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ANNUAL
REPORT
年報

Tungtex (Holdings) Company Limited
同得仕(集團)有限公司

Stock Code 股份代號 : 00518



betu 百图官网





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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Martin Tung Hau Man (*Chairman*)
Billy Tung Chung Man (*Vice Chairman*)
Raymond Tung Wai Man (*Managing Director*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Tony Chang Chung Kay
Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok
Wilson Yu Wing Sang
Lee Siu Mei

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok (*Chairman*)
Tony Chang Chung Kay
Lee Siu Mei

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Tony Chang Chung Kay (*Chairman*)
Martin Tung Hau Man
Lee Siu Mei

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Martin Tung Hau Man (*Chairman*)
Tony Chang Chung Kay
Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok

COMPANY SECRETARY

Guan Shuqi

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Office A, 26th Floor
EGL Tower
No. 83 Hung To Road
Kwun Tong
Kowloon
Hong Kong
Telephone: 2797 7000
Fax: 2343 9668

AUDITOR

D & PARTNERS CPA LIMITED
Certified Public Accountants

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
17th Floor
Far East Finance Centre
16 Harcourt Road
Hong Kong

STOCK CODE

00518

WEBSITE

www.tungtex.com

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board of directors (the "Board") of Tungtex (Holdings) Company Limited (the "Company"), together with its subsidiaries (the "Group"), I am pleased to present the Group's annual results for the year ended 31 March 2025 (the "Year").

The Year was characterised by a dynamic and increasingly complex operating environment that presented both strategic opportunities and formidable macroeconomic challenges. Against a backdrop of escalating geopolitical tensions, heightened trade protectionism, tariff uncertainties, global consumer caution and shifting consumption patterns towards value-conscious spending, the Group stayed firmly grounded in our customer-centric approach and value-driven positioning. The Group delivered solid and broad-based growth, with total revenue increasing by 29.5% to HK\$669.5 million (2024: HK\$516.8 million), reflecting a robust recovery in export momentum across key international markets, alongside sustained progress in our domestic sales and retail business in Mainland China.

This growth was attributable to strategic foresight and effective execution. Amid mounting input and operating costs, the Group implemented targeted cost containment and agile operational realignment. These initiatives contributed to operational efficiency and supported a return to profitability in the second half of the Year. Nonetheless, supply chain disruptions across Asian production hubs in the first half of the Year and the enduring production cost pressure continued to weigh on the Group's full-year performance, resulting in a loss attributable to owners of the Company of HK\$9.9 million.

To mitigate near-term pressures, the Group implemented a comprehensive response strategy centred on cost optimisation, operational efficiency, and customer-focused execution. This disciplined approach, underpinned by conservative financial stewardship, safeguarded liquidity while sustaining progress in digital and automation initiatives. These measures yielded positive results by the second half of the Year and set the Group on a path of recovery.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles continued to guide our strategy. During the Year, we expanded the use of eco-friendly materials, improved energy efficiency, and enhanced traceability in operations. In parallel, we upheld strict compliance with ethical labor standards and supplier accountability frameworks. These efforts not only fulfilled evolving stakeholder and regulatory expectations but also reflected our unwavering commitment to responsible, inclusive, and sustainable business practices.

The Year also underscored the critical importance of effective risk management, operational flexibility and strategic diversification. Moving forward, the Group will continue to pursue market expansion, accelerate product innovation, strengthen digital capabilities, and position for long term sustainable growth.

APPRECIATION

I would like to extend my gratitude to our stakeholders and shareholders for their contribution, trust and support to the Group. I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to our fellow board members for their professional guidance and valuable efforts.

Martin Tung Hau Man
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 June 2025

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Key Performance Indicators (“KPI”) judged by the directors to be effective in measuring the development, performance or position of the business of the Group include:

Revenue

The comparison of revenue is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	669,450	516,783

Despite the challenging backdrop of heightened macroeconomic uncertainties and global consumer caution and shifting consumption patterns towards value-conscious spending, the Group recorded total revenue of HK\$669.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 (the “Year”) (2024: HK\$516.8 million), representing a year-on-year increase of 29.5%. This increase was attributable to the solid and

broad-based growth in sales across key international export markets, China domestic market and our retail business performance in Mainland China.

Percentage of gross profit margin

Percentage of gross profit margin for the Year decreased to 18.3% (2024: 20.5%). The comparison of percentage of gross profit margin is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	669,450	516,783
Cost of sales	(547,205)	(410,964)
Gross profit	122,245	105,819
Gross profit margin percentage	18.3%	20.5%

The decrease of 2.2 percentage point in gross profit margin was mainly attributable to the pricing pressure in boosting export sales and China domestic sales of the manufacturing segment and the increase in production and procurement costs amidst inflationary environment during the Year.

Selling and distribution costs

The comparison of selling and distribution costs is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	Changes HK\$'000	% Changes
Advertising & promotion expenses	19,073	15,960	3,113	19.5%
Freight and handling charge	6,515	3,160	3,355	106.2%
Shop management fee	14,637	8,824	5,813	65.9%
Shop rental and running expenses	8,586	10,296	(1,710)	(16.6%)
Staff costs	12,017	12,069	(52)	(0.4%)
Other selling and distribution costs	4,999	4,998	1	0.0%
Total	65,827	55,307	10,520	19.0%

Selling and distribution costs increased by 19.0% year-on-year to HK\$65.8 million.

During the Year, the Group’s retail business strategically further expanded multi-digital initiatives and omnichannel online sales while continuing to streamline the operation of offline retail shops. As a result, advertising and promotion expenses increased by HK\$3.1 million which was in line with the increase in retail sales. Shop management fee increased by HK\$5.8 million, mainly due to the increase in online

sales. Shop rental and running expenses decreased by HK\$1.7 million, mainly due to the decrease in offline sales. The combined net increase of these costs was in line with the increase in sales and improved profitability of the retail business in Mainland China.

The increase in freight and handling charge by HK\$3.4 million was mainly attributable to the additional air freight costs incurred to resolve the temporary constrain on production capacity and the order backlogs caused by logistical inefficiencies in Vietnam in the first half of the Year.

Administrative expenses

The comparison of administrative expenses is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	Changes HK\$'000	% Changes
Auditor's remuneration	1,127	1,096	31	2.8%
Depreciation and amortisation	3,411	5,509	(2,098)	(38.1%)
Entertainment and travelling	3,362	2,941	421	14.3%
Exchange loss	2	715	(713)	(99.7%)
Legal and professional fee	2,535	2,976	(441)	(14.8%)
Staff costs	52,384	53,380	(996)	(1.9%)
Office expenses	4,232	3,875	357	9.2%
Other administrative expenses	6,346	6,306	40	0.6%
Total	73,399	76,798	(3,399)	(4.4%)

Administrative expenses decreased by 4.4% year-on-year to HK\$73.4 million, due to the Group's overall cost control despite the notable sales growth in the Year.

Finance costs

The comparison of finance costs is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Finance costs	3,814	3,326

The increase in finance costs was attributable to the increase in total revenue.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")

The Group's EBITDA for the Year is HK\$2.9 million (2024: HK\$1.6 million). The comparison of EBITDA is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss for the year	(11,070)	(13,989)
Add:		
Finance costs	3,814	3,326
Income tax expenses	1,198	679
Depreciation	8,909	11,545
EBITDA	2,851	1,561

Operating loss

The Group incurred an operating loss before tax of HK\$10.3 million for the Year (2024: HK\$15.6 million). The comparison of operating loss is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss before tax	(9,872)	(13,310)
Less:		
Increase in fair value of investment property	387	2,287
Operating loss before tax	(10,259)	(15,597)

Loss before tax

The Group's loss before tax for the Year was HK\$9.9 million (2024: HK\$13.3 million).

Loss per share

The Group's loss per share for the Year was HK2.2 cents (2024: HK2.8 cents).

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Inventory turnover days

Inventory turnover days decreased by 13 days to 58 days for the Year (2024: 71 days). The comparison of inventory turnover days is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	669,450	516,783
Inventory as at 31 March	105,881	99,643
Inventory turnover days	58 days	71 days

The decrease of inventory turnover days was mainly attributable to the low sales volume of the last corresponding year ended 31 March 2024.

Trade receivable turnover days

Trade receivable turnover days decreased by 4 days to 57 days for the Year (2024: 61 days). The comparison of trade receivable turnover days is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	669,450	516,783
Trade and bills receivables as at 31 March	104,196	86,379
Trade receivable turnover days	57 days	61 days

Other receivables

The comparison of other receivables is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	Changes HK\$'000	% Changes
Deposits paid to suppliers and vendors	10,793	10,756	37	0.3%
Other tax receivables	2,083	1,503	580	38.6%
Prepayment	1,201	1,512	(311)	(20.6%)
Rental and utilities deposits	1,142	1,087	55	5.1%
Others	2,585	2,659	(74)	(2.8%)
Total	17,804	17,517	287	1.6%

Other payables and contract liabilities

The comparison of other payables and contract liabilities is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	Changes HK\$'000	% Changes
Accrued subcontracting and processing fees	3,076	8,727	(5,651)	(64.8%)
Franchise deposits received	839	1,130	(291)	(25.8%)
Other tax payables	323	800	(477)	(59.6%)
Other accruals and receipts in advance	5,552	9,360	(3,808)	(40.7%)
Wages payable	9,812	9,520	292	3.1%
Contract liabilities	10,905	5,076	5,829	114.8%
Others	9,889	11,808	(1,919)	(16.3%)
Total	40,396	46,421	(6,025)	(13.0%)

BUSINESS REVIEW

Despite operating in a highly volatile global environment, the Group's disciplined execution and strategic agility delivered resilient operational performance across all business segments. Our customer-centric approach and value-focused commercial strategy enabled the Group to sustain sales momentum while effectively navigating market complexities and capitalised on sustained North American demand, buoyed by rebounding consumer confidence and normalised inventory levels in early 2024. In view of the U.S. market volatility, the Group took proactive steps to shift its strategic emphasis toward Canada and other lower-risk international markets. This repositioning expanded our geographic reach and unlocked new growth channels, resulting in strong sales growth across both core and emerging markets.

In Vietnam, in response to demand volatility, we executed rapid operational adjustments, including dynamic realignment of production capacity and logistics networks. Enhanced collaboration with strategic customers improved fulfilment agility, enabling us to meet heightened order volumes. Nevertheless, temporary constrain on production capacity and logistical inefficiencies caused order backlogs in the first half of the Year, which impacted on our cost of production and transportation. Furthermore, the double-digit increase in official minimum wage since July 2024 also increased the production cost of the Vietnam factory.

In China, our domestic manufacturing services, focused on serving Chinese brand owners, gained strong traction during the Year. Leveraging our advanced manufacturing platform in Zhongshan, we employed an agile, small-batch production model that responded swiftly to the fast-changing consumer trends, enabling us to capture new business from emerging local brands, despite a competitive industry landscape.

SALES TO ASIAN MARKET

Revenue from Asian markets increased by 19.7% to HK\$332.5 million (2024: HK\$277.7 million), representing 49.7% of total Group revenue (2024: 53.7%). Mainland China remained our largest market, contributing HK\$308.5 million (2024: HK\$258.9 million) and accounted for 92.8% of total regional sales.

Although China's broader economy continued a gradual recovery, consumer sentiment remained cautious. In response, the Group reinforced BETU's core value proposition through offering high-quality, competitively priced apparel complemented by localised marketing initiatives to strengthen brand relevance. BETU's strong value alignment strengthened its appeal among price-conscious consumers.

In parallel, our digital transformation and omnichannel retailing strategies yielded positive results. Online sales growth remained strong, supported by expanded presence across major e-commerce platforms and strong engagement via livestreaming and interactive social commerce, which drove higher consumer conversion rates and sustained year-on-year total retail sales growth of 15.8%.

The Group's integrated manufacturing and supply chain platforms, alongside our continued commitment to innovation and product excellence enabled it to deliver flexible, high-quality, and cost-efficient solutions across multiple market and customer tiers. These capabilities allowed us to grow sales to domestic brand customers by 30.9% to HK\$74.1 million, even as competitive pressures intensified in the domestic manufacturing sector.

SALES TO NORTH AMERICAN MARKET

Amid heightened geopolitical and trade uncertainty, export sales to North America remained remarkable, increasing by approximately 41.2% to reach HK\$311.9 million. The United States ("U.S.") market accounted for HK\$176.1 million, or 56.5% of total regional sales, while Canada contributed HK\$135.8 million, or 43.5% of the total regional sales. Collectively, sales to North America represented 46.6% of the Group's total revenue, maintaining its position as our second-largest market.

The U.S. economy experienced steady economic growth in 2024. Strong rebound in consumer demand and the conclusion of prior inventory destocking cycles triggered a new wave of stock replenishment from both existing and new brand partners. In the latter part of the Year, anticipation of tariff hikes led to large-scale frontloaded purchase orders which further strengthened our export performance.

Through enhanced customer collaboration, flexible capacity planning, and responsive production management, the Group successfully managed demand volatility and achieved 29.8% year-on-year increase in export sales to the U.S..

Export sales to Canada exhibited even stronger performance, surging by 59.3% year-on-year to HK\$135.8 million. Improvements in consumer sentiment, easing inflation, and economic stability supported increased procurement from brand partners. The country's political and trade certainty, coupled with our strategic realignment, allowed us to capture continued growth momentum, even amid growing global uncertainty in the latter part of the Year.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SALES TO EUROPEAN AND OTHER MARKET PROSPECTS

Sales to Europe and other international markets grew by 37.9% to HK\$25.1 million, proving our strategic efforts in the path of geographical diversification and concentration risk reduction.

RETAILING

Despite subdued consumption environment in mainland China, the Group remained firmly committed to its customer-focused retail strategy. By maintaining a sharp focus on evolving consumer needs and delivering seamless customer experience across diversified multi-channel platforms, our total retail sales achieved a 15.8% increase to HK\$233.6 million, driven by continuous growth in online channels. These efforts strengthened our market position and delivered sustained and solid profit growth.

During the Year, China's macroeconomic recovery continued in a stable and orderly manner, with gross domestic product ("GDP") expanding 5.0% year-on-year in 2024. However, broader uncertainties continued to dampen consumer confidence, leading to more cautious and value-oriented purchases which constrained overall retail momentum. In response, the Group reinforced proven strategies to enhance market relevance and our brand competitiveness. Our management team developed a cohesive brand strategy that focused on delivering exceptional value through product quality, targeted marketing and high-impact promotional campaigns.

We further expanded our digital ecosystem through enhanced integration in e-commerce technologies and omnichannel infrastructure that delivered a personalised and localised shopping experience. In addition to participation in major online shopping events across popular, traditional platforms such as "VIPSHOP", "Tmall" and "JD.COM", the Group also capitalised on the rapid growth of innovative sales channels with social media features like "WeChat Channels" and "Douyin". Notably, our livestreaming and social commerce strategies yielded multi-fold revenue growth and strengthened consumer engagement. These digital initiatives enabled us to adapt swiftly to shifting consumption trends and captured emerging opportunities in the fast-evolving ecommerce landscape.

Coupled with our ongoing efforts to streamline processes across the entire operation and optimise inventory level, the Group achieved enhanced sales efficiency and improved profitability. In the Year, our retail segment achieved an operating profit of HK\$9.6 million (2024: HK\$8.5 million).

While the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence is unlocking new possibilities across industries, recent U.S. trade and tariff policies are unprecedentedly disrupting the long-established supply chains, dampening the consumer sentiment and shaping a highly uncertain global and industry outlook.

As no business is immune to the prevailing macroeconomic headwinds, the Group refines our business model and responds to emerging market demands through enhanced core capabilities, stronger customer relationships and strategic non-U.S. market expansion. Our dual-base manufacturing model in China and Vietnam enables dynamic strategic recalibration while maintaining product quality, compliance, and delivery integrity. We will strengthen our local sourcing network in Vietnam and will continue our focus on strenuous cost control, resource optimisation and operational efficiency enhancement.

Internationally, we will intensify business development in Asia-Pacific (notably Japan and Australia) and Europe where demand for flexible, high-quality manufacturing solutions is on the rise. Simultaneously, we will foster new customer engagement through active participation in global trade exhibitions that have already yielded promising partnerships expected to drive future growth.

Domestically, we will continue to tap into growth opportunities within the Greater China market, where government policies aimed at promoting domestic consumption are fostering new momentum for homegrown brands. BETU is strategically aligned with these trends with its focus on offering practical and fashion-forward apparel for urban consumers.

Looking forward, we will continue to advance our digital-first retail model, prioritising livestreaming and social commerce as primary engagement and sales channels that have proven highly effective in driving targeted, high-conversion growth.

Building on our strong foundation of design excellence and production quality, we are repositioning our domestic production and sales capabilities towards higher-margin and value-added services such as design and vertically integrated end-to-end solutions. These strategic upgrades will support margin improvement, deepen client partnerships, and strengthen our competitive differentiation.

While near-term market volatility is expected to persist, the Group's strategic transformation, customer-first culture, and adaptable business model reinforce our resilience to navigate upcoming challenges for sustainable growth in the long term.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

During the Year, the Group incurred HK\$3.1 million capital expenditure compared to HK\$2.1 million of the last corresponding year. Such capital expenditure mainly represented the regular replacement and upgrading of production facilities, and leasehold improvement of the Group.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Group adopted prudent financial management and sustained a sound financial position throughout the Year. The Group performed stringent working capital management and effective deployment of cash flows. As at 31 March 2025, the Group's cash level was recorded at HK\$240.5 million (of which HK\$104.0 million was pledged bank deposits) as compared to HK\$269.3 million (of which HK\$101.1 million was pledged bank deposits) as at 31 March 2024. Most of the bank balances were placed in USD, HKD and RMB short term deposits with major banks. As at 31 March 2025, total bank borrowings of the Group were HK\$74.1 million (which were all short-term bank borrowings and mainly denominated in RMB, USD and HKD), as compared to HK\$51.4 million as at 31 March 2024. The Group had no borrowings at fixed interest rates during the Year. As at 31 March 2025, the gearing ratio (total bank borrowings to total equity) was 19.6%.

At 31 March 2025, certain buildings with an aggregate net book value of approximately HK\$31.3 million (2024: HK\$32.8 million) were pledged to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

As at 31 March 2025, excluding the pledged bank deposits of HK\$104.0 million which were pledged to banks to secure the general banking facilities of the Group, net cash balance of the Group was HK\$62.5 million, as compared to HK\$116.8 million as at 31 March 2024.

The Group is of the opinion that, after taking into consideration of the current banking facilities and the repayment obligations of bank borrowings, the Group will continue to retain sufficient funds for meeting the financial obligations of its business when they fall due, supporting its business growth and financing its future investment.

TREASURY POLICY

The Group continues to adopt prudent policies consistently to hedge exchange rate and interest rate risks associated with our core business. The revenue and cost are denominated in RMB, USD, HKD, VND and EUR. The Group considers the foreign exchange risk is not high as the Group will consider the foreign exchange effect of the terms of purchase and sale contracts dealt with foreign enterprises and enter into forward contracts to hedge the risks as deemed appropriate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The Group has currency exposures as substantial portion of sales, purchases, assets and liabilities are denominated in USD, RMB and VND. As such, the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from such exposure to USD, RMB and VND. As HKD is pegged to USD, the Group considers the relevant foreign exchange risk to be minimal. Also, the appreciation or devaluation of RMB and VND against USD and HKD may have an impact on the Group's results.

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by performing regular reviews of the Group's net foreign exchange exposures and mitigate the impact on exchange rate fluctuations by entering into currency hedge arrangement, if necessary. The Group will continue to evaluate the Group's foreign currency exposure and take actions as appropriate.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through interest bearing borrowings. Borrowings at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group regularly monitors its interest rate risk to ensure there are no undue exposures to significant interest rate movements and will consider taking appropriate actions, including but not limited to hedging should the need arise.

HUMAN RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group has approximately 1,500 employees. The Group hires, inspires, retains and rewards competent staff with dedication to develop their careers in line with its core corporate values and strategic goals. The Group offers career development opportunities, job satisfaction via empowerment, harmonious teamwork and competitive remuneration package.

Total employee benefits expenses, including directors' remunerations, of the Group amounted to HK\$136.0 million for the Year (2024: HK\$127.3 million). Remuneration of the employees is determined with reference to market terms and the performance, qualification and experience of individual employees. In addition to a basic salary, year-end discretionary bonuses are offered to those staff with outstanding performance to attract and retain eligible employees to contribute to the Group.

LITIGATION

As at 31 March 2025, the Group was involved in a litigation, details of which are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The board of directors (the “Board”) and the management of Tungtex (Holdings) Company Limited (the “Company”), together with its subsidiaries (the “Group”) strive to attain sound and well-established corporate governance practices, they will continue to exercise leadership, integrity and sound judgement so as to act in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in a transparent and responsible manner.

The Company’s corporate governance practices are based on the principles and code provisions as set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “Code”) contained in Appendix C1 to the Rules (the “Listing Rules”) Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The Board is of the view that the Company complied with all the code provisions set out in the Code throughout the year ended 31 March 2025.

A. DIRECTORS

A.1 The Board

The Board is primarily responsible for formulating long-term corporate strategy, reviewing and monitoring the management performance of the Group and assessing the achievement of targets periodically set by the Board. The Board decides on the Group’s overall strategies and monitors the Group’s performance on behalf of the shareholders, while the management of the Company is responsible for the daily management and operations of the Group.

The Board meets regularly, and at least four times a year scheduled at approximately quarterly intervals according to the Code. Between scheduled meetings, monthly updates on the performance of the Group are provided to directors on a regular basis. Whenever warranted, additional Board meetings are held. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Board held six Board meetings and the Company held one general meeting (i.e. the Annual General Meeting on 26 August 2024 (the “2024 AGM”)), the attendance of each director at the Board meetings and the 2024 AGM are set out as follows:

Name of director	Attendance at the 2024 AGM	Attendance at Board meetings
Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man	1/1	6/6
Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man	1/1	6/6
Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man	1/1	6/6
Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay	1/1	6/6
Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok	1/1	6/6
Mr. Wilson Yu Wing Sang	1/1	6/6
Ms. Lee Siu Mei	1/1	6/6
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim	1/1	2/3
<i>(retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM)</i>		

To provide an opportunity to directors to include matters for discussion in the agenda, at least 14 days’ notice of a regular Board meeting is normally given to all directors. Every director is entitled to have access to the advice and services of the company secretary with a view to ensuring that the Board procedures, and all applicable rules and regulations, are followed. All minutes are open for inspection by any director with reasonable advance notice. Minutes of Board meetings and meetings of Board committees should record in sufficient detail the matters considered by the Board/Board Committees and decisions reached. Draft and final versions of minutes of Board meetings will be sent to all directors for their comments and records respectively within a reasonable time after they are held.

All directors have full and timely access to all the information of the Group and may, upon request, seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Company should such advice be considered necessary by any director. If a substantial shareholder or a director has a conflict of interest in a matter to be considered material by the Board, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and, if appropriate, an independent Board committee will be set up to deal with the matter.

The Company has arranged appropriate liability insurance coverage for its directors and officers for their liabilities arising from corporate activities. The insurance coverage is reviewed annually.

A.2 Chairman, Vice Chairman and Managing Director

The positions of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman and the Managing Director of the Company are currently held by different individuals, with Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man (“Mr. Martin Tung”) being the Chairman, Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man being the Vice Chairman and Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man being the Managing Director. The Chairman is responsible for ensuring that the Board is functioning properly with good corporate governance practices and procedures in place. He also steers the Board and the Company towards corporate goals. The Vice Chairman is responsible for assisting the Chairman in performing the latter’s duties and responsibilities, and also managing matters of workplace diversity and day-to-day operation. The Managing Director is responsible for effective implementation of the overall strategies and initiatives adopted by the Board.

With the support of the Vice Chairman, the Managing Director and the Company Secretary, the Chairman seeks to ensure that all directors are properly briefed on issues arising at Board meetings and receive adequate and reliable information on a timely basis. Apart from the regular Board meetings, the Chairman holds at least one meeting with the independent non-executive directors annually without the presence of other directors.

A.3 Board composition

During the year ended 31 March 2025 and as at the date of this Annual Report, the Board consisted of the following directors:

Executive directors

Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man (*Chairman*)
 Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man (*Vice Chairman*)
 Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man (*Managing Director*)

Independent non-executive directors

Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay
 Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok
 Mr. Wilson Yu Wing Sang
 Ms. Lee Siu Mei
 Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim
(retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM)

Pursuant to Article 106(B) of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim ("Mr. Robert Yau") has attained the age of 85 and retired as an independent non-executive director from the Board with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM.

The list of directors (by category) is disclosed in all corporate communications issued by the Company and on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Listing Rules.

The Company received from each of the independent non-executive directors an annual confirmation in respect of his/her independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. All the independent non-executive directors are still considered to be independent.

The relationship among members of the Board is disclosed in "Directors' Report" from pages 18 to 25 of this Annual Report.

A.4 Appointment, re-election and removal

Each of the executive directors and non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors) of the Company is appointed for a term of three years.

In accordance with the Code and the Company's Articles of Association, all directors (including independent non-executive directors) are subject to retirement by rotation once every three years. Composition of the Board will be reviewed regularly to ensure that it covers a balance of expertise, skills and experience appropriate for the requirements of the business of the Company. The directors' profiles is set out on page 21.

A.5 Responsibilities of directors

The directors are continually updated with the regulatory requirements, business activities and development of the Company to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities. Through regular Board meetings, all directors are kept abreast of the conduct, business activities and development of the Company.

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as its own code of conduct regarding securities transactions by the directors of the Company. Having made specific enquiry of all directors, all directors confirmed that they had complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 March 2025. The Board has also adopted the Model Code as guidelines for relevant employees in respect of their dealings in the securities of the Company.

The directors have disclosed to the Company at the time of their appointment and from time to time thereafter the number and nature of offices they held in public companies or organisations and their other significant commitments with an indication of the time involved.

The Company has from time to time provided relevant reading materials and briefings to directors on the latest developments regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to the roles, functions and duties of a director of a listed company. Attendance at external briefings/seminars/webcast/conferences/forums/online training/reading on the relevant topics also counts toward continuous professional development ("CPD") training.

The directors have provided to the Company their records of CPD training during the year ended 31 March 2025 and the CPD training undertaken by the directors is summarised into the following areas:

Name of director	Legal, regulatory and corporate governance	Directors' roles, functions and duties
Executive directors:		
Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man	✓	✓
Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man	✓	✓
Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man	✓	✓
Independent non-executive directors:		
Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay	✓	✓
Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok	✓	✓
Mr. Wilson Yu Wing Sang	✓	✓
Ms. Lee Siu Mei	✓	✓
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim <i>(retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM)</i>	✓	✓

A.6 Supply of and access to information

In respect of regular Board meetings, an agenda and accompanying board papers of the meeting are sent in full to all directors at least 3 days before the intended date of the meeting.

The management has an obligation to provide the Board and its committees with adequate information in a timely manner to enable the members to make informed decisions. Each director has separate and independent access to the Company's management to acquire more information than is volunteered by the management and to make further enquiries where necessary.

A.7 Independent Views Policy

To ensure that independent views are available to the Board, the Company is required to have at least three independent non-executive directors and has adopted a policy (the "Independent Views Policy") in accordance with the Code. According to the Independent Views Policy, independent non-executive directors are required to, among others:

- keep up-to-date with the Company's business affairs and be involved in scrutinising the Company's performance in achieving agreed corporate goals and objectives, and monitor performance reporting;
- bring independent judgment to bear on issues of strategy, policy, performance, accountability, resources, key appointments and standards of conduct, and help review some of the Board's major decisions and the Company's performance in relation to corporate goals, and monitor performance reporting;
- take the lead where potential conflicts of interest arise; and
- serve on the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and other governance committees of the Board, if invited.

According to the Independent Views Policy, the independent non-executive directors shall allocate sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities and should not accept an invitation to serve as an independent non-executive director on the Board unless they can devote adequate time and effort to the work involved. Independent non-executive directors sitting on multiple boards of directors of listed companies will need to ensure that they devote sufficient time and dedicate adequate attention to each board and board committee. In addition, the independent non-executive directors shall at least annually attend meeting with the Chairman of the Board without the presence of other directors. The Independent Views Policy and its implementation and effectiveness are reviewed by the Board annually.

B. DELEGATION BY THE BOARD

B.1 Management functions

Executive directors are in charge of different business and functional divisions in accordance with their respective areas of expertise. The Board, led by the Chairman, is responsible for setting overall corporate strategies, overseeing their implementation, monitoring the Group's operational and financial performance, approving matters that are of a material or substantial nature and ensuring that sound internal control and risk management systems are in place. Supported by management members, the Vice Chairman and the Managing Director are responsible for the effective implementation of the Board's decisions and day-to-day operations of the Group.

B.2 Board committees

Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee have been established to oversee specific aspects of the Company's affairs. Each of these committees has specific written terms of reference which deal clearly with their respective authorities and duties.

B.3 Corporate governance functions

The Board delegates its responsibility for performing the corporate governance functions to the Audit Committee. Specific terms of reference are set out in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee and the relevant duties include the followings:

- develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations to the Board;
- review and monitor the training and CPD of directors and senior management;
- review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and directors; and
- review the Company's compliance with the Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

C. NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Martin Tung is currently the Chairman of the Nomination Committee. The other members are Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay and Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok, both of whom are independent non-executive directors.

Following Mr. Robert Yau's retirement, he also ceased to be a member of the Nomination Committee of the Company at the conclusion of the 2024 AGM.

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee include the followings:

- review the structure, size and composition of the Board and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to implement the Company's corporate strategy;
- identify and nominate potential individuals for directorship;
- assess the independence of independent non-executive directors;
- make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors;
- review the Company's board diversity policy (the "Board Diversity Policy") and measurable objectives that the Board has set for implementing the Board Diversity Policy and monitor the progress on achieving the objectives; and
- review the policy for the nomination of directors (the "Nomination Policy"), which includes the nomination procedures and the process and criteria to select and recommend candidates for directorship.

Nomination Committee meets at least once a year. The full terms of reference are available on the Company's website at www.tungtex.com and the website of the Stock Exchange.

The Company has adopted the Board Diversity Policy, setting out its approach to diversity on the Board. According to the Board Diversity Policy, the Company recognises and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. A truly diverse Board will include and make good use of differences in the gender, age, race, cultural and educational background, length of service, skills, professional experience, regional and industry experience and other qualities of directors. The aforementioned measurable objectives will be taken into account in determining the optimum composition of the Board, the appointments of directors and the continuation of such appointments. All Board appointments will be based on merit, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. In addition to the Nomination Committee, the Board Diversity Policy and its implementation and effectiveness are also reviewed by the Board annually.

The structure, size and composition of the Board are reviewed from time to time by the Nomination Committee as regards to the Board Diversity Policy to ensure the Board has a balanced composition of skills, knowledge and experience appropriate for the requirements of the businesses of the Group.

The Board was satisfied with the diversity of the composition of the Board for the year ended 31 March 2025. As at the date of this Annual Report, there was one female director on the Board, namely Ms. Lee Siu Mei. Apart from Board diversity, the Company also recognises the importance of diversity at the workforce level. As at 31 March 2025, 24.5% and 75.5% of the Group's workforce (including senior management) was male and female respectively. The Group considers that the aforementioned gender ratio is appropriate for promoting gender equality and business development in the textile and fashion industry.

The Company has also adopted the Nomination Policy to provide guidance on the appointment, re-appointment and succession planning for directors and determine the structure, size and composition of the Board based on the Board Diversity Policy.

The selection criteria for the Nomination Committee to consider a candidate for directorship includes the qualities listed in the Board Diversity Policy, the independence requirements set out in the Listing Rules, commitment of the candidate to devote sufficient time to perform his/her duties and responsibilities to the Company and other criteria considered by the Nomination Committee to be appropriate and relevant on a case-by-case basis.

The identified candidate should provide the biographical information and other information under the Listing Rules for the review and verification of the Nomination Committee. Any nomination of directors will be discussed by the Nomination Committee. Upon considering a candidate suitable for the directorship after having regard to the above selection criteria, the Nomination Committee will make a recommendation to the Board for appointment. After due consideration, the Board then confirms to appoint the candidate either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board, and recommends the candidate to stand for election at a general meeting.

To consider the recommendation on the re-election of the retiring directors, the Nomination Committee reviews their profile, meeting attendance, participation in the affairs of the Company and performance against the corporate goals and strategies. The Board will make recommendations to the shareholders of the Company for the re-election of directors at the general meetings in accordance with the advice of the Nomination Committee. A circular containing the requisite information of the retiring director proposed for re-election at the general meeting shall be sent to the shareholders under the Listing Rules.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Nomination Committee held two meetings, with attendance record as follows:

Name of member	Number of attendance
Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man (<i>Chairman</i>)	2/2
Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay	2/2
Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok	2/2
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim (<i>retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM</i>)	1/2

The following is a summary of the work of the Nomination Committee during the year ended 31 March 2025:

- reviewed the structure, size, composition and diversity of the Board and make recommendations on the proposed changes to the Board to implement the Company's corporate strategy;
- reviewed the retirement of directors by rotation and the re-election of retiring directors at the 2024 AGM;
- assessed the independence of independent non-executive directors;
- reviewed the implementation and effectiveness of the Board Diversity Policy;
- considered and recommended to the Board on the proposed appointment of Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay be the chairman of remuneration committee in replacement of Mr. Robert Yau with effect at the conclusion of the 2024 AGM; and
- review and make recommendations to the Board on the updates of Board Diversity Policy, Nomination Policy and terms of reference of the Nomination Committee.

D. REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay, who is an independent non-executive director, and the other members are Mr. Martin Tung, an executive director and Ms. Lee Siu Mei, an independent non-executive director.

Following Mr. Robert Yau's retirement, he also ceased to be the Chairman and member of Remuneration Committee of the Company at the conclusion of the 2024 AGM. Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay, a member of Remuneration Committee, has been appointed as the Chairman of the committee in replacement of Mr. Robert Yau with effect at the conclusion of the 2024 AGM.

The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee is to make recommendations to the Board on the Company's

policy and structure for all remuneration of directors and senior management, determine the remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management, assess performance of the executive directors and review and approve matters relating to share schemes under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules. The director's emoluments are determined, among other things, by reference to his/her duties and responsibilities with the Company, his/her experience in the industry, the prevailing market conditions and the Group's performance. The Remuneration Committee ensures that no director or any of his/her associates is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration. The full terms of reference are available on the website of the Company and the website of the Stock Exchange.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Remuneration Committee held one meeting, with attendance record as follows:

Name of member	Number of attendance
Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay (<i>Chairman</i>)	1/1
Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man	1/1
Ms. Lee Siu Mei	1/1
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim (<i>retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM</i>)	1/1

The following is a summary of the work of the Remuneration Committee during the year ended 31 March 2025:

- review the policy and structure for all director's and senior management's remuneration;
- review and determined, with delegated responsibility, the remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management; and
- made recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of the independent non-executive directors.

Details of the remuneration of directors are disclosed on an individual basis and are set out in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

D.1 Remuneration of senior management

The range of remuneration paid and payable to the members of the senior management (other than the directors) of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2025 is set out as follows:

Remuneration range	Number of persons
HK\$500,001 to HK\$1,000,000	2
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	2

E. AUDIT COMMITTEE

All the members of the Audit Committee are independent non-executive directors, namely Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok, Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay and Ms. Lee Siu Mei. Following Mr. Robert Yau's retirement, he also ceased to be a member of the Audit Committee of the Company at the conclusion of the 2024 AGM. The Audit Committee is chaired by Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok, who possesses recognised professional qualifications in accounting and extensive experience in audit and accounting. The Audit Committee is to oversee the Group's financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems, to review the financial information and reporting process, effectiveness of the internal audit function, and to review and monitor the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standard. The full terms of reference are available on the website of the Company and the website of the Stock Exchange.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Audit Committee held three meetings, with attendance record as follows:

Name of member	Number of attendance
Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok (<i>Chairman</i>)	3/3
Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay	3/3
Ms. Lee Siu Mei	3/3
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim (<i>retired with effect from the conclusion of the 2024 AGM</i>)	2/2

At the meetings, the Audit Committee reviewed the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the interim accounts for the six months ended 30 September 2024 respectively with management and the Company's external auditor. The Audit Committee also reviewed the Group's accounting principles and practices, the Listing Rules and statutory compliance, financial reporting matters, the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems, the internal audit function, appointment of external auditor and their relevant scope of works, and arrangements for employees to raise concerns about possible improprieties. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Audit Committee met the external auditor three times without the presence of the executive directors and the management.

F. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

F.1 Financial reporting

The management provides sufficient explanation and information to the Board to enable it to make an informed assessment of the financial and other information put before the Board for approval.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility to prepare the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group. Meanwhile, the directors are responsible for ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied consistently; and that judgements and estimates made are prudent and reasonable. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards.

The Board was not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that might cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The primary objective of the Company is to maximise shareholders' value and sustain steady business development in the long run. The "Management Discussion and Analysis" contains a discussion and analysis of the Group's performance, an explanation of the basis on which the Company generates or preserves value over the longer term and the strategy for delivering its objectives.

The reporting responsibilities of external auditor of the Company are disclosed in "Independent Auditor's Report".

F.2 Risk management and internal control

The Board has overall responsibilities for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of risks it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives and establishing and maintaining sound and effective risk management and internal control systems to safeguard the interests of shareholders and the Group's assets.

The Board conducts review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems annually, covering the entire financial year and all material controls including financial, operational and compliance controls. Adequacy of resources, accounting staff qualifications and experience, their training programmes and budget of accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions are also reviewed by the Board during the annual review.

The Group's risk management system is established to identify, evaluate and manage risks including but not limited to financial, business and strategic, operational, legal and regulatory risks. The Group has maintained a systematic assessment and prioritisation of significant risks in accordance with their impact on the business and the likelihood of their occurrences. The relevant risk owners and the management are responsible for formulating risk mitigation measures and monitoring the progress of implementing these measures to manage the risks. Identified risks are recorded in a risk register, which is updated and reviewed by the management regularly. The Group's internal control system includes a defined management structure with limits of authority, safeguards its assets against

unauthorised use or disposition, ensures the maintenance of proper accounting records for the provision of reliable financial information for internal use or for publication, and ensures compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Confirmations are also received from directors and all relevant employees of the Group who have possessed inside information that the confidentiality of the same will be preserved until it is publicly disclosed.

The Company has formulated policies on information disclosure and has regularly reminded directors and its employees to properly comply with relevant policies on inside information. At the same time, the Company will notify the directors, senior management and employees the latest guidance announced by the regulatory body on such information disclosure from time to time to keep all of them abreast of the latest requirements.

With respect to the procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information, the Group has taken reasonable measures to:

- i. restrict the access of confidential information to a limited number of employees on a need-to-know basis;
- ii. prohibit unauthorised use of confidential or inside information by the management and all employees; and
- iii. disclose inside information as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the prevailing requirements under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Listing Rules.

The Group's internal audit function is responsible for performing regular, systematic and independent reviews of the Group's risk management and internal control systems so as to report the audit and examination result to the management and the Audit Committee that the systems are adequate and effective. The Group's internal audit function develops the internal audit plan annually and carries out reviews as agreed with the management and the Audit Committee. To preserve independence, the internal audit function directly reports to the Audit Committee and the annual internal audit plan is reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the internal audit function and considers it is satisfactory.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss, and to manage the risks of failure in the Group's operational systems and in the achievement of the Group's objectives.

The Board, through the Audit Committee and the internal audit function, considers that the Group's risk management and internal control systems are adequate and effective. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group complied with all the risk management and internal control code provisions set out in the Code.

The Group regards periodic review of internal control systems as part of the Board's oversight function. The Board is of the view that in light of the size, nature and complexity of the business of the Group, the risk management and internal control systems are sufficient to ensure the effective operation of the Group. During the year, a review was conducted and the Board considered the risk management and internal control systems of the Group effective and adequate.

Arrangements are in place to facilitate employees of the Company to raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting, internal control or other matters of the Company.

F.3 Remuneration to the external auditor of the Company

The remuneration paid and payable to the external auditor of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 is set out as follows:

Services rendered	Fee HK\$'000
Audit service	850
Non-audit services (<i>note</i>)	277

Note: The non-audit services mainly included interim results review, results announcement and others.

G. COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

G.1 Effective communication

To promote effective communication with its shareholders, The Company has adopted a shareholders' communication policy (the "Shareholders' Communication Policy") which provides for different communication channels between the Company and the shareholders. According to the Shareholders' Communication Policy, the Board is committed to providing clear and full information of the Group to the shareholders in a timely and effective manner through sending the shareholders the Company's interim and annual reports, circulars, notices as and when appropriate and providing additional information to the shareholders on the Company's website. The Company's financial statements and each of the required disclosure of information are despatched within the prescribed period imposed by laws and regulations. The sections under "Chairman's Statement" and "Management Discussion and Analysis" of the annual reports facilitate the shareholders' understanding of the Company's activities.

The shareholders are provided with designated contacts, email addresses and enquiry lines of the Company and may at any time make a request for the Company's information to the extent that the same is publicly available. Specific enquires and suggestions by the shareholders can also be sent in writing to the Board at the Company's registered office in Hong Kong.

In addition, the shareholders are encouraged to attend or appoint proxies to attend on their behalf the annual general meeting (the “AGM”) to raise their enquires. The Company gives at least 21 days’ prior notice to shareholders before the AGM.

The Chairman of the Board and the directors (if applicable), or the duly appointed delegate will answer questions from the shareholders at the AGM about the Group’s business. The Company’s external auditors will also attend the AGM.

At the 2024 AGM, the Chairman of the Board (also being the Chairman of the Nomination Committee), the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and the Company’s external auditors were available to answer questions from the shareholders.

In light of the above, the Board was satisfied with the implementation and effectiveness of the Shareholders’ Communication Policy during the year ended 31 March 2025.

G.2 Shareholders’ rights

Shareholder(s) representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having a right to vote at general meetings may, in accordance with the requirements and procedures set out in the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “Companies Ordinance”), request the Board to convene a general meeting. The general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting must be stated in the request which may be sent to the Company in hard copy form or in electronic form, and must be authenticated by the person(s) making it.

Pursuant to the Companies Ordinance, shareholders representing at least 2.5% of the total voting rights of all shareholders; or at least 50 shareholders (as the case may be) who have a right to vote at the relevant annual general meeting, may request to circulate a resolution to be moved at an annual general meeting.

For putting forward any enquiries to the Board of the Company, shareholders may send written enquiries to the Company. The Company will not normally deal with verbal or anonymous enquiries.

Shareholders may send their enquiries or requests as mentioned above to the following:

Address: Office A, 26th Floor, EGL Tower, No. 83 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong
(For the attention of the Board of Directors)

Fax: 2343 9668

Email: info_hk@tungtex-holdg.com

For the avoidance of doubt, shareholders must deposit and send the original duly signed written requisition, notice or statement, or enquiry (as the case may be) to the above address and provide their full name, contact details and identification in order to give effect thereto. Shareholders’ information may be disclosed as required by law. Shareholders may call the Company at 2797 7000 for any assistance.

G.3 Voting by poll

Detailed procedures for conducting a poll were properly explained at the commencement of the 2024 AGM.

At the 2025 Annual General Meeting (the “2025 AGM”), the chairman of the meeting will demand a poll on all the resolutions in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules. Poll results will be posted on the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchange following the 2025 AGM.

G.4 Dividend policy

The Company has adopted a dividend policy (the “Dividend Policy”) to allow the shareholders of the Company to share the Company’s profits whilst preserving adequate reserves and liquidity for the Company’s future business development. Factors to be considered by the Board before recommendation or declaration of dividends include operational and financial performance, liquidity position, working capital and capital expenditure requirements for future business needs and expansion plans, shareholders’ interests, general economic conditions, other internal or external factors that may have an impact on the operational and financial performance of the Group, and other factors that the Board considers relevant.

The Board has discretion on whether to pay a dividend and the form of dividend payment, subject to the approval of shareholders, the Company’s Articles of Association, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Board will review the Dividend Policy from time to time and has absolute and sole discretion to update, amend or modify the Dividend Policy.

H. COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Dickson Chu Pui Ki (“Mr. Chu”) of APEC Corporate Services Limited, an external service provider, had resigned as the company secretary of the Company with effect from 1 October 2024. Following his resignation, Ms. Guan Shuqi, the group financial controller of the Company, has been appointed as the company secretary in replacement of Mr. Chu with effect from 1 October 2024.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025, Ms. Guan Shuqi attended relevant professional training for not less than 15 hours in compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The principal activity of its subsidiaries is the manufacture and sale of garment products and retail of garment products. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The aggregate sales attributable to the Group's largest and five largest customers were 22% and 52% respectively. The aggregate purchases attributable to the Group's largest and five largest suppliers were 5% and 20% respectively.

At no time during the year did a director, close associate of a director or a shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the directors owns more than 5% of the Company's total issued shares) have an interest in any of the Group's five largest customers or suppliers.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2025 and the financial position of the Group at that date are set out on pages 29 to 32 of this Annual Report.

The board of directors (the "Board") has recommended the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2025 of HK0.5 cent per share (2024: HK0.5 cent per share). Subject to shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting of the Company, the final dividend will be paid on 22 September 2025 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 9 September 2025.

A final dividend of HK0.5 cent per share for the year ended 31 March 2024 was paid by the Company in September 2024.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

The Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 March 2025 represented the retained profits of HK\$100,213,000 (2024: HK\$88,450,000).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the past five financial years is set out on page 83.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Movements in property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investment property during the year is set out in notes 16 to 18 to the consolidated financial statements respectively.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

Review of our business and performance

A review of the business of the Group and a discussion and analysis of the Group's performance during the year and an analysis using financial key performance indicators are provided in the Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis respectively on page 3 and from pages 4 to 9 of this Annual Report. All these sections constitute part of this Directors' Report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following are the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company as required to be disclosed pursuant to the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and are in addition to the matters referred to in the Chairman's Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis.

1. *Economic climate and individual market performance*

The impact of economic conditions on consumer confidence and buying habits would affect sales and results of the Group. The economic growth or decline and tariff uncertainties in our geographical markets that affected consumer spending on garments would also affect our business. The Group continues to implement its strategies to develop and strengthen penetration of different geographical markets thereby reducing its dependency on specific markets.

2. *Loss of key individuals or the inability to attract and retain talent*

Lack of appropriately skilled and experienced resource could result in a delay in achieving the Group's strategic goals. The risk of the loss of key personnel is mitigated by regular reviews of recruitment and retention practices, remuneration packages and succession planning within the management team.

3. Customers' credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk by the Group which will cause a financial loss due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amounts of the recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In order to minimise the credit risk, management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The Group only extends credit to customers based on careful evaluation of the customers' financial conditions and credit history. Credit sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts.

Details of the customers' credit risk are set out in note 35(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

4. Liquidity risk

In management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management monitors the utilisation of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with the relevant loan covenants.

Details of the liquidity risk are set out in note 35(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

5. Currency risk

The Group has foreign currency transactions and foreign currency borrowings, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

The Group manages and monitors foreign exchange exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. The Group entered into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the risks as deemed appropriate.

Details of the currency risk are set out in note 35(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

6. Interest rate risk

The Group is mainly exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to floating-rate bank balances and bank borrowings. It is the Group's policy to keep its bank balances and bank borrowings at floating rate of interests so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk. The management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

Details of the interest rate risk are set out in note 35(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

Compliance with laws and regulations

The Group is committed to high environmental standard to fulfill the requirements under relevant laws and regulations during the business development. The Group has complied with the requirements under the Companies Ordinance, the Rules (the "Listing Rules") Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"), the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the "SFO") and the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") for, among other things, the disclosure of information and corporate governance. The Group has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code"). The Group also strictly follows the regulatory requirements on employment, human rights, labour rights, supply chain management, product responsibility and anti-corruption in the interests of our stakeholders including shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, creditors, bankers, regulators and the general public.

Details on the Group's environmental policies and performance can be found in the Environmental, Social and Governance Report ("ESG Report") of the Company.

The ESG Report of the Company prepared in accordance with Appendix C2 to the Listing Rules will be published in July 2025.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Stakeholders' engagement

The Group obtains and understands the views of our customers, employees, suppliers and other stakeholders regularly. This communication provides valuable feedback for our business and assists us to understand stakeholders' needs and assess the best way to leverage our resources and expertise to contribute to future business and community development.

The Group has taken steps throughout the year to ensure that we operate responsibly and in the interest of our customers and suppliers, such as placing a high priority on quality to promote customers satisfaction in terms of products and services and conducting procurement from suppliers fairly. Further details on the key relationships with customers and suppliers are also disclosed in the ESG Report of the Company.

An account of the Company's relationships with employees is included in the Management Discussion and Analysis from pages 4 to 9 of this Annual Report and ESG Report of the Company respectively.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the Company's share capital for the year ended 31 March 2025 are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company has not redeemed, and neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased or sold any of the listed securities of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

During the financial year and up to the date of this Directors' Report, the Company has in force indemnity provisions as permitted under the relevant statutes for the benefit of the directors (including former directors) of the Company. The Company has arranged appropriate liability insurance coverage for its directors' and officers in respect of legal actions against its directors and other officers arising out of corporate activities.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this Directors' Report were:

Executive directors

Mr. Martin Tung Hau Man (*Chairman*)
Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man (*Vice Chairman*)
Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man (*Managing Director*)

Independent non-executive directors

Mr. Tony Chang Chung Kay
Mr. Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok
Mr. Wilson Yu Wing Sang
Ms. Lee Siu Mei
Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim (*Note*)

Note: Pursuant to Article 106(B) of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim has attained the age of 85 and retired from the Board with effect from the conclusion of the annual general meeting held on 26 August 2024.

Pursuant to Article 97(A) of the Company's Articles of Association, at each annual general meeting one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, who are not directors in respect of whom the provisions of Article 100 apply, shall retire from office by rotation, provided that every director (including those appointed for a specific term or holding office as Chairman or Managing Director) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years or within such other period as the Stock Exchange may from time to time prescribe. Accordingly, Messrs. Martin Tung Hau Man, Tony Chang Chung Kay and Wilson Yu Wing Sang shall retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election thereat.

None of the directors being proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has any unexpired service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries which is not determinable by the Group within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES

The names of all directors who have served on the boards of the subsidiaries of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025 or during the period from 1 April 2025 to the date of this Directors' Report are available on the website of the Company.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Executive Directors

Martin Tung Hau Man

Chairman

Chairman of Nomination Committee

Member of Remuneration Committee

Aged 50, joined the Group in 2000 and was promoted to assistant director in 2002. Mr. Tung was appointed as an executive director and Chairman of the Board in 2010 and 2018 respectively. He also holds directorships in some subsidiaries of the Company. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics from Simon Fraser University and a Master of Science Degree in Engineering Business Management from The University of Warwick. Mr. Martin Tung is a director of The Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers. He has also awarded the qualification of Certified ESG Planner by the International Chamber of Sustainable Development.

Mr. Tung is the son of Mr. Benson Tung Wah Wing and Ms. Wong Fung Lin, together own the entire equity interest in Corona Investments Limited ("Corona"), the substantial and controlling shareholder of the Company. He is the brother of Mr. Billy Tung Chung Man, the Vice Chairman, the cousin of Mr. Raymond Tung Wai Man, the managing director and the brother-in-law of Mr. Li Ka Ki, the sales director of manufacturing and sales of garment products division of the Group. Mr. Martin Tung is a director of Corona.

Billy Tung Chung Man

Vice Chairman

Aged 48, joined the Group in 2001 and was promoted to assistant director in 2003. Mr. Tung was appointed as an executive director and Vice Chairman of the Board in 2010 and 2021 respectively. He is also the managing director of the Group's retail operation and director of some subsidiaries of the Company. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering from The University of Warwick and a Master of Science Degree in Information Technology from University College London. He is the son of Mr. Benson Tung Wah Wing and Ms. Wong Fung Lin, together own the entire equity interest in Corona, the substantial and controlling shareholder of the Company, the brother of Mr. Martin Tung, the cousin of Mr. Raymond Tung and the brother-in-law of Mr. Li Ka Ki. Mr. Billy Tung is a director of Corona.

Raymond Tung Wai Man

Managing Director

Aged 59, joined the Group in 1988 and was appointed as an executive director and managing director in 2000 and 2018 respectively. Mr. Tung also holds directorships in some subsidiaries of the Company. He holds a Post-experience Certificate in Engineering Business Management from The University of Warwick. He is the nephew of Mr. Benson Tung, the cousin of Mr. Martin Tung and Mr. Billy Tung and the cousin-in-law of Mr. Li Ka Ki.

Independent Non-executive Directors

Tony Chang Chung Kay

Chairman of Remuneration Committee

Member of Audit Committee and Nomination Committee

Aged 69, was appointed as a non-executive director in 1994. He was re-designated as an independent non-executive director in 1995. He is a director of a famous shirt making private company and has over 45 years' experience in the garment industry. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from McGill University.

Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok

Chairman of Audit Committee

Member of Nomination Committee

Aged 50, was appointed as an independent non-executive director in 2018. Mr. Yuen is an associate member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree in Accounting from Hong Kong Baptist University, a Master of Professional Accounting Degree from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and a Master of Business Systems Degree from Monash University. He has 9 years' financial management and business development experience in a garment manufacturing group, and over 15 years of experience in providing audit, assurance and advisory services in professional firms. He is currently a senior management of a professional firm.

Wilson Yu Wing Sang

Aged 59, was appointed as an independent non-executive director in 2021. Mr. Yu holds a Diploma in Legal Studies from University of Hong Kong, School of Professional and Continuing Education. He has over 25 years' experience in advising and handling company legal matters and conveyancing business. He has joined a law firm since 2004 and is currently a legal executive.

Lee Siu Mei

Member of Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee

Aged 51, was appointed as an independent non-executive director in 2022. Ms. Lee is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree in Professional Accountancy from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Master of Science Degree in Engineering Business Management from The University of Warwick.

Ms. Lee has more than 20 years of financial management, business development and operational experience in the garment and fashion retail industries. She was the chief financial officer of ENM Holdings Limited (a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange) from 2016 to 2020. From 1999 to 2016, she worked for the Company with the last positions as the group chief financial officer and the company secretary of the Company. She also worked for an international accounting firm for about 3 years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Company Secretary

Guan Shuqi

Aged 33, is the group financial controller and company secretary of the Company. Prior to joining the Company in December 2023, she has been engaged in corporate finance, accounting and audit affairs for more than 9 years in various companies listed on the Stock Exchange. She is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. She holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (ACCA) Degree in Management from Tianjin University of Finance and Economics, and a Master of Professional Accounting Degree from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Senior Management

Jessie Cheung Yiu Shan

Aged 54, is the group chief financial officer of the Company. She has over 20 years of financial experience. Prior to joining the Company in 2016, she worked as group financial controller at a company listed on the London Stock Exchange and worked for an international accounting firm for about 5 years. She holds a Bachelor of Business Degree from University of Technology, Sydney of Australia.

Li Ka Ki

Aged 44, is the sales director of manufacturing and sales of garment products division of the Group. Prior to joining the Group in 2011, he worked for a global trading company for over 4 years. He has over 20 years of experience in the garment industry. He is the son-in-law of Mr. Benson Tung, the brother-in-law of Mr. Martin Tung and Mr. Billy Tung and the cousin-in-law of Mr. Raymond Tung.

Paul Manit Rungtusanatham

Aged 57, is the general manager of manufacturing of garment products division of the Group in Vietnam. He joined the Group in March 2023 and has over 30 years' experience in the garment manufacturing. He is responsible for the Group's factory operation in Vietnam, with deep experience in apparel production management and product quality control. He holds a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree of Business Administration from Assumption University in Thailand.

Kinny Lee Shuk Kin

Aged 57, is the general manager of manufacturing and sales of garment products division of the Group in the PRC. She joined the Group in 2003 and has over 30 years' experience in the garment sales and manufacturing industry. She is responsible for the Group's factory operation and garment sales in the PRC. She holds a Post-experience Certificate in Apparel Merchandising from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

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

As at 31 March 2025, the interests and short positions of the directors and chief executives of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which have been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which any such director or chief executive was taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) and have been recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or which have been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code, were as follows:

Long positions in shares of the Company

Name of director	Capacity	Number of issued ordinary shares held/interested	Percentage of the issued shares of the Company
Martin Tung Hau Man	Beneficial owner	1,604,000	0.36%
Billy Tung Chung Man	Beneficial owner	3,052,400	0.68%
Raymond Tung Wai Man	Beneficial owner	360,000	0.08%
Tony Chang Chung Kay	Beneficial owner	3,844,760	0.85%

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2025, none of the directors nor chief executives of the Company had or was deemed to have any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part

XV of the SFO), which has been recorded in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or which has been notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Save as disclosed under the heading "SHARE OPTION SCHEME", at no time during the year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Other than those disclosed under the section "Related Party Disclosures" in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements, which do not fall under the definition of continuing connected transactions pursuant to Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company or entities connected with the director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Long positions in shares of the Company

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

Each of the executive directors has confirmed that he is neither engaged, nor interested, in any business which, directly or indirectly, competes or may compete with the Group's business.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 March 2025, the following substantial shareholders, other than directors and chief executives of the Company, had the interests and short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which have been disclosed to the Company pursuant to Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, have been recorded in the register kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO:

Name of shareholder	Capacity	Number of issued ordinary shares held/interested	Percentage of the issued shares of the Company (note d)
Corona Investments Limited	Beneficial owner (note a)	150,059,268	33.27%
Benson Tung Wah Wing	Interest of controlled corporation (note a)	150,059,268	33.27%
Madam Wong Fung Lin	Interest of controlled corporation (note a)	150,059,268	33.27%
Preferable Situation Assets Limited ("Preferable")	Beneficial owner (note b)	35,778,200	7.93%
Member One Limited ("Member")	Beneficial owner (note b)	25,391,800	5.63%
Webb David Michael	Interest of controlled corporation (note b)	61,170,000	13.56%

Notes:

- (a) 150,059,268 shares are owned by Corona. Mr. Benson Tung Wah Wing and his spouse, Madam Wong Fung Lin, together own the entire equity interests in equal shares in Corona. Accordingly, by virtue of the SFO, they are deemed to be interested in the 150,059,268 shares held by Corona.
- (b) Based on the notice of disclosure of interests of Webb David Michael, Preferable and Member with the date of relevant event on 31 March 2025, Webb David Michael was deemed to be interested in total 61,170,000 shares which were held under Preferable and Member. By virtue of his 100% shareholding interest in Preferable and Member, Webb David Michael was interested in 61,170,000 shares, representing 13.56% of the issued shares of the Company as at 31 March 2025.

(c) After the reporting period:

- (i) Based on the notice of disclosure of interests of Webb David Michael and Webb Karen Anne with the date of relevant event on 31 May 2025, they together owned 100% equity interests in Preferable and Member. By virtue of the SFO, they were deemed to be interest in the 61,170,000 shares of the shareholding of the Company in aggregate.
- (ii) Based on the notice of disclosure of interests of Preferable, Webb David Michael and Webb Karen Anne with the date of relevant event on 3 July 2025, 37,048,200 shares were held by Preferable, which was jointly wholly-owned by Webb David Michael and Webb Karen Anne, representing 8.21% of the issued shares of the Company as at that day. Webb David Michael and Webb Karen Anne were deemed to be interested in total 63,170,000 shares which were held under Preferable and Member, representing 14.12% of the issued shares of the Company as at that day in aggregate.

- (iii) Based on the notice of disclosure of interests of Member with the date of relevant event on 7 July 2025, 27,561,800 shares were held by Member, which was jointly wholly-owned by Webb David Michael and Webb Karen Anne, representing 6.11% of the issued shares of the Company as at that day.
- (d) The percentage of shareholding is calculated based on the total number of issued shares of the Company in issue as at 31 March 2025. As at 31 March 2025, the total number of issued shares of the Company was 451,067,557.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Company operates a share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") adopted on 31 August 2018 which will remain in force until 30 August 2028, being 10 years after the date of its adoption.

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to enable the Company to grant options to selected eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution or potential contribution to the Group (or any member of the Group) and/or enable the Group (or any member of the Group) to recruit and to provide the eligible participants with an opportunity to have a personal stake in the Company.

The Board may, subject to the provisions of the Share Option Scheme and the Listing Rules, invite any person belonging to any of the following classes of participants to take up the options:

- (i) any directors (whether executive or non-executive and whether independent or not) and any employee (whether full-time or part-time) of the Group;
- (ii) any directors (including non-executive directors and independent non-executive directors) of the Company, any subsidiary of the Company (the "Subsidiary") or any entity in which the Group holds any equity interest (the "Invested Entity");
- (iii) any supplier of goods or services to any member of the Group or any Subsidiary or any Invested Entity;
- (iv) any customer of any member of the Group or any Subsidiary or any Invested Entity;
- (v) any person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support to any member of the Group or any Invested Entity;
- (vi) any shareholder of any member of the Group or any Subsidiary or any Invested Entity or any holder of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any Subsidiary or any Invested Entity;
- (vii) any adviser (professional or otherwise), consultant, individual or entity who in the opinion of the Board has contributed or will contribute to the growth and development of the Group; and

- (viii) any other group or classes of participants who have contributed or may contribute by way of joint venture, business alliance or other business arrangement to the development and growth of the Group.

As at 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025, the total number of shares which may be allotted and issued upon exercise of all options to be granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes of the Company must not in aggregate exceed 10% of the aggregate number of issued shares of the Company at the date on which the Share Option Scheme was adopted, which was 46,407,755 shares, representing approximately 10.29% of the issued shares of the Company as at the date of this Annual Report. The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the aggregate number of issued shares of the Company from time to time.

The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of all the options granted under the Share Option Scheme and any other schemes to each participant in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of the aggregate number of issued shares of the Company from time to time. Share options granted to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company or any of their respective associates must be approved by all the independent non-executive directors of the Company (excluding any independent non-executive director who is a prospective grantee of the options). Where any grant of options would result in the shares issued or to be issued upon exercise of all options already granted to a substantial shareholder, an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates in excess of 0.1% of the aggregate number of issued shares and having an aggregate value, based on the closing price of the shares at the date of grant, in excess of HK\$5 million in the 12-month period up to and including the date of such grant, such further grant of options must be approved by the independent shareholders of the Company in general meeting.

The subscription price of shares under the Share Option Scheme shall be a price determined by the Board, but shall not be less than the highest of (a) the closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the offer date, which must be a trading day; (b) the average closing price of the shares of the Company as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five consecutive trading days immediately preceding the offer date; and (c) the nominal value of a share of the Company on the offer date. A nominal consideration of HK\$1.00 is payable on acceptance of the grant of an option.

An option may be accepted by a participant within 21 days from the offer date for the grant of the option.

Unless otherwise determined by the Board and stated in the offer for the grant of options, there is no performance target that has to be achieved or minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised under the Share Option Scheme.

An option may be exercised during such period as the Board may determine, save that such period shall not be more than 10 years from the offer date.

In view of the requirements under Chapter 17 of the Listing Rules, share options shall only be granted in accordance with and as permitted by the share scheme rules. No dividend will be payable and no voting rights will be exercisable in relation to an option that has not been exercised.

During the year, no share option was granted, vested, exercised, cancelled or lapsed under the Share Option Scheme. There was no outstanding share option under the Share Option Scheme as at 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

INDEPENDENCE CONFIRMATIONS OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received, from each of the independent non-executive directors, an annual confirmation of his/her independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the independent non-executive directors are independent.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Throughout the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has complied with all the code provisions set out in the CG Code contained in Appendix C1 of the Listing Rules.

Further information on the Company's corporate governance practices is set out in the "Corporate Governance Report" from pages 10 to 17 of this Annual Report.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emoluments of the directors of the Company are determined, among other things, with reference to their duties and responsibilities in the Company, their experience in the industry, prevailing market conditions and the Group's performance.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme that may serve as an incentive to directors and eligible employees where appropriate.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors, the Company has maintained a sufficient public float of not less than 25% of the Company's issued shares as required under the Listing Rules throughout the year ended 31 March 2025 and up to the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this Annual Report.

DONATIONS

During the year, the Group made charitable and other donations amounting to HK\$21,000.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by D & PARTNERS CPA LIMITED ("D & PARTNERS"), who will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting (the "AGM") of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of D & PARTNERS as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the AGM.

On behalf of the Board
Martin Tung Hau Man
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 June 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



TO THE MEMBERS OF TUNGTEX (HOLDINGS) COMPANY LIMITED

同得仕(集團)有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tungtex (Holdings) Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 29 to 82, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, 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 and other explanatory 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 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") 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"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are the matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were 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 these matters.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Valuation of inventories

We identified the valuation of inventories as a key audit matter due to the use of judgement and estimates by the management in estimating the allowance for inventories.

In determining the allowance for inventories, the management considers the aging analysis, current market trends, and makes an estimate of net realisable value for obsolete and slow-moving inventories that are no longer popular in the market with reference to subsequent sales or usage information.

As disclosed in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of inventories was HK\$105,881,000 (2024: HK\$99,643,000) as at 31 March 2025. During the year ended 31 March 2025, allowance for inventories of HK\$540,000 (2024: reversal of allowance for inventories of HK\$3,921,000) was recognised.

Our procedures in relation to the valuation of inventories include:

- Understanding how management estimates the allowance for inventories;
- Assessing the reasonableness of the determination of net realisable value and estimation of allowance for inventories by the management with reference to the aging analysis, and information in respect of current market trends, subsequent sales and usage of inventories;
- Testing the aging analysis and information in respect of subsequent sales or usage of inventories; on a sampling basis, to source documents; and
- Evaluating the historical accuracy of the management's estimation on allowance for inventories by comparing historical allowance made to the actual selling prices and actual loss incurred.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Impairment of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets</i>	
<p>We identified the impairment of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets as a key audit matter because of its significance to the consolidated financial statements and high degree of management judgement involved in determining the recoverable amounts.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amounts of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment and leasehold improvements were HK\$4,775,000 (2024: HK\$4,180,000) as at 31 March 2025. As disclosed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets was HK\$6,769,000 (2024: HK\$10,670,000) as at 31 March 2025.</p> <p>The calculation of the recoverable amount requires the management of the Group to estimate the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use of those assets. Management reviewed the recoverable amounts of the plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by estimating the respective fair value less costs of disposal and value in use of these assets to determine the impairment amount required to write down these assets to their recoverable amounts.</p> <p>Based on the management assessment, no impairment loss was provided for plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to the impairment of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding how the management performs the impairment assessment in respect of the plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets; • Evaluating the management's assessment in estimating recoverable amount of the plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets; • Testing and checking the accuracy of the calculation of recoverable amount of the plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets; and • Evaluating the historical accuracy of the management's assessment by comparing the historical estimates to actual parameters in current year, including any changes in the market available information and the actual selling price of assets.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors 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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, 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 HKSAAs 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 HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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, related safeguards.

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 the independent auditor's report is Wong Ho Fung.

D & PARTNERS CPA LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants

Wong Ho Fung

Practising Certificate No.: P07542

Hong Kong
27 June 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	5,6	669,450	516,783
Cost of sales		(547,205)	(410,964)
Gross profit		122,245	105,819
Other income and other gain	7	10,621	12,978
Net (impairment loss)/reversal of impairment loss recognised on financial assets	9	(38)	1,019
Increase in fair value of investment property	18	387	2,287
Selling and distribution costs		(65,827)	(55,307)
Administrative expenses		(73,399)	(76,798)
Finance costs	8	(3,814)	(3,326)
Share of (loss)/profit of an associate	19	(47)	18
Loss before tax	10	(9,872)	(13,310)
Income tax expenses	13	(1,198)	(679)
Loss for the year		(11,070)	(13,989)
Loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(9,931)	(12,796)
Non-controlling interests		(1,139)	(1,193)
		(11,070)	(13,989)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted (HK cents)	15	(2.2)	(2.8)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss for the year	(11,070)	(13,989)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on translating foreign operations:		
– exchange differences arising during the year	446	(2,446)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Gain on revaluation of a property transferred from property, plant and equipment to investment property	4,507	–
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	4,953	(2,446)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	(6,117)	(16,435)
Total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(4,978)	(15,242)
Non-controlling interests	(1,139)	(1,193)
	(6,117)	(16,435)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current assets			
Investment property	18	33,022	28,017
Property, plant and equipment	16	44,101	45,817
Right-of-use assets	17	6,769	10,670
Interests in an associate	19	404	451
		84,296	84,955
Current assets			
Inventories	22	105,881	99,643
Trade and other receivables	23	122,000	103,896
Pledged bank deposits	24	103,964	101,114
Bank balances and cash	24	136,583	168,162
		468,428	472,815
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	25	86,978	107,785
Contract liabilities	26	10,905	5,076
Lease liabilities	27	1,771	4,661
Amount due to an associate		47	—
Tax liabilities		473	891
Bank borrowings	28	74,071	51,392
		174,245	169,805
Net current assets		294,183	303,010
Total assets less current liabilities		378,479	387,965
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	27	385	1,523
Deferred tax liabilities	21	389	365
		774	1,888
		377,705	386,077

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	29	254,112	254,112
Reserves		138,083	145,316
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		392,195	399,428
Non-controlling interests		(14,490)	(13,351)
		377,705	386,077

The consolidated financial statements on pages 29 to 82 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 June 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Billy Tung Chung Man
DIRECTOR

Raymond Tung Wai Man
DIRECTOR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Attributable to owners of the Company					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Share capital	Property revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Translation reserve	Retained profits			
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000 (Note i)	HK\$'000 (Note ii)	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
At 1 April 2023	254,112	20,230	3,676	(16,234)	155,141	416,925	(12,158)	404,767
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(12,796)	(12,796)	(1,193)	(13,989)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	(2,446)	–	(2,446)	–	(2,446)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	–	(2,446)	(12,796)	(15,242)	(1,193)	(16,435)
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	290	–	(290)	–	–	–
Dividends recognised as distribution (note 14)	–	–	–	–	(2,255)	(2,255)	–	(2,255)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	254,112	20,230	3,966	(18,680)	139,800	399,428	(13,351)	386,077
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(9,931)	(9,931)	(1,139)	(11,070)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	446	–	446	–	446
Gain on revaluation of a property transferred from property, plant and equipment to investment property	–	4,507	–	–	–	4,507	–	4,507
Total comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year	–	4,507	–	446	(9,931)	(4,978)	(1,139)	(6,117)
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	127	–	(127)	–	–	–
Dividends recognised as distribution (note 14)	–	–	–	–	(2,255)	(2,255)	–	(2,255)
At 31 March 2025	254,112	24,737	4,093	(18,234)	127,487	392,195	(14,490)	377,705

Notes:

- (i) The property revaluation reserve represents the differences between net book value and fair value, net of deferred tax, if applicable, of the properties upon transfer from property, plant and equipment to investment property.
- (ii) The statutory reserve represents the amount transferred from profit after taxation of the subsidiaries established in the Mainland of People's Republic of China (the "PRC") in accordance with the relevant PRC laws until the PRC statutory reserve reaches 50% of the registered capital of the respective subsidiaries. The statutory reserve can be applied either in setting off the accumulated losses or increasing capital.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(9,872)	(13,310)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,266	6,631
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,643	4,914
Increase in fair value of investment property	(387)	(2,287)
Finance costs	3,814	3,326
Net impairment loss/(reversal of impairment loss) recognised on financial assets	38	(1,019)
Loss on disposal/write-off of property, plant and equipment	7	15
Gain on termination of leases	–	(9)
Allowance for/(reversal of allowance for) inventories	540	(3,921)
Interest income	(6,257)	(8,043)
Share of loss/(profit) of an associate	47	(18)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(3,161)	(13,721)
Increase in inventories	(8,078)	(32,357)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(19,142)	2,875
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(18,337)	30,008
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	5,969	(265)
Increase/(decrease) in amount due to an associate	47	(158)
Cash used in operations	(42,702)	(13,618)
Hong Kong Profits Tax paid	(1,406)	(3,997)
Taxation in other jurisdictions paid	(186)	(93)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(44,294)	(17,708)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Withdrawal of pledged bank deposits	38,800	10,000
Interest received	6,594	7,660
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	133	103
Deposits paid for right-of-use assets	–	(137)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,122)	(2,055)
Placement of pledged bank deposits	(41,650)	(410)
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	755	15,161

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank borrowings raised	229,706	166,013
Dividends paid	(2,255)	(2,255)
Interest paid	(3,623)	(2,981)
Repayment of lease liabilities, including related interests	(5,184)	(5,093)
Repayment of bank borrowings	(206,381)	(169,087)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	12,263	(13,403)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(31,276)	(15,950)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	168,162	184,620
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	(303)	(508)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR, represented by bank balances and cash	136,583	168,162

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

1. GENERAL

The Company is a public limited company incorporated in Hong Kong and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The address of the registered office and the principal place of business of the Company are disclosed in the Corporate Information section of the annual report.

The functional currency of the Company is United States dollars (“USD”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) for the convenience of the shareholders as the Company is listed in Hong Kong.

The Company is an investment holding company. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 20.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”)

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

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 HKFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year 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.

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue 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 HKAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments ²
Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 ²
HKFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ³
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁴
Amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5	Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause ³

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

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (Continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (Continued)

HKFRS 18 will replace HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though HKFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive.

Except for the abovementioned changes in presentation and disclosure, the application of new and amendments to HKFRSs is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in 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* (“HKFRS 16”), 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* (“HKAS 36”).

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.

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.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

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

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

Investment in an associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence that the interest in an associate may be impaired. When any objective evidence exists, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with HKAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in the investee with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset within the scope of HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("HKFRS 9"), the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of the relevant interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) upon disposal/partial disposal of the relevant associate or joint venture.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate recognised in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises 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 the customer.

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 or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; 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 good or service.

A contract liability represents the Group’s obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Refund liabilities

The Group recognises a refund liability if the Group expects to refund some or all of the consideration received from customers.

Sale with a right of return

For a sale of products with a right of return, the Group recognises all of the following:

- revenue for the transferred products in the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled (therefore, revenue would not be recognised for the products expected to be returned);
- a refund liability; and
- an asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) for its right to recover products from customers on settling the refund liability.

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception of the contract. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Group as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Non-lease components are separated from lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of retail stores, offices and warehouses that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

The Group as a lessee (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term is depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and term of the leases.

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

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets, and are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease.

The Group presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Leases *(Continued)*

The Group as a lessee (Continued)

Lease modifications

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 leases 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 as a separate lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability, less any lease incentives receivable, 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.

The Group accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset, and such costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term except for investment properties measured under fair value model.

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

When a contract includes both leases and non-lease components, the Group applies HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("HKFRS 15") to allocate consideration in a contract to lease and non-lease components. Non-lease components are separated from lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits received are accounted for under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments from lessees.

Lease modifications

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

For rent concession under which the Group legally releases the lessee from its obligation to make specifically identified lease payment, of which some of these lease payments are contractually due but not paid and some of them are not yet contractually due, the Group accounts for the portions which have been recognised as operating lease receivables (i.e. the lease payments which are contractually due but not paid) by applying the expected credit loss ("ECL") and derecognition requirements under HKFRS 9 and applies lease modification requirements for the forgiven lease payments that the Group has not recognised (i.e. the lease payments which are not yet contractually due) as at the effective date of modification.

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 recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on 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 carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

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 on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the Group's interests in an associate.

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 the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), 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.

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 related to income that are receivables 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. Such grants are presented under "other income and other gain".

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.

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

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

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") Schemes (the "MPF Schemes") and state-managed retirement benefit scheme, which are defined contribution schemes, are charged as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred income tax expense.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'loss before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss 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 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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition 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. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Taxation *(Continued)*

Deferred 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 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 tax assets is reviewed at the end of the 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 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 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.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* requirements to the lease liabilities, and the related assets 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.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

In assessing any uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Group considers whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used by individual group entities in their income tax filings. If it is probable, the current and deferred taxes are determined consistently with the tax treatment in the income tax filings. If it is not probable that the relevant taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of each uncertainty is reflected by using either the most likely amount or the expected value.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods, or for administrative purposes are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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 that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position except for those that are classified and accounted for as investment properties under the fair value model.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Property, plant and equipment *(Continued)*

If a property becomes an investment property because its use has changed as evidenced by end of owner occupation, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of that item (including the relevant leasehold land classified as right-of-use assets) at the date of transfer is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in property revaluation reserve. On the subsequent sale or retirement of the asset, the relevant revaluation reserve will be transferred directly to retained profits.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets, other than freehold land and properties under construction, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. 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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

Investment property

Investment property is a property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at its fair value, adjusted to exclude any prepaid or accrued operating lease income. All of the Group's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are accounted for as investment properties and are measured using fair value model. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

Impairment losses recognised 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 relevant 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 individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant cash-generating unit when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units.

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 cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) 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 cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. 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 cash-generating units.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Impairment losses recognised on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets *(Continued)*

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 cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) 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 a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position include:

- cash, which comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits, excluding bank balances that are subject to regulatory restrictions that result in such balances no longer meeting the definition of cash; and
- cash equivalents, which comprises of 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 than for investment or other purposes.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management. Such overdrafts, if applicable, are presented as short-term borrowings in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are calculated using the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are included in the statement of financial position of the Company at cost less any identified impairment loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade and bills 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 (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and 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 asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income and interest expense are recognised on an effective interest basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL except that at initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as hedging instrument.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. 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 from the next reporting period. If 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 from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit-impaired.

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "other income and other gain" line item.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9

The Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model on financial assets (including trade and bills receivables, other receivables, pledged bank deposits and bank balances) which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade and bills receivables. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors with significant balances and/or collectively using a provision matrix based on appropriate groupings.

For all other 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 increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk 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.

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

- 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, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- 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;
- 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 has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

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) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the borrower 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 fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definitions.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9 (Continued)

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default 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:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) 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 and forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables are each assessed as a separate group. Pledged bank deposits and bank balances are assessed for ECL on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial assets *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9 (Continued)

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL *(Continued)*

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade and bills receivables measured at amortised cost where the corresponding adjustment is recognised 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 entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classified as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments 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 the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company 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 at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, amount due to an associate and bank borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND 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 carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that may have a significant risk causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY *(Continued)*

Key sources of estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

Provision of ECL for trade and bills receivables

The Group uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade and bills receivables. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade and bills receivables with significant balances and credit-impaired are assessed for ECL individually. The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. The information about the ECL and the Group's trade and bills receivables are disclosed in note 23.

Allowance for inventories

The Group makes allowance for inventories based on an assessment of the net realisable value of inventories. Allowance is applied to inventories where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the net realisable value is lower than the cost of inventories. The identification of obsolete inventories requires the use of judgement and estimates on the conditions and usefulness of the inventories. The management may consider the aging analysis, the current market trends, and makes an estimate of net realisable value for obsolete and slow-moving inventories that are no longer popular in the market with reference to subsequent sales or usage information.

Where the actual outcome or expectation of the net realisable value of inventories is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of inventories and allowance for inventories in the period in which such estimate has changed. The carrying amount of inventories at 31 March 2025 was HK\$105,881,000 (2024: HK\$99,643,000). During the year ended 31 March 2025, allowance for inventories of HK\$540,000 (2024: reversal of allowance for inventories of HK\$3,921,000) was recognised.

Impairment of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets

The recoverable amount calculation requires the management of the Group to estimate higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use of those assets as the recoverable amount.

Plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvement and right-of-use assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In determining whether an asset is impaired, the Group has to exercise judgement and make estimation, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred or any indicators that may affect the asset value; (2) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by the recoverable amount, in the case of value in use, the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in estimating the recoverable amounts including cash flow projections and an appropriate discount rate.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset (including right-of-use assets), the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belongs, including allocation of corporate assets when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, otherwise recoverable amount is determined at the smallest group of cash generating units, for which the relevant corporate assets have been allocated. Changing the assumptions and estimates, including the discount rates or the growth rate in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the recoverable amounts. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. The fair value less costs of disposal of certain assets have been determined from market available information.

As at 31 March 2025, the carrying amount of plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment and leasehold improvements was HK\$4,775,000 (2024: HK\$4,180,000), and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets was HK\$6,769,000 (2024: HK\$10,670,000). Based on the management assessment, no impairment loss was provided for plant and machinery, furniture, fixture and equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024. Details are set out in notes 16 and 17 respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

5. REVENUE

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Manufacturing and sale of garment products HK\$'000	Retail of garment products HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At point in time	435,867	233,583	669,450
Geographical markets			
The PRC	74,887	233,583	308,470
The United States of America (the "USA")	176,066	—	176,066
Canada	135,829	—	135,829
Others	49,085	—	49,085
Total	435,867	233,583	669,450

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Manufacturing and sale of garment products HK\$'000	Retail of garment products HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At point in time	315,136	201,647	516,783
Geographical markets			
The PRC	57,264	201,647	258,911
The USA	135,620	—	135,620
Canada	85,255	—	85,255
Others	36,997	—	36,997
Total	315,136	201,647	516,783

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

5. REVENUE (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

Manufacturing and sale of garment products

The Group manufactures and sells garment products directly to the customer. Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the specified location (delivery). Transportation and other related activities that occur before the customers obtain control of the related goods are considered as fulfilment activities. Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when selling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. The Group allows credit periods ranging from 14 to 90 days to its trade customers.

Retail of garment products

The Group sells garment products directly to the customers through its retail shops and online platforms. Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has been transferred, being at the point the customers purchase the goods. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point customers purchase the goods.

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

All the revenue from contracts with customers are for periods of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

6. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Information reported to the executive directors of the Company, being the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance focuses on the sales of operating segments based on the location of shipment. The Group is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of garment products and retail of garment products. The Group currently has three operating segments – Asia, North America and Europe and others.

No segment assets and liabilities are disclosed as they are not reported to the chief operating decision makers.

Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable and operating segment:

	Asia HK\$'000	North America HK\$'000	Europe and others HK\$'000	Consolidated HK\$'000
REVENUE				
Sales of goods – external	332,464	311,895	25,091	669,450
SEGMENT PROFIT/(LOSS)	13,279	1,668	(585)	14,362
Increase in fair value of investment property				387
Finance costs				(3,814)
Unallocated income				10,621
Unallocated expenses				(31,381)
Share of loss of an associate				(47)
Loss before tax				(9,872)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

6. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Segment revenue and results (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Asia HK\$'000	North America HK\$'000	Europe and others HK\$'000	Consolidated HK\$'000
REVENUE				
Sales of goods – external	277,712	220,875	18,196	516,783
SEGMENT PROFIT	11,977	1,385	62	13,424
Increase in fair value of investment property				2,287
Finance costs				(3,326)
Unallocated income				12,978
Unallocated expenses				(38,691)
Share of profit of an associate				18
Loss before tax				(13,310)

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit/(loss) represents the profit/(loss) earned/(incurred) by each segment without allocation of central administrative costs, directors' salaries, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of right-of-use assets, change in fair value of investment property, share of (loss)/profit of an associate, other income and other gain, and finance costs. This is the measure reported to the Company's executive directors for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance.

Geographical information

The Group's revenue is mainly derived from garment products shipped to the PRC, the USA and Canada. The Group's revenue from external customers by the location of shipment are detailed below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
The PRC	308,470	258,911
The USA	176,066	135,620
Canada	135,829	85,255
Others	49,085	36,997
	669,450	516,783

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

6. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Geographical information (Continued)

The Group's business activities are conducted predominantly in the PRC, Hong Kong and Vietnam. Information about the Group's non-current assets by the location of the assets is detailed below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
The PRC	37,146	34,167
Hong Kong	33,688	35,906
Vietnam	13,058	14,431
	83,892	84,504

Note: Non-current assets excluded interests in an associate.

Information about major customers

For the year ended 31 March 2025, there is one external customers in North America (2024: one external customer in Asia and two external customers in North America) who contributed over 10% of the total sales of the Group. Its contribution was approximately HK\$149 million (2024: HK\$181 million).

7. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER GAIN

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Bank interest income	6,257	8,043
Government subsidies (Note)	2,677	3,623
Rental income, net of outgoings	889	938
Other income	798	365
Gain on termination of leases	–	9
	10,621	12,978

Note: During the current year, the Group recognised HK\$163,000 (2024: HK\$1,493,000) funding from Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales and HK\$2,514,000 (2024: HK\$2,130,000) related to subsidies provided by the Government of the PRC.

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Bank borrowings	3,623	2,981
Interest on lease liabilities	191	345
	3,814	3,326

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

9. NET (IMPAIRMENT LOSS)/REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS RECOGNISED ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Net (impairment loss)/reversal of impairment loss recognised on:		
Trade and bills receivables	(41)	1,025
Other receivables	3	(6)
	(38)	1,019

10. LOSS BEFORE TAX

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss before tax has been arrived at after charging:		
Directors' remunerations:		
Fees	1,140	1,250
Other emoluments	7,259	9,095
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	108	108
	8,507	10,453
Other employee benefits expenses:		
Salaries, allowances and bonus	112,132	103,714
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	15,337	13,155
Total employee benefits expenses	135,976	127,322
Auditor's remuneration		
– Audit service	850	820
– Non-audit services	277	276
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense (including allowance for inventories of HK\$540,000 (2024: reversal of allowance for inventories of HK\$3,921,000))	547,205	410,964
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,266	6,631
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,643	4,914
Loss on disposal/write-off of property, plant and equipment	7	15
Net exchange loss	2	715

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

11. DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EMOLUMENTS

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the applicable Listing Rules and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance is as follows:

2025

	Executive directors			Independent non-executive directors					Total HK\$'000
	Martin Tung Hau Man HK\$'000	Billy Tung Chung Man HK\$'000	Raymond Tung Wai Man HK\$'000	Tony Chang Chung Kay HK\$'000	Robert Yau Ming Kim HK\$'000 (Note c)	Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok HK\$'000	Wilson Yu Wing Sang HK\$'000	Lee Siu Mei HK\$'000	
Fees	190	100	100	208	92	190	100	160	1,140
Other emoluments:									
Salaries and other benefits	2,275	2,210	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
Performance related incentive payments (Note)	188	188	188	-	-	-	-	-	564
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	36	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	108
Total emoluments	2,689	2,534	2,534	208	92	190	100	160	8,507

2024

	Executive directors			Independent non-executive directors					Total HK\$'000
	Martin Tung Hau Man HK\$'000	Billy Tung Chung Man HK\$'000	Raymond Tung Wai Man HK\$'000	Tony Chang Chung Kay HK\$'000	Robert Yau Ming Kim HK\$'000	Kenneth Yuen Ki Lok HK\$'000	Wilson Yu Wing Sang HK\$'000	Lee Siu Mei HK\$'000	
Fees	190	100	100	190	220	190	100	160	1,250
Other emoluments:									
Salaries and other benefits	2,275	2,210	2,210	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
Performance related incentive payments (Note)	1,000	1,000	400	-	-	-	-	-	2,400
Contributions to retirement benefit schemes	36	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	108
Total emoluments	3,501	3,346	2,746	190	220	190	100	160	10,453

Note: The performance related incentive payments are determined by reference to the Group's operating results, individual performance and prevailing market conditions.

Notes:

- (a) The executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and the Group.
- (b) The independent non-executive directors' emoluments shown above were mainly for their services as directors of the Company.
- (c) Mr. Robert Yau Ming Kim retired as independent non-executive director of the Company with effect from 26 August 2024.

No directors waived any emoluments in both years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

12. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, three (2024: three) were directors of the Company

whose emoluments are included in the disclosures in note 11 above. The emoluments of the remaining two (2024: two) individuals were as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Salaries and other benefits	2,105	2,139
Performance related incentive payments (<i>Note</i>)	–	228
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	18	26
	2,123	2,393

Note: The performance related incentive payments are determined by reference to the Group's operating results, individual performance and prevailing market conditions.

The emoluments were within the following bands:

	Number of employee	
	2025	2024
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	2	2

During both years, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors and chief executive or the five

highest paid individuals (including directors and employees) as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office.

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Current tax:		
Hong Kong	(1,081)	(873)
The PRC	(201)	(196)
	(1,282)	(1,069)
Over provision in prior years:		
Hong Kong	108	203
The PRC	–	24
	108	227
Deferred taxation (<i>note 21</i>)	(24)	163
	(1,198)	(679)

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, except for the first HK\$2,000,000 of a qualified entity's assessable profit which is calculated at 8.25%. The two tiered profits tax rates regime is applicable to one entity within the Group for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, most of the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries remains 25%.

PRC subsidiaries, which are micro and small enterprises, enjoy the preferential tax rates. According to the EIT Law and the Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, an entity qualified as micro and small enterprises is subject to preferential tax treatments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Continued)

From 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027, the annual taxable income not more than RMB3,000,000 of a micro and small enterprise is subject to the Enterprise Income Tax calculated at 25% of its taxable income at a tax rate of 20%.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, there are three subsidiaries (2024: two subsidiaries) of the Company qualified as micro and small enterprises and subject to the relevant preferential tax treatments.

The income tax expenses can be reconciled to the loss before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss before tax	(9,872)	(13,310)
Tax at the Hong Kong Profits Tax rate of 16.5%	1,629	2,196
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(1,966)	(3,621)
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	1,610	1,213
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	(5,662)	(4,252)
Utilisation of tax losses previously not recognised	2,260	1,853
Over provision in prior years	108	227
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	656	1,537
Effect of two-tiered profit tax rates regime	165	165
Tax reduction	2	3
Income tax expenses	(1,198)	(679)

Details of deferred taxation for the year are set out in note 21.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

14. DIVIDEND

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Dividend recognised as distribution during the year:		
Final dividend (HK0.5 cent per share)	2,255	2,255
	2,255	2,255

The board of directors (the "Board") has recommended the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2025 of HK0.5 cent per share (2024: HK0.5 cent per share). Subject to shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting of the Company, the final dividend will be paid on

22 September 2025 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 9 September 2025. The payment date of the final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2024 was Friday, 20 September 2024.

15. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

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

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(9,931)	(12,796)

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	451,067,557	451,067,557

No diluted loss per share is presented as there was no potential dilutive ordinary share outstanding for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings HK\$'000	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Plant and machinery, furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
COST					
At 1 April 2023	70,009	22,237	88,749	6,163	187,158
Exchange adjustments	(808)	(548)	(1,855)	(60)	(3,271)
Additions	–	920	1,135	–	2,055
Disposals/write-off	–	(1,100)	(431)	–	(1,531)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	69,201	21,509	87,598	6,103	184,411
Exchange adjustments	(468)	(264)	(978)	(33)	(1,743)
Additions	–	794	1,993	335	3,122
Disposals/write-off	–	(483)	(1,575)	(112)	(2,170)
Transfer to investment property (note 18)	(1,351)	(372)	–	–	(1,723)
At 31 March 2025	67,382	21,184	87,038	6,293	181,897
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
At 1 April 2023	25,979	20,278	85,071	4,498	135,826
Exchange adjustments	(315)	(518)	(1,578)	(39)	(2,450)
Provided for the year	2,597	1,143	1,944	947	6,631
Eliminated on disposals/write-off	–	(1,073)	(340)	–	(1,413)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	28,261	19,830	85,097	5,406	138,594
Exchange adjustments	(198)	(249)	(840)	(24)	(1,311)
Provided for the year	2,024	1,124	814	304	4,266
Eliminated on disposals/write-off	–	(483)	(1,474)	(73)	(2,030)
Transfer to investment property (note 18)	(1,351)	(372)	–	–	(1,723)
At 31 March 2025	28,736	19,850	83,597	5,613	137,796
CARRYING VALUES					
At 31 March 2025	38,646	1,334	3,441	680	44,101
At 31 March 2024	40,940	1,679	2,501	697	45,817

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

As at 31 March 2025, the Group has pledged buildings having a carrying value of HK\$31,320,000 (2024: HK\$32,791,000) to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis, after taking into account of their estimated residual values, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	4% or over the terms of the lease
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the terms of the lease, or five years
Plant and machinery, furniture, fixtures and equipment	12.5%–33.3%
Motor vehicles	12.5%–20%

Impairment assessment for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024

The Group considers property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets in manufacturing business and retail business, each represents an individual cash-generating unit and estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, including allocation of corporate assets when reasonable and consistent basis can be established.

The recoverable amount of manufacturing business and retail business have been determined based on a value in use calculations. Those calculation use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the Group covering the following five years with appropriate discount rate. The annual growth rate used is based on the industry growth forecasts and does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the relevant industry. The cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using 2% (2024: 0%) growth rate.

Other key assumption for the value in use calculation is related to the estimations of cash inflows/outflows which include the budgeted gross margin and operating expenses, such estimations based on the cash-generating units' past performance and management expectations for the market development.

Based on the result of the assessment and the value in use calculation, management of the Group determined that the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is higher than their carrying amount, no impairment losses have been recognised against the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leasehold land HK\$'000	Leased properties HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
COST			
At 1 April 2023	8,642	16,444	25,086
Exchange adjustments	(302)	(497)	(799)
Additions	–	3,036	3,036
Lease modification	–	(181)	(181)
Termination of leases	–	(2,281)	(2,281)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	8,340	16,521	24,861
Exchange adjustments	(175)	(223)	(398)
Additions	–	101	101
Lease modification	–	919	919
Termination of leases	–	(4,554)	(4,554)
Transfer to investment property (note 18)	(231)	–	(231)
At 31 March 2025	7,934	12,764	20,698
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2023	3,022	8,143	11,165
Exchange adjustments	(85)	(248)	(333)
Provided for the year	199	4,715	4,914
Termination of leases	–	(1,555)	(1,555)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	3,136	11,055	14,191
Exchange adjustments	(53)	(178)	(231)
Provided for the year	190	4,453	4,643
Termination of leases	–	(4,554)	(4,554)
Transfer to investment property (note 18)	(120)	–	(120)
At 31 March 2025	3,153	10,776	13,929
CARRYING VALUES			
At 31 March 2025	4,781	1,988	6,769
At 31 March 2024	5,204	5,466	10,670

For both years, the Group leases various retail stores, offices and warehouses. Lease contracts are entered into the following ranges of fixed terms:

Retail stores, offices and warehouses 2–5 years

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term is depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. The remaining right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases.

The short-term lease expense not included in the measurement of lease liabilities incurred during the year were HK\$1,398,000 (2024: HK\$939,000).

The total cash outflow for leases is HK\$6,582,000 (2024: HK\$6,032,000).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

17. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

The lease agreements do not impose any extension or termination options which are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessors.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases arrangements. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other

than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group has no leases that are committed but not yet commenced. The maturity of lease liabilities is presented in note 27.

Details of the impairment assessment of the Group's right-of-use assets are disclosed in note 16.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

HK\$'000

FAIR VALUE

At 1 April 2023	25,730
Increase in fair value recognised in profit or loss	2,287
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	28,017
Increase in fair value recognised in profit or loss	387
Increase in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income	4,507
Transferred from right-of-use assets	111
At 31 March 2025	33,022

The carrying value of the Group's investment property shown above comprises:

Fair value hierarchy		2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Property in the PRC	Level 3	33,022	28,017

All of the Group's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals are measured using the fair value model and are classified and accounted for as investment property.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group held a property situated at Guojia, Zhangjiabian, Yixian Road, Huoju Development Zone, Zhong Shan City, Guangdong Province, the People's Republic of China. The existing usage of such property is factories and offices and the property is held on land under medium term lease.

The fair values of the Group's investment property at 31 March 2025, 1 October 2024, 1 April 2024, 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on that date by Graval Consulting Limited, independent qualified professional valuer not connected with the Group.

The fair values were determined by the income approach. The income approach operates by taking into account the rental income of the property derived from the existing tenancies with due allowance for the potential reversionary income of the tenanted and vacant portions, which are then capitalised at an appropriate capitalisation rate.

Under the income approach, one of the key inputs used in valuing the building and structures was the rental value per square meter which ranged from RMB10 to RMB56, equivalent to HK\$11 to HK\$61 (2024: RMB10 to RMB24, equivalent to HK\$11 to HK\$26). The higher the prevailing market rents would result in the higher the fair value measurement of the investment property, and vice versa.

In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is its current use.

There was no transfer into or out of level 3 during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

19. INTERESTS IN AN ASSOCIATE

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Cost of investment in an associate – unlisted	776	776
Share of post-acquisition loss	(372)	(325)
	404	451

Details of the Group's associate at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Name of entity	Place of incorporation/ registration	Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company indirectly		Proportion of voting rights held by the Company		Principal activity
			2025	2024	2025	2024	
Hengli Garment Technology Company Limited	Vietnam	Vietnam	25%	25%	25%	25%	Manufacturing and processing of clothing apparel

Aggregate information of the associate that is not individually material

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
The Group's share of (loss)/profit from continuing operations	(47)	18
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in an associate	404	451

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

20. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

General information of subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries at 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Paid up issued share capital/ common stock/registered capital		Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company				Principal activities
		2025	2024	Directly		Indirectly		
				2025 %	2024 %	2025 %	2024 %	
Fintech (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary shares HK\$10,000	Ordinary shares HK\$10,000	–	–	100	100	Property investment
Tungtex International Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary shares HK\$20,000,000	Ordinary shares HK\$20,000,000	–	–	100	100	Garment trading
Tungtex Trading Company Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary shares HK\$6,000,000	Ordinary shares HK\$6,000,000	100	100	–	–	Garment trading
中山同得仕絲綢服裝有限公司	PRC	Registered and paid up capital HK\$38,800,000	Registered and paid up capital HK\$38,800,000	–	–	100	100	Garment manufacture
深圳百多爾時裝有限公司	PRC	Registered and paid up capital RMB207,000,000	Registered and paid up capital RMB202,000,000	–	–	100	100	Garment retail
寧波雲圖時裝有限公司	PRC	Registered and paid up capital RMB3,000,000	Registered and paid up capital RMB3,000,000	–	–	100	100	Garment retail
寧波雲尚時裝有限公司*	PRC	Registered capital RMB2,000,000/ Paid up capital Nil	–	–	–	100	–	Garment retail
Tungtex Fashions (Vietnam) Limited	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital US\$3,200,000	Registered and paid up capital US\$3,200,000	–	–	100	100	Garment manufacture

[#] The company was incorporated during the year.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particulars of excessive length.

None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities outstanding at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

21. DEFERRED TAXATION

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior years:

	Accelerated tax depreciation <i>HK\$'000</i>
At 1 April 2023	(528)
Credit to profit or loss	163
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	(365)
Charge to profit or loss	(24)
At 31 March 2025	(389)

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2024 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Deferred tax liabilities	(389)	(365)

At 31 March 2025, the Group has unused tax losses of approximately HK\$405 million (2024: HK\$410 million) available for offset against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of approximately HK\$405 million (2024: HK\$410 million) due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of approximately HK\$79 million (2024: HK\$90 million) that can be carried forward for one to five years and losses of approximately HK\$94 million (2024: HK\$93 million) that can be carried forward up to twenty years. Unrecognised tax losses of approximately HK\$39 million (2024: HK\$19 million) expired during the year. Other unrecognised tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Under the EIT Law, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards.

At 31 March 2025, deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the temporary differences attributable to accumulated profits of the PRC subsidiaries amounting to RMB7,102,000 (equivalent to HK\$7,696,000) (2024: RMB5,768,000 (equivalent to HK\$6,361,000)) as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

22. INVENTORIES

	2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>	2024 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Raw materials	24,133	25,146
Work in progress	8,925	9,296
Finished goods	72,823	65,201
	105,881	99,643

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

23. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Trade and bills receivables	104,255	86,397
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(59)	(18)
	104,196	86,379
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	17,804	17,517
Total trade and other receivables	122,000	103,896

As at 31 March 2025, total bills received amounting to HK\$1,513,000 (2024: HK\$767,000) are held by the Group for future settlement of trade receivables. The Group continues to recognise their full carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period and details are disclosed in note 35. All bills received by the Group are with a maturity period of less than six months.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are set out in note 35.

Other than cash and credit card sales for retail transactions, the Group normally grants a credit period ranging from 14 days to 90 days to its trade customers. As at 31 March 2025, the carrying amount of trade and bills receivables was HK\$104,196,000, net of allowance for credit losses of HK\$59,000 (2024: HK\$86,379,000, net of allowance for credit losses of HK\$18,000). Included in trade and other receivables are trade and bills receivables, mainly denominated in USD and RMB, with the following aged analysis presented based on the invoice date which approximated revenue recognition date at the end of the reporting period:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Up to 30 days	87,794	56,249
31–60 days	2,433	24,339
61–90 days	12,897	2,861
More than 90 days	1,072	2,930
	104,196	86,379

Before accepting any new customer, the Group will assess the potential customer's credit quality and define its credit limits. Credit sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Credit limits attributed to customers and credit terms granted to customers are reviewed regularly.

As at 31 March 2025, included in the Group's trade and bills receivables balance are debtors with aggregate carrying amount of HK\$10,498,000 (2024: HK\$9,144,000) which are past due as at the reporting date. Out of the past due balances, HK\$497,000 (2024: Nil) has been past due 90 days or more and is not considered as in default as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

23. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The trade and other receivables that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
HK\$	91	77
EURO ("EUR")	14	15
RMB	–	5
	105	97

24. PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS AND BANK BALANCES AND CASH

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the bank deposits carry interest at market rates ranging from 0.1% to 5.15% (2024: 0.1% to 5.41%) per annum.

Pledged bank deposits are pledged to secure the bank borrowings and general banking facilities, which carry interest at market rates ranging from 1.9% to 5.25% (2024: 1.5% to 5.0%) per annum.

For the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group performed impairment assessment on bank balances and concluded that the probability of defaults of the counterparty banks are insignificant and accordingly, no allowance for credit losses is provided. Details of impairment assessment of bank balances for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are set out in note 35.

The pledged bank deposits, bank balances and cash that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
HK\$	34,440	34,903
RMB	7,154	28,447
USD	661	1,808
Great Britain Pound ("GBP")	19	19
EUR	10	10
	42,284	65,187

25. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Trade and bills payables	57,487	66,440
Other payables, accrued charges and receipt in advance	29,491	41,345
	86,978	107,785

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

25. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

The aged analysis of the Group's trade and bills payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Up to 30 days	34,485	39,026
31–60 days	5,292	8,491
61–90 days	4,091	11,081
More than 90 days	13,619	7,842
	57,487	66,440

The average credit period on purchases of goods ranges from 30 to 60 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that most of the payables are settled within the credit timeframe.

The trade and other payables that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
HK\$	5,141	7,068
RMB	13	–
	5,154	7,068

26. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Manufacturing and retail sales of garment products	10,905	5,076

For manufacturing and retail sales of garment products, the contract liabilities recorded at the beginning of the year HK\$4,988,000 (2024: HK\$5,340,000) had been recognised as revenue during the year.

The management believed that the remaining will be recognised as revenue approximately within one year from 31 March 2025 (2024: the remaining has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2025).

27. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities payables

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Within one year	1,771	4,661
In more than one year but not exceeding two years	180	1,138
In more than two years but not exceeding five years	205	385
	2,156	6,184
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	(1,771)	(4,661)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	385	1,523

The weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to lease liabilities is 4.21% (2024: 4.02%).

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

28. BANK BORROWINGS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Floating-rate borrowings:		
Bank loans	22,667	20,011
Trust receipts loans	16,748	13,232
Import trade loans	34,656	18,149
	74,071	51,392
Secured	74,071	51,392
The carrying amounts of the above borrowings are repayable:		
Within one year	74,071	51,392
Amounts secured, due within one year, shown under current liabilities with repayment on demand clause	74,071	51,392

The effective interest rates (which is also equal to contracted interest rate) on the Group's borrowings ranged from 2.95% to 7.09% (2024: 4.25% to 7.58%) per annum.

The bank borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the relevant group entities are set out below:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
RMB	44,835	21,360
HK\$	11,300	16,800
	56,135	38,160

29. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Amount HK\$'000
Issued and fully paid:		
At 1 April 2023, 31 March 2024, 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025		
Ordinary shares with no par value	451,067,557	254,112

30. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

At the end of the reporting period, the following assets of the Group have been pledged to banks to secure general banking facilities granted to the Group:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Pledged bank deposits	103,964	101,114
Buildings	31,320	32,791

31. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates the MPF Schemes for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the MPF Schemes are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group contributes the lower of 5% of the relevant payroll costs or HK\$1,500, for each of the employees every month, to the MPF Schemes.

The employees in the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC and Vietnam are members of the state-managed retirement benefit schemes operated by the government in the PRC and Vietnam respectively. The subsidiaries in the PRC and Vietnam are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefit. The obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit schemes is to make the required contributions under the schemes.

The total cost charged to profit or loss of HK\$15,445,000 (2024: HK\$13,263,000) represents contributions paid and payable to these schemes by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Obligation to pay Long Service Payment ("LSP") under Hong Kong Employment Ordinance (Chapter 57)

For the Company's and its certain subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong, pursuant to Hong Kong Employment Ordinance, Chapter 57, the Group has the obligation to pay LSP to qualifying employees in Hong Kong under certain circumstances (e.g. dismissal by employers or upon retirement), subject to a minimum of 5 years employment period, based on the following formula:

Last monthly wages (before termination of employment) ×
2/3 × Years of service

Last monthly wages are capped at HK\$22,500 while the amount of LSP shall not exceed HK\$390,000. This obligation is accounted for as a post-employment defined benefit plan.

Furthermore, the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance passed in 1995 permits the Group to utilise the Group's mandatory MPF contributions, plus/minus any positive/negative returns thereof, for the purpose of offsetting LSP payable to an employee.

The Employment and Retirement Schemes Legislation (Offsetting Arrangement) (Amendment) Ordinance 2022 (the "Amendment Ordinance") was gazetted on 17 June 2022, which abolishes the use of the accrued benefits derived from employers' mandatory MPF contributions to offset the LSP (the "Abolition"). The Abolition officially took effect on 1 May 2025 (the "Transition Date"). Separately, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is also expected to introduce a subsidy scheme to assist employers for a period of 25 years after the Transition Date on the LSP payable by employers up to a certain amount per employee per year.

Under the Amendment Ordinance, the Group's mandatory MPF contributions, plus/minus any positive/negative returns, after the Transition Date can continue to be applied to offset the pre-Transition Date LSP obligation but are not eligible to offset the post-Transition Date LSP obligation. Furthermore, the LSP obligation before the Transition Date will be grandfathered and calculated based on the Last monthly wages immediately preceding the Transition Date and the years of service up to that date. The Amendment Ordinance has impact on the Group's LSP liability with respect to employees that participate in MPF Schemes and the Group has accounted for the offsetting mechanism and the Abolition.

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32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties. In the opinion of the directors, the following transactions arose in the ordinary course of the Group's business:

a. Transactions with an associate of the Group

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Purchases from an associate	411	189

b. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management, including amounts paid to the Company's directors as disclosed in note 11 and certain highest paid employees as disclosed in note 12, during the year was as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	11,506	15,332
Post-employment benefits	180	268
	11,686	15,600

The emoluments are determined, among other things, by reference to their duties and responsibilities, their experience for the industry, prevailing market conditions and the Group's performance.

33. LITIGATION

In December 2010, the administratrix of the estate of Peter Mui (who was a 49% shareholder of Yellow River, Inc. ("Yellow River"), a 51% subsidiary of the Company) (the "Administratrix") filed a Verified Petition (the "Petition") against Tungtex (U.S.A.) Inc. ("Tungtex US"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and the 51% shareholder of Yellow River, and Yellow River in the Surrogate's Court of the State of New York, County of New York (the "Court") alleging Tungtex US was engaged in oppressive conduct as a majority shareholder of Yellow River and (a) seeking the dissolution of Yellow River and the appointment of receiver to oversee the dissolution; (b) requiring Tungtex US to turnover to the estate of Peter Mui 49% of the value of Yellow River; (c) requiring Tungtex US to account for sums received from Yellow River since 1 April 2009; (d) requiring Tungtex US to turnover to Yellow River funds improperly looted and diverted by it; and (e) seeking the grant of such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper. By the verified answers and counterclaims filed, Tungtex US and Yellow River both denied the allegations made by, and asserted counterclaims for damages against, the Administratrix. The Administratrix moved for summary judgement granting its claim for a judicial dissolution and dismissing the counterclaims. Tungtex US and Yellow River opposed the motion and cross-moved for summary judgement dismissing the Petition. By Decision and Order dated 8 November 2017, the Court denied the Administratrix's motion for summary judgement and cross-motions of Tungtex US and Yellow River for summary judgement, denied the Administratrix's motion to dismiss counterclaims of Yellow River except for the counterclaim for an accounting, and granted the Administratrix's motion to dismiss counterclaims of Tungtex US, holding that Tungtex US does not have an independent basis to assert the counterclaims, which allege damage to Yellow River and also were asserted by Yellow River. The Administratrix did not appeal from the decision, and its time to do so has expired.

The Court noted that the Administratrix did not follow the necessary procedures in seeking a judicial dissolution. The Court suggested to hold a settlement conference, to which both sides agreed. The parties submitted confidential position statements to the Court in advance of the conference, as requested by the Court, and a settlement conference was held on 30 November 2022. The conference did not result in settlement of the matter.

In January 2023, the Administratrix has moved the Court for permission to belatedly comply with the statutory procedures for a judicial dissolution. Before setting a return date for the motion, the Court held a conference with counsel on 29 January 2024. Multiple settlement conferences were held from May 2024 through September 2024 as directed by the Court, which did not result in a settlement. The Court has set a return date of 11 February 2025 with respect to the Administratrix's motion to belatedly comply with the statutory procedures for a judicial dissolution. At the conference with the Court on 10 February 2025, the Court advised that the Administratrix's motion was never properly filed with the Court and is defective. At the status conference on 4 June 2025, the Court advised that the Petition will be dismissed without prejudice. By Decision and Order issued by the Court dated 18 June 2025, the Court ordered, inter alia, that the Administratrix's petition is denied and certain of Yellow River's counterclaims are severed and referred to Alternative Dispute Resolution (the "ADR"). By a separate order issued by the Court dated 18 June 2025, these counterclaims are referred to ADR for mediation and the mediation will be held on 3 November 2025.

Based on and after consideration of the legal advices obtained and the possible business and financial impacts, the directors are of the view that Tungtex US and Yellow River have meritorious defenses against the claims asserted in the Petition as well as viable counterclaims (by Yellow River) and the legal proceeding is not of material importance to the Group.

34. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of bank borrowings disclosed in note 28, net of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to owners of the Company, comprising issued share capital, various reserves and retained profits.

The directors of the Company review the capital structure on an on-going basis. As part of this review, the directors consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the directors, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

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35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Financial assets		
Amortised cost	348,471	359,404
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost	158,185	152,053
Lease liabilities	2,156	6,184

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The major financial instruments of the Group include trade and other receivables, pledged bank deposits, bank balances and cash, trade and other payables, lease liabilities, amount due to an associate and bank borrowings. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (represented by 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 in a timely and effective manner.

Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company have foreign currency transactions and foreign currency borrowings, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

The Group manages and monitors foreign exchange exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. The Group entered into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the risks as deemed appropriate.

The carrying amounts of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period that are considered significant by management are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
HK\$	16,441	23,868	34,531	34,979
RMB	44,848	21,360	7,154	28,453
USD	—	—	661	1,808
EUR	—	—	24	26
GBP	—	—	19	19

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

(i) Currency risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

As HK\$ is pegged with USD, currency risk in relation to HK\$ denominated monetary assets/liabilities is expected to be minimal.

The following table details the sensitivity of the Group to a 5% increase and decrease in USD against RMB. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. On this basis, the positive/(negative) numbers below will indicate a decrease/(an increase) in post-tax loss (2024: a decrease/(an increase) in post-tax loss) for the year where USD strengthens against RMB by 5%, and vice versa.

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
RMB impact	1,574	(296)

The directors of the Company consider that the foreign currency exposure in respect of EUR and GBP for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are insignificant to the Group and therefore no sensitivity analysis is presented thereon.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to the fixed-rate bank deposits. However, management considers the fair value interest rate risk is insignificant as they are relatively short-term.

The Group is mainly exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to floating-rate bank balances and bank borrowings as at 31 March 2025 and 2024. It is the Group's policy to keep its bank balances and bank borrowings at floating rate of interests so as to minimise the fair value interest rate risk. The management monitors interest rate exposure and will consider hedging significant interest rate exposure should the need arise.

For the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on financial liabilities is detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated on the fluctuation of interest rate arising from the Group's floating rate bank borrowings.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating-rate bank borrowings and bank balances at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the outstanding amount at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

For the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, 50 basis points increase or decrease for bank borrowings and bank balances is used, when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates for bank borrowings and bank balances.

If interest rates had been higher/lower as indicated above, and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax loss for the year would decrease/increase by approximately HK\$560,000 (2024: HK\$752,000).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amounts of the recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Trade and bills receivables arising from contracts with customers

In order to minimise the credit risk, management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The Group only extends credit to customers based on careful evaluation of the customers' financial conditions and credit history. Credit sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 on trade receivables individually or based on provision matrix. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced. The credit risk on bills receivables is limited because the counterparties are mainly from the banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Other receivables

The Group assessed the impairment for its other receivables individually based on internal credit rating and ageing of these debtors which, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, have no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. ECL is estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of debtors and is adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Based on the impairment assessment performed by the Group, the impairment loss allowance for other receivables was HK\$3,000 (2024: HK\$6,000) as at 31 March 2025.

Bank balances and pledged bank deposits

The credit risk on bank balances and pledged bank deposits of the Group is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

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35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Significant concentration of credit risk

The Group's concentration of credit risk on trade and bills receivables by geographical locations is mainly in North America which accounted for 72% (2024: 50%) of the total trade and bills receivables balance at 31 March 2025. The Group also has concentration of credit risk on its five

largest customers which represent 73% (2024: 45%) of the total trade and bills receivables balance and of which the largest customer represents 37% (2024: 8%) of the total trade and bills receivables balance. For both years, the five largest customers, which are engaged in garment sales and e-commerce platform and are mainly located in the North America and the PRC, have good repayment history and credit quality with reference to the track records of these customers under internal assessment by the Group.

The Group's internal credit risk grading assessment on trade and bills receivables and other financial assets comprise the following categories:

Internal credit rating	Description	Trade and bills receivables	Other financial assets
Low risk	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	12-month ECL
Watch list	The counterparty has amounts past-due but is continuously settling after due date and with continuous business transactions with the Group	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	12-month ECL
Doubtful	There have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition through information developed internally or external resources while the counterparty is with continuous business transactions with the Group	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Loss	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	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

The table below details the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

	Notes	Internal credit rating	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	
				2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Trade and bills receivables	23	Low risk (Note i)	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	104,255	86,393
		Loss (Note i)	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired and assessed individually	–	4
Other receivables	23	Low risk (Note ii)	12-month ECL	3,731	3,751
		Loss (Note iii)	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired and assessed individually	–	4
Pledged bank deposits	24	Low risk	12-month ECL	103,964	101,114
Bank balances	24	Low risk	12-month ECL	136,309	167,897

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For the year ended 31 March 2025

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) The Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance of lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL on these items by using a provision matrix, grouped by aging of receivables.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, HK\$41,000 net impairment loss allowance (2024: HK\$1,025,000 net reversal of impairment loss allowance) related to trade and bills receivables was recognised in profit or loss.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade and bills receivables under the simplified approach.

	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) HK\$'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2023	1,035	11	1,046
Changes due to trade and bills receivables recognised at 1 April 2023:			
Impairment loss reversed	(1,033)	(6)	(1,039)
New financial assets originated	14	–	14
Exchange adjustments	(2)	(1)	(3)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	14	4	18
Changes due to trade and bills receivables recognised at 1 April 2024:			
Impairment loss reversed	(14)	(4)	(18)
New financial assets originated	59	–	59
At 31 March 2025	59	–	59

- (ii) In determining the ECL of other receivables, the Group has taken into account the historical default experience and forward-looking information as appropriate. There had been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Group has considered the consistently low historical default rate in connection with payments and concluded that the ECL on these balances is immaterial.

- (iii) During the year ended 31 March 2025, HK\$3,000 net reversal of impairment loss allowance (2024: HK\$6,000 impairment loss allowance) related to other receivables was recognised in profit or loss.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for other receivables under the general approach.

	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired) HK\$'000	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2023	–	–	–
Changes due to other receivables recognised at 1 April 2023:			
Impairment loss recognised	–	4	4
New financial assets originated	2	–	2
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	2	4	6
Changes due to other receivables recognised at 1 April 2024:			
Impairment loss reversed	(2)	(4)	(6)
New financial assets originated	3	–	3
At 31 March 2025	3	–	3

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

In management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The management monitors the utilisation of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with the relevant loan covenants.

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 the financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other 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 the interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

2025

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 1 month HK\$'000	1-3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year HK\$'000	Total undiscounted cash flows HK\$'000	Carrying amount at 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	–	84,037	6	24	–	84,067	84,067
Amount due to an associate	–	47	–	–	–	47	47
Bank borrowings (note) – floating-rate	4.58	74,071	–	–	–	74,071	74,071
		158,155	6	24	–	158,185	158,185
Lease liabilities	4.21	306	608	900	405	2,219	2,156

2024

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or less than 1 month HK\$'000	1-3 months HK\$'000	3 months to 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year HK\$'000	Total undiscounted cash flows HK\$'000	Carrying amount at 31 March 2024 HK\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	–	99,730	906	25	–	100,661	100,661
Bank borrowings (note) – floating-rate	6.00	51,392	–	–	–	51,392	51,392
		151,122	906	25	–	152,053	152,053
Lease liabilities	4.02	466	932	3,442	1,576	6,416	6,184

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

Note:

Bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are included in the "on demand" time band in the above maturity analysis. As at 31 March 2025, the aggregate principal amounts of these bank loans amounted to HK\$74,071,000 (2024: HK\$51,392,000). Taking into account the Group's financial position, the directors do not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment.

The directors believe that the bank loans will be repaid within one year after the end of the reporting period in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements. The aggregate principal and interest cash outflows of bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause are amounted to HK\$74,553,000 (2024: HK\$51,714,000).

(c) Fair value measurements of the Group's financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

36. 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 flow were, or future cash flows will be classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Lease liabilities HK\$'000	Bank borrowings HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2023	9,099	54,474	63,573
Financing cash flows	(5,093)	(3,074)	(8,167)
New lease entered	3,024	–	3,024
Lease modification	(181)	–	(181)
Lease termination	(735)	–	(735)
Interest expenses	345	–	345
Exchange adjustments	(275)	(8)	(283)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	6,184	51,392	57,576
Financing cash flows	(5,184)	23,325	18,141
New lease entered	100	–	100
Lease modification	919	–	919
Interest expenses	191	–	191
Exchange adjustments	(54)	(646)	(700)
At 31 March 2025	2,156	74,071	76,227

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

37. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		7	25
Right-of-use assets		–	777
Investments in subsidiaries		13,348	13,348
		13,355	14,150
Current assets			
Deposits and other receivables		477	623
Amounts due from subsidiaries		205,562	251,026
Pledged bank deposits		90,704	51,904
Bank balances and cash		79,522	50,144
		376,265	353,697
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals		2,681	2,955
Amount due to a subsidiary		32,614	21,534
Lease liabilities		–	796
		35,295	25,285
Net current assets		340,970	328,412
Net assets		354,325	342,562
Capital and reserve			
Share capital		254,112	254,112
Retained profits	(a)	100,213	88,450
		354,325	342,562

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 June 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Martin Tung Hau Man
DIRECTOR

Billy Tung Chung Man
DIRECTOR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

37. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

Note:

(a) The retained profits of the Company at 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Retained profits HK\$'000
At 1 April 2023	83,151
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	7,554
Dividends recognised as distribution	(2,255)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	88,450
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	14,018
Dividends recognised as distribution	(2,255)
At 31 March 2025	100,213

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	For the year ended 31 March				
	2021 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
RESULTS					
Revenue	460,377	588,269	753,214	516,783	669,450
(Loss)/profit before tax	254,943	(26,534)	22,944	(13,310)	(9,872)
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	255,996	(26,064)	19,718	(12,796)	(9,931)
	HK cents	HK cents	HK cents	HK cents	HK cents
(Loss)/earnings per share – Basic	56.7	(5.8)	4.4	(2.8)	(2.2)

	At 31 March				
	2021 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Total assets	618,312	621,032	558,971	557,770	552,724
Total liabilities	(197,301)	(226,947)	(154,204)	(171,693)	(175,019)
	421,011	394,085	404,767	386,077	377,705
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	431,618	405,325	416,925	399,428	392,195
Non-controlling interests	(10,607)	(11,240)	(12,158)	(13,351)	(14,490)
	421,011	394,085	404,767	386,077	377,705



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Tungtex (Holdings) Company Limited takes every practicable measure to conserve resources and minimize waste.

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