% in 2024 to 4.0% in 2025 and in 2026.

Here in Hong Kong, The Hong Kong economy expanded solidly in the first quarter of 2025, mainly supported by visible increases in exports of goods and services, as well as the resumption of moderate growth in overall investment expenditure. Yet, private consumption expenditure continued to register a modest decline. Real GDP expanded by 3.1% year-on-year in the first quarter, picking up from the 2.5% growth in the preceding quarter. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis, real GDP grew visibly by 1.9%. As international trade tensions have eased somewhat of late, the headwinds and uncertainties in the external environment have lessened to some extent. This may relieve part of the downward pressure on the global economic outlook. Moreover, the sustained steady growth of the Mainland economy amid more proactive fiscal policies and the moderately accommodative monetary policies should bode well for the performance of merchandise exports in Asia including Hong Kong. Sustained international trade flows, coupled with improving inbound tourism, are also expected to benefit Hong Kong's exports of services. However, uncertainties in the trade policies of the United States persist, and its monetary policy trajectory going forward is still complicated. These may affect global financial conditions and investment sentiment. Apart from this, the change in consumption patterns of residents and visitors would still pose constraints on driving consumption in the domestic market, though sustained increase in employment earnings and the SAR Government's various policies to promote mega events and tourism would help boost consumption sentiment. Taking into account the actual outturn in the first quarter and the latest developments of the global and local situation, the real GDP growth forecast for 2025 as a whole is maintained at 2%-3%, the same as that announced in the Budget. The forecast rates of underlying and headline consumer price inflation for 2025 are also maintained at 1.5% and 1.8% respectively.

Looking ahead to 2025, uncertainties such as geopolitical conflicts, high inflation and high interest rates that have persisted for several years will continue to loom over the global economy. The resurgence of trade protectionism in various countries, United States tariff policy and the Federal Reserve's suspension of interest rate cuts have also added concerns to the market. ongoing global trade tensions continue to impose pressure on China's economic revival. Against this backdrop and in the absence of large-scale stimulus measures, overall consumption in 2025 is expected to experience subdued growth, the Central Government's further relax fiscal and monetary policy is expected to boost consumer and investor confidence, supporting domestic consumption and capital-raising activity. While domestic consumption in Chinese Mainland may achieve gradual recovery with policy support, the ongoing sluggish real estate market and uncertain economic prospects have dampened consumer confidence. The broader macroeconomic weakness is likely to persist, resulting in an expected modest recovery trajectory for consumption in 2025. While consumer sentiment remains cautious and price-sensitive, the Group holds a conservative yet optimistic view of the domestic economic outlook for 2025.

Subsequent to the termination of tenancy agreement and disposal of assets in PRC, the Group return back to light assets business model which enabled the Group to demonstrate operational resilience in an uncertain market environment, and strictly control the quality of supply chain to ensure its excellent product quality is consistently maintained, to meet the consumers' expectations as well as to adhere to the customer-orientation principle. In light of the unprecedented economic and business challenges, the new business model has reduced both inventory pressure and operating costs so as to improve the Group's competition advantage. The Group will endeavor to raise the level of operations for our principal businesses and will endeavor to search for new business opportunities and expand profit channels with the goal to strive for greater returns for Shareholders.

We sincerely thank our dedicated staff, loyal business partners, and supportive shareholders for their unwavering trust in the company. I should also thank the directors for their wise counsel.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

During the Reporting Period, the revenue of the Group amounted to approximately HK$81,477,000 (2024: approximately HK$96,691,000): revenue from the garment sourcing amounted to approximately HK$81,477,000, representing a decrease of approximately 14.51% (2024: approximately HK$95,311,000); revenue from the provision of financial services amounted to nil (2024: approximately HK$1,380,000), which was mainly attributable to the shrink of money lending business. The gross profit margin was approximately 1.05%, representing a decrease of approximately 1.04 percentage points (2024: approximately 2.09%). Other income amounted to approximately HK$12,459,000 (2024: approximately HK$4,725,000), which was mainly attributable to the fair value changes on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and the bank interest income. Selling and distribution costs amounted to approximately HK$155,000 (2024: approximately HK$158,000). Administrative expenses amounted to approximately HK$13,909,000, representing an increase of approximately 1.65% (2024: approximately HK$13,683,000). Reversal of expected credit loss amounted to approximately HK$1,705,000 (2024: approximately HK$152,000), which was mainly attributable to the reversal of impairment loss recognised from amount due from a former subsidiary. Income tax credit amounted to nil (2024: approximately HK$3,000,000). Due to the aforesaid reasons, the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK$929,000 (2024: the loss for the year attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK$3,655,000).

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2025, the Group had total assets of approximately HK$97,494,000 (as at 31 March 2024: approximately HK$105,749,000) (including cash and cash equivalents of approximately HK$61,950,000 (as at 31 March 2024: approximately HK$60,238,000)) which were financed by current liabilities of approximately HK$8,258,000 (as at 31 March 2024: approximately HK$17,658,000) and shareholders' equity of approximately HK$89,236,000 (as at 31 March 2024: approximately HK$88,091,000).

The Group generally services its debts primarily through cash generated from its operations. As at 31 March 2025, the liquidity ratio, represented by a ratio between current assets over current liabilities, was 11.63:1 (as at 31 March 2024: 5.93:1), which was at a healthy level. The Directors believe that the Group has sufficient funds for developing existing business.

As at 31 March 2025, the Group had no bank or other borrowings (as at 31 March 2024: nil) and hence no gearing ratio was presented.

TREASURY POLICY

The Group adopts a prudent financial management strategy in implementing the treasury policy. Thus, a sound liquidity position was maintained throughout the Reporting Period. The Group continues to assess its customers' credit and financial positions so as to minimising the credit risks. In order to control the liquidity risks, the Board would closely monitor the liquidity position of the Group to ensure its assets, liabilities and other flow structure committed by the

Group would satisfy the funding needs from time to time.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's working capital is mainly financed through internal generated cash flows. The management of the Group regularly monitors the funding requirements of the Group to support its normal operations and its development plans. Most of the Group's cash balances were deposits in US$, HK$ and RMB with major global financial institutions and most of the Group's monetary assets, revenues, monetary liabilities and payments were held in US$, HK$ and RMB.

Foreign exchange risks arising from sales and purchases transacted in different currencies may be managed by the Group through the use of foreign exchange forward contracts. Pursuant to the Group's policy in place, foreign exchange forward contracts or any other financial derivative contracts may be entered into by the Group for hedging purposes. The Group had not entered into any financial derivative contracts throughout the Reporting Period and had no outstanding financial derivative contracts as at 31 March 2025.

INTERNAL CONTROLS FOR MONEY LENDING BUSINESS

(A) Credit risk assessment

Golden Maximum has adopted a credit risk assessment policy to manage its money lending business.

When a potential borrower is referred to Golden Maximum by the close business partners or customers of the Group, a loan application form will be submitted to Golden Maximum for approval, setting out the potential borrower's personal information and financial position, including his/her source of income and amount of income, the market value of the assets, and details of the outstanding mortgages (if any) with banks or other financing companies. For a corporation, its operating history, identity of its shareholder(s) and guarantor(s) and its other financial and asset information will be submitted for approval. Together with the loan application form, the following documents will be verified or reviewed:

(a) copy of identity card or passport;

(b) copy of income proof, such as tax demand note, salary payroll receipt, employment contract or tenancy agreement;

(c) copy of residential address proof dated within the last three months, such as utility bills, tax return or bank statement;

(d) legal search for the credit worthiness assessment; and

(e) land search report for the proof of property ownership.

Golden Maximum will also observe the requirement to comply with the anti-money laundering or counter terrorist financing regulations for its money lending business. Furthermore, to promote the potential borrower's awareness of the requirements of the Money Lenders Ordinance, a summary of provisions of the Money Lenders Ordinance will be attached, for the potential borrower's reference, to the loan agreement to be entered into between Golden Maximum and the potential borrower.

(B) Granting/renewing of unsecured loans

Before granting unsecured loans to the borrower, Golden Maximum must objectively assess all expected material factors having regard to the information provided by the potential borrowers and guarantors, information obtained from registers and information systems used for the assessment of the ability to make repayments and other information available to Golden Maximum that might affect the potential borrowers and guarantors' ability to make repayments, in particular, such factors as sustainable income, credit history and potential changes (increase and decrease) of income of the potential borrowers and guarantors. For renewing unsecured loans, apart from reassessing the factors discussed above, Golden Maximum will also consider the repayment history of the borrowers.

Golden Maximum will use a debt-to-income ratio ("**DTI**") as a tool in decision making. To calculate the DTI, Golden Maximum adds up all the potential borrower's annual debt payments and divide them by their gross annual income. Their gross annual income is generally the amount of money they have earned before taxes and other deductions are taken out. Unless approved on an exceptional basis by the Board, applications by the potential borrower with DTI in excess of 80% should be declined. In any case, DTI must not exceed 90%.

(C) Ongoing monitoring of loans

With a view to minimising the risks of delinquent loans, Golden Maximum actively carries out post-lending management. There will be continuous monitoring on the repayments from borrowers, regular communication with the borrowers, and regular review on credit limit of the loan granted and market value of the borrowers' assets. Each quarter, the finance department of Golden Maximum will check whether there is any overdue repayment of principal or interest and provide a quarterly report of all outstanding loans to the credit committee of the Company. The credit committee shall inform the Board if there are any non-performing loans in the quarterly report.

(D) Loan collection

If there is an outstanding loan, Golden Maximum will have internal discussions on a case-by-case basis as to what recovery actions to take and recover the most in a timely manner. Golden Maximum will keep a close contact with the borrowers to keep the relevant parties informed of the current development and seek a proper solution to resolve the issue. Where appropriate, a reminder letter and a statutory reminder letter will be issued to the borrower. Where appropriate, legal action will be brought against the borrower to recover the amount due and take possession of the borrower's assets. Seizure of the borrower's assets and liquidation of underlying assets will also be done. Where appropriate, Golden Maximum will also apply to the court to wind up the borrower and/or guarantor.

(E) Determination of terms of unsecured loans

When determining the terms of unsecured loans, Golden Maximum will place particular focus on the terms of interest rate and repayment.

Interest rate:

The base interest rate comprises the cost of funds, operational costs and the minimum rate of return desired. The further spread will take into account the factors in the ability to make repayments of the potential borrower in the form of risk premium, including:

(a) Credit rating: Before accepting any new borrower, Golden Maximum uses an internal credit rating system to assess the potential borrower's credit quality and defines credit limits for the new borrower. The internal credit rating system is a matrix of factors by performing background search and considering historical creditworthiness information and industry recognition;

(b) Repayment history: If a potential borrower already has a loan account with Golden Maximum, the performance of the borrower on the existing repayments shall be evaluated; and

(c) Amount applied and tenor of the loan: The interest rate shall also factor in the amount of loan and the number of months that the loan shall be repaid in.

Repayment:

The borrower shall repay all the outstanding principal together with interest upon demand.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS

As at 31 March 2025, the Group had no commitment (as at 31 March 2024: nil) in respect of the acquisition of new plant and equipment and no significant capital commitments.

As at the date of this announcement, the Group had no plan for any material investment or capital assets.

CHARGES ON ASSETS

As at 31 March 2025 the Group had no pledged assets (as at 31 March 2024: nil).

DIVIDENDS

The Board has resolved not to declare any final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2025 (for the year ended 31 March 2024: nil).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2025, the Group did not have any material contingent liabilities (as at 31 March 2024: nil).

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 7 April 2025, an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has disposed on the open market of a total of 900,000 China Construction Bank Corporation ("**CCB**") shares at an aggregate consideration of approximately HK$5,742,000 (exclusive of transaction costs) at an average price of approximately HK$6.38 per CCB share.

On 7 May 2025, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has acquired on the open market of a total of 1,000,000 PETROCHINA COMPANY LIMITED ("**PETROCHINA**") shares at an aggregate consideration of approximately HK$6,030,000 (exclusive of transaction costs) at an average price of approximately HK$6.03 per PETROCHINA share.

On 20 May 2025, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has further acquired on the open market of a total of 1,000,000 PETROCHINA shares at an aggregate consideration of approximately HK$6,285,000 (exclusive of transaction costs) at an average price of approximately HK$6.285 per PETROCHINA share.

For details, please refer to the Company's announcements dated 7 April 2025, 7 May 2025 and 20 May 2025.

Save as disclosed in this announcement, there is no significant event affecting the Group which has occurred after the Reporting Period.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company conditionally adopted a share option scheme (the "**Share Option Scheme**") on 2 June 2010 which became effective upon the Company's shares being listed on the Stock Exchange on 5 October 2010. The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to provide incentives and rewards to eligible participants, including eligible Directors, eligible employees and any other eligible persons, for their contributions to the Group.

Since the Share Option Scheme had lapsed, no share options were available for grant under the Share Option Scheme at the beginning and the end of the Reporting Period. As at 31 March 2025, there was no outstanding share options under the Share Option Scheme due to a total of 15,576,000 share options automatically lapsed and 5,192,000 share options cancelled under the voluntary unconditional general cash offer by Brilliant Sunshine International Limited (For details, please refer to the composite document dated 27 August 2024; and the joint announcement dated 10 September 2024 and 24 September 2024). Details of the share options of the Company were as follows:

					Number of shares issuable under the share options				
Name of Grantee	Date of grant	Exercise Price (HK$)	Exercise period	Vesting period	As at 1 April 2024	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed/ cancelled during the year	As at 31 March 2025
Mr. Lam Kai Yeung	16/01/2018	0.854 per share	16/01/2018- 15/01/2028	16/01/2018- 15/01/2028	5,192,000	–	–	(5,192,000)	–
Other participants in aggregate	16/01/2018	0.854 per share	16/01/2018- 15/01/2028	16/01/2018- 15/01/2028	15,576,000	–	–	(15,576,000)	–

During the year ended 31 March 2025, there were 5,192,000 and 15,576,000 share options were cancelled and lapsed, respectively and thus, as at 31 March 2025, the Company did not have any outstanding share option.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION OR SALE OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

During the Reporting Period, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company's listed securities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company had complied with all the code provisions ("**Code Provisions**") under the Corporate Governance Code as contained in Part 2 of Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules ("**CG Code**") throughout the year ended 31 March 2025, except for the following deviations:

Code Provision C.2.1 stipulates that the roles of chairman and chief executive officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The roles of the chairman of the Board and the chief executive officer of the Company are separate and performed by Mr. Zhi Hua and Mr. Lam Kai Yeung respectively from 13 September 2017 to 31 July 2020. Following the retirement of Mr. Zhi Hua as a Director on 31 July 2020, the role of chairman of the Board was suspended. The Board does not have the intention to fill the position of chairman of the Board at present and believes that the absence of a chairman of the Board will not have adverse effect to the Company as decisions of the Company will be made collectively by the Board.

Under Code Provision D.2.5, the Group should have an internal audit function. However, due to the size of the Group and for cost effectiveness consideration, the Group currently does not have an internal audit function. Instead, the Audit Committee has a review of the internal control system annually. The review covers major financial, operational controls on rotation basis and also the risk management functions. No significant deficiency was identified under the current period's review and the systems were operating effectively and adequately. The Group continues to review the need for an internal audit function annually.

Code Provision F.2.2 requires that the chairman of the board of the company should attend the annual general meeting. Due to the vacancy of the chairman of the board of directors of the Company, Mr. Lam Kai Yeung, an executive Director, acted as the chairman of 2024 annual general meeting in accordance with the bye-laws of the Company (the "**Bye-Laws**").

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee of the Company (the "**Audit Committee**") currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chan Kin, Mr. Chau Chi Yan Benny (chairman) and Ms. Wong Ping Fan. It was established by the Board on 8 September 2010 and its duties are clearly defined in its revised written terms of reference which have been prepared and adopted according to the Code Provisions. The revised terms of reference of Audit Committee can be found in the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company.

The Group's operations are mainly carried out by the Company's subsidiaries in Hong Kong and the PRC while the Company itself is listed on the Stock Exchange.

The Audit Committee provides an important link between the Board and the Company's external auditor in matters coming within the scope of the Group's audit. It also reviews the annual and interim results of the Company prior to recommending them to the Board for approval, the effectiveness of the external and internal audit and of internal controls and risk evaluation.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Audit Committee has convened 4 meetings and conducted the following major work:

– reviewed the interim and annual reports of the Company together with the external auditor and management of the Company;

– reviewed the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system together with the external auditor of the Company; and

– made recommendations to the Board on the appointment and re-appointment of the external auditor.

There was no disagreement between the Board's and the Audit Committee's view on the selection, appointment and resignation of external auditor.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 with the management and the external auditor of the Company and recommended its adoption to the Board.

COMPLIANCE WITH MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS OF LISTED ISSUERS

The Company has established a code of conduct regarding Directors' securities transactions on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Model Code for Securities Transaction by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiries to the Directors, all Directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standard set out in the Model Code during the Reporting Period.

By Order of the Board
Hang Pin Living Technology Company Limited
Lam Kai Yeung
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

Hong Kong, 20 June 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises Mr. Lam Kai Yeung, Mr. Ng Hoi and Mr. Zhang Kaiyuan as executive Directors; Mr. Chan Kin, Mr. Chau Chi Yan Benny and Ms. Wong Ping Fan as independent non-executive Directors.