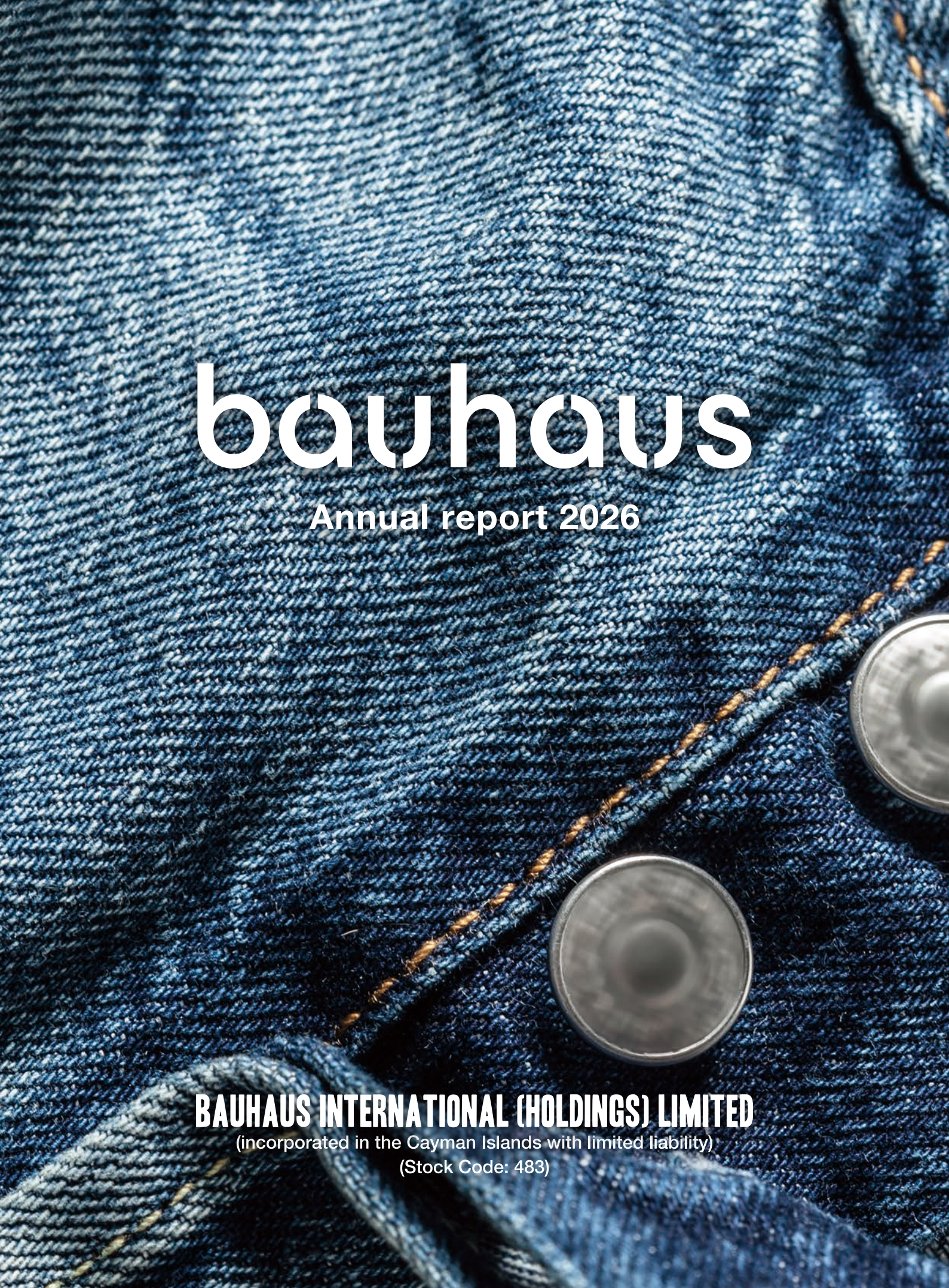




bauhaus

Annual report 2026

BAUHAUS INTERNATIONAL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 483)

Contents

Chairlady's Statement	1
Environmental, Social and Governance Report	3
Information for Investors	36
Corporate Information	37
Financial Highlights	38
Directors and Company Secretary	41
Management Discussion and Analysis	43
Corporate Governance Report	48
Report of the Directors	62
Independent Auditor's Report	68

Audited Financial Statements	
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	77
Five-Year Financial Summary	136



On behalf of the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”), I am pleased to present Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries’ (collectively the “**Group**”) annual results for the year ended 31 March 2026.

During the year, the Group continued to navigate a challenging operating environment, characterised by the ongoing structural shift in consumer spending patterns, subdued local retail sentiment in Hong Kong and Macau, and the persistent trend of northbound consumption by local residents to nearby mainland cities. The apparel and footwear segment in particular continued to lag behind the broader retail market recovery, with industry data indicating a year-on-year decline of approximately 10% in the category in December 2025, notwithstanding the overall retail market returning to modest positive growth in 2025. Against this backdrop, the Group adopted a prudent approach by prioritising quality revenue and margin preservation over top-line growth. As a result, for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group recorded a turnover of approximately HK\$177.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$194.5 million), while maintaining a healthy gross profit margin of approximately 71.4% (2025: approximately 71.5%), reflecting the Group’s continued commitment to pricing discipline, inventory management and stringent cost controls.

Since 2022, the Group aimed to maintain higher gross margin by selling more in-house brand products. The Group is committed to strengthening the recognition, reputation, and customer loyalty of the brand names established by the Group, namely TOUGH and SALAD, which offer designs with distinctive and creative styles. With our management team’s extensive experience and expertise in the retail fashion industry, the Group continued to respond quickly to the changing fashion trends, cautiously managed inventory levels, to enhance the stock efficiency and strategically manage the lower velocity products.

As always, we continued to optimise the retail operations in Hong Kong and Macau with stringent cost controls. We strengthened sales training in product styling aimed at increasing conversion rates and spending per customer. The Group seeks to maintain an optimal scale of offline operations in Hong Kong and Macau and has taken measured steps to explore expansion into new markets beyond Hong Kong and Macau. The strategic focus will still be on achieving a balanced and profitable retail portfolio with sustainable online and offline sales growth. In view of the market’s uncertainty and ever-changing nature, the Group is increasingly more selective when choosing locations for new stores and for renovations to upgrade our brand image. Also, the Group will continue to leverage social media platforms for online marketing and sales.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had cash and cash equivalents and time deposits of approximately HK\$98.7 million (2025: approximately HK\$97.1 million), and as at the date of this report, the Group has sufficient cash on hand to meet its current business needs.

The Group is cautiously optimistic about the retail market in Hong Kong and Macau for the year ahead. In the coming years, the Group will continue to drive the in-house brand development with renewed vigour, aiming to strengthen our brand equity, especially in our distinctively and creatively designed leather jackets, handbags, and ripped jeans with premium quality materials that offer exceptional values. We will focus on deepening our understanding of customer preferences, identifying emerging trends, and designing products that drive sustainable growth in the long term and meet customers’ preferences. We are offering products with different price points to cater to consumers’ changing spending patterns.

The impact of e-commerce on the apparel retail industry has been significant. Consumers now compare prices, read reviews, and make informed decisions online. They seek convenience, personalised recommendations, and a seamless shopping experience. To remain competitive, our Group aims to balance physical and digital channels. We plan to achieve this by gradually promoting omnichannel retailing, enabling customers to confidently and efficiently shop in-store, online, and through social media platforms.

To maximize the interests, as always, the Group will endeavor to focus on enhancing operational efficiency and stringent cost controls so as to deliver greater values to the Shareholders.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our shareholders, directors, business partners, and customers for their unwavering trust in the Group. We deeply appreciate your recognition of our efforts. I sincerely thank our dedicated staff for their continued contribution to the Group and for demonstrating competency and resilience in the face of the challenging retail environment.

Tong She Man, Winnie

Chairlady

Hong Kong, 26 June 2026

ABOUT THE REPORT

As a multi-brand retail operators specializing in denim and leather products, Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively “**Bauhaus**”, the “**Group**”, or “**we**”) stand at the forefront of the industry.

At the core of our business philosophy lies an unwavering commitment to responsible development. Bauhaus recognises the importance of environmental, social, and governance (“**ESG**”) measures in fostering positive change within our community. Guided by this principle, we actively formulate ESG approaches and initiatives that align with our vision for sustainable growth.

We are pleased to present our annual ESG report (the “**Report**”), which provides a comprehensive overview of the Group’s commitment to ESG principles. This report highlights our management approaches, initiatives, and performance in environmental and social aspects during the financial year ended on 31 March 2026 (the “**Reporting Period**”), unless otherwise specified.

The Group has been primarily involved in designing and retailing fashionable apparel, bags, and fashion accessories for over two decades. Its main turnover is derived from its flagship in-house labels, complemented by select design brands and international labels. As of 31 March 2026, the Group had a total of 35 self-managed offline shops in operation.

Reporting Standard

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code” (the “**ESG Reporting Code**”) as set out in Appendix C2 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”). We have also embraced the “comply or explain” provisions set forth in the ESG Reporting Guide, with the exception of provisions that we have deemed inapplicable to our operations. In such cases, we have provided comprehensive explanations in the relevant sections. The ESG Report has been reviewed and approved by the board of directors of the Group (the “**Board**”) in 26 June 2026.

Reporting Principles

The ESG Reporting Code serves as a comprehensive framework that underlines the principles for ESG information disclosure. Adhering to the adopted reporting principles is crucial to ensure the accuracy, objectivity, transparency, and comparability of the Report. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the following reporting principles:

Materiality

- The Group identified material ESG topics through stakeholder engagement and materiality assessment. Details can be found in the “Materiality Assessment” section.

Quantitative

- The Group has provided comprehensive information regarding the standards, methodologies, and sources of conversion factors employed. For specific details, please refer to the relevant sections in the ESG Report.

Balance

- The Report provides an objective and impartial presentation of the Group’s environmental and social performance.

Consistency

- The methodology for disclosing key environmental and social performance indicators remains consistent with the previous Reporting Period.

Contact and Feedback

At Bauhaus, our commitment lies in providing outstanding services and fostering lasting relationships within the community, which form the cornerstone of our business's longevity. Central to our approach is the prioritization of stakeholder needs and the cultivation of ongoing dialogue with them. We highly appreciate your feedback and suggestions concerning the Report and sustainability initiatives. Your insights are invaluable to us, and we welcome you to share them through the channels listed below:

- Address: 1/F., Wofoo Building, 204-210 Texaco Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong
- Tel: (+852) 3513 1800
- Fax: (+852) 2796 7625
- Email: ir@bauhaus.com.hk
- Official website: <http://www.bauhaus.com.hk>

ESG MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Establishing a robust framework for ESG governance is pivotal for the effective management of ESG practices within the Group, spanning across different hierarchical levels and departmental units. This structured approach with a top-down governance structure ensures the seamless alignment of defined ESG principles and strategies throughout the Group's value chain.

At the helm of the Group's ESG management, the Board plays a crucial role in overseeing the development and implementation of comprehensive ESG strategies, risk management protocols, and action plans. Furthermore, the Board provides invaluable strategic direction in identifying and addressing ESG-related risks and key issues. Regularly, the Board conducts detailed assessments to monitor the progress towards meeting ESG objectives and targets. Additionally, the Board is responsible for reviewing and authorizing ESG reports to ensure accurate and transparent communication of the Group's commitment to ESG principles.

Each department within the Group is tasked with the execution and management of specific ESG initiatives, fostering effective collaboration and coordination. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of performance metrics enable the identification of areas for improvement, leading to the development of enhancement strategies and the preparation of the annual ESG report for public disclosure.

The involvement of an external consultant with expertise in ESG across the Group facilitates also our ESG management. Their specialized knowledge and impartial perspective contribute to informed decision-making, strategic alignment with industry best practices, and the enhancement of overall ESG performance. By supporting capacity building, providing benchmarking insights, and identifying opportunities for growth, it further strengthens the Group's dedication to sustainable and responsible business practices through the input from our engaged external consultant.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

We place a high priority on building open communication channels to maintain continuous dialogue with our stakeholders. This dedication is essential to improving our ESG management strategy and fully understanding stakeholder expectations, concerns, and views on our business operations and development. During the Reporting Period, our key stakeholder groups included directors, employees, shareholders and investors, suppliers, customers, government and regulatory bodies, and local communities. By collecting their opinions and concerns, we have incorporated relevant feedback into our management practices and long-term policy formulation. To ensure efficient and effective engagement, we have developed diverse communication channels for interacting with stakeholders, as detailed in the table below.

Stakeholders	Concerns and Expectations	Communication Channels
Directors	• Transparent and timely communication on strategic decisions and performance • Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements • Effective risk management practices • Financial stability and sustainable growth • Alignment of business practices with ethical standards and corporate values	• Board and Committee Meetings • Reports and Updates • Email Communication • Annual General Meetings
Employees	• Opportunities for professional growth and career development • Fair compensation and benefits • A safe and inclusive work environment • Recognition for their contributions and achievements • Work-life balance and well-being support • Opportunities for feedback and input on matters that affect them	• Meetings and Town Halls • Employee Surveys • Performance Reviews • Internal Communication Platforms

Stakeholders	Concerns and Expectations	Communication Channels
Shareholders/Investors	• Transparent and accurate financial reporting • Effective corporate governance and risk management practices • Long-term value creation and sustainable business practices • Responsiveness to shareholder inquiries and feedback • Fair treatment and equal opportunities for all shareholders	• Annual Reports and Financial Statements • Investor Relations Department • Shareholder Meetings • Press Releases and Public Announcements • Shareholder Engagement Programs • Social Media and Investor Presentations
Suppliers	• Fair and transparent procurement processes • Opportunities for feedback and improvement • Ethical business practices and adherence to agreements • Support for supplier diversity and sustainability initiatives • Collaboration on innovation and continuous improvement	• Supplier Meetings • Purchase Orders and Contracts • Supplier Surveys and Feedback • Supplier Code of Conduct

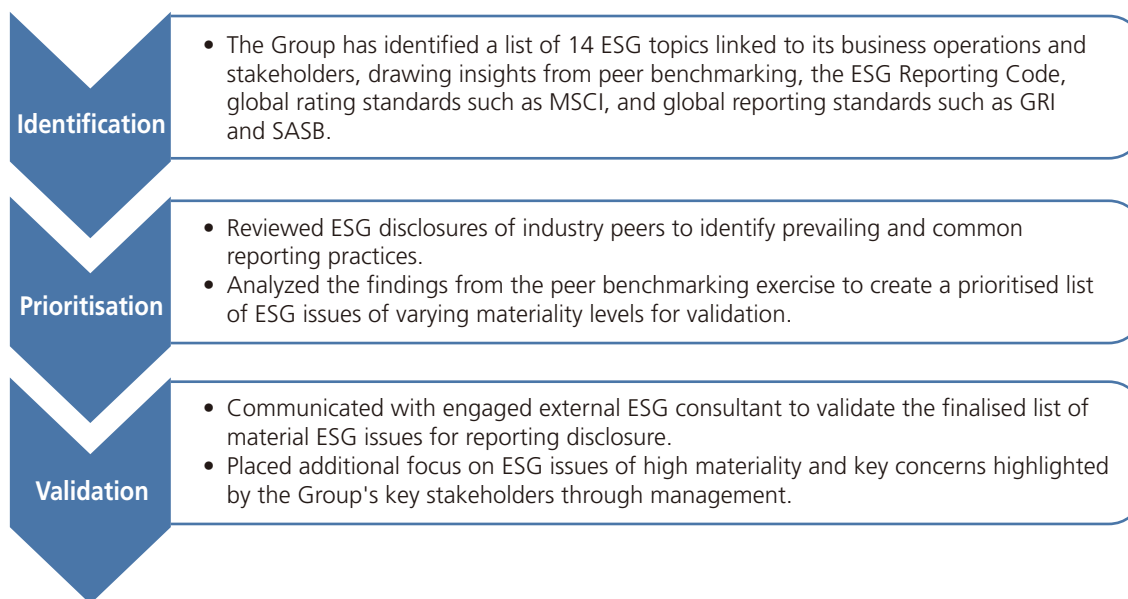
Stakeholders	Concerns and Expectations	Communication Channels
Customers	• High-quality products or services that meet their needs and expectations • Reliable customer service and support • Timely delivery of products or services • Data privacy and security • Responsiveness to feedback and complaints • Commitment to sustainability and social responsibility	• Customer Service • Feedback Surveys • Social Media • Brick-and-Mortar Locations
Government and regulatory authorities	• Compliance with laws, regulations, and industry standards • Transparency in business operations and financial reporting • Cooperation with inspections, audits, and investigations • Ethical conduct and integrity in dealings with regulators • Reporting of any potential violations or risks • Implementation of effective risk management and compliance programs • Protection of consumer rights and data privacy • Contribution to public welfare and social responsibility initiatives	• Regulatory Filings • Meetings with Regulatory Officials • Industry Associations
Community	• Environmental responsibility and sustainability practices • Contribution to local economic development and job creation • Engagement with diverse community stakeholders • Collaboration on community improvement projects and initiatives	• Social Media and Websites • Community Events

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

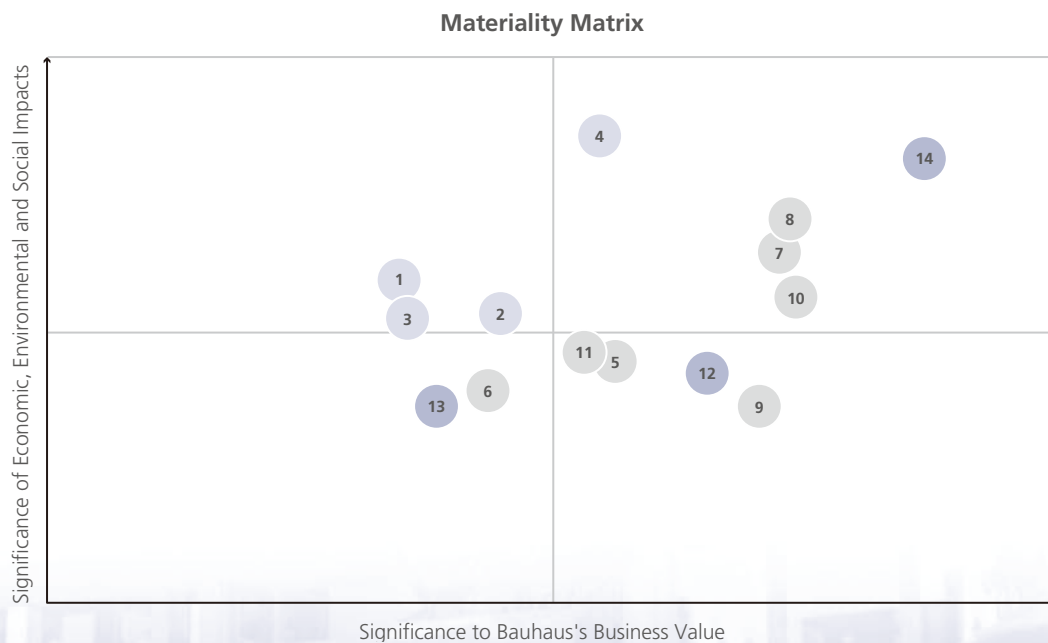
During the Reporting Period, the Group has engaged an external consultant to conduct an independent materiality assessment to identify the ESG issues that hold significance for both the Group and our stakeholders. The assessment considered a broad range of ESG topics, taking into account stakeholder expectations, including those of shareholders, as well as the Group's business model and operating context. The results support the Group's ESG strategy, priority setting, and disclosure, while helping to strengthen the management of key sustainability areas.

In this materiality assessment, a double materiality approach was adopted to assess ESG issues based on their financial implications and their impact on economy, environment and society to shape our materiality matrix. This approach enables us to understand potential impact on the Group's financial performance and business value, while assessing Bauhaus's broader impact and responsibilities toward the economy, environment and society. The assessment was updated to reflect current market trends, peer benchmarking insights, and relevant reporting standards and assessment tools.

Process of materiality assessment



Aspects	ESG Issue
Environmental	1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	2 Resources Management
	3 Waste Management
	4 Climate Change
Social	5 Employment Practices and Labor Standards
	6 Talent Development
	7 Occupational Health and Safety
	8 Product Quality and Safety
	9 Customer Satisfaction
	10 Supply Chain Management
Governance	11 Community Investment
	12 Data Protection
	13 Intellectual Property Protection
	14 Anti-corruption



The assessment identified key ESG topics located in the top-right quadrant of the materiality matrix, indicating their high significance to both stakeholders and the Group's business.

Among these, Anti-corruption was assessed as the most critical governance priorities, underscoring strong stakeholder expectations for ethical business practices and regulatory compliance.

Under the social aspect, Occupational Health and Safety emerged as a key priority, reflecting the importance placed on maintaining safe and healthy working environments for employees and contractors. In addition, Product Quality and Safety was identified as highly material, highlighting its critical role in safeguarding customer interests, maintaining consumer trust, and protecting brand reputation. Supply Chain Management was also assessed as highly material, reflecting increased focus on responsible sourcing, supplier oversight, and ESG risks across the value chain.

From an environmental perspective, Climate Change has been introduced as a new topic in materiality assessment and has demonstrated a high level of significance from the Group's perspective, reflecting heightened awareness of climate-related risks and transition challenges. As a result, Climate Change is expected to gain increased strategic focus going forward, with greater emphasis on climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation measures.

While the remaining topics were not classified among the highest material topics, they remain important focus areas for Bauhaus and continue to be actively monitored and managed as part of its sustainability efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Group acknowledges the growing significance of implementing sustainable and responsible business practices across the industry, viewing this as a core element of its overarching commitment to environmental protection and ethical operations. This dedication extends beyond mere regulatory compliance, as we actively seek to minimize our environmental footprint and uphold high ethical standards throughout all operational activities.

During the Reporting Period, the Group strictly complied with relevant environmental laws and regulations and was not aware of any incidents of non-compliance and litigation cases. Our strict compliance record reflects our firm commitment to conducting business in an environmentally responsible manner.

1. Emissions

Public health protection, air quality improvement and climate change mitigation are inherently connected with the effective implementation of stringent emission control plans. To protect the environment and promote community well-being, we have adopted targeted measures to reduce hazardous emissions. Our firm commitment to improving environmental performance highlights our determination to build a healthier and more sustainable society. This commitment reflects our practice of environmental responsibility, compliance with relevant regulations, and constant optimization of our sustainable development measures.

1.1. Air Emissions

The main source of air pollutants is the vehicle fleet used for product delivery between our warehouse and retail network. Air pollutant emissions have risen due to the post-pandemic economic recovery and adjustments in the retail portfolio. In response, the Group has implemented a series of measures to control air pollutant emissions.

The Group stresses the importance of proper vehicle maintenance to its contractors, encouraging regular upkeep to maintain efficient performance and lower emissions. This joint effort with contractors supports the Group's overall sustainability objectives, combining environmental action with supplier engagement.

To further improve operational and resource efficiency, the Group regularly reviews and refines its transportation routes. This optimization not only improves cost efficiency but also reduces fuel use and corresponding emissions. Such proactive measures underscore the Group's dedication to sustainable logistics practices.

The Group also applies a systematic method to monitor and document fuel consumption across its delivery fleet, including tracking air pollutant emissions to ensure compliance with the limits set by applicable environmental laws and regulations.

The table below provides an overview of the Group's air emissions during the Reporting Period:

Emissions ^(note 1)	Unit	2025/26
Nitrogen oxides ("NOx")	kg	0.49
Sulphur oxides ("SOx")	kg	0.02
Particulate Matters ("PM")	kg	0.04

Note:

1. NOx, SOx and PM emissions calculated in accordance with the Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance in Environmental KPIs issued by HKEX.

1.2. Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions, together with the growing risk of global warming, represent a major global challenge. To manage these emissions effectively, companies commonly classify them into three scopes: Scope 1, encompassing direct emissions; Scope 2, covering indirect emissions from purchased electricity; and Scope 3, accounting for other indirect emissions along the value chain.

For the Group, purchased electricity is the primary source of GHG emissions. Recognizing the environmental impact associated with power consumption, we have implemented a range of proactive measures to reduce greenhouse gas output. While business air travel has resumed, we remain committed to holding meetings via virtual platforms whenever possible. For a detailed overview of the measures implemented, please refer to the sections "Air Emissions" and "Energy Consumption".

The table below provides an overview of the Group's GHG emissions during the Reporting Period:

GHG Emissions	Description	Unit	2025/26
Scope 1 ^(note 1)	GHG emissions from vehicles	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ("tCO ₂ e")	2.42
Scope 2 ^(note 2) (location-based)	GHG emissions from purchase electricity	tCO ₂ e	320.46
Scope 3	Amount of paper waste generated ^(note 3)	tCO ₂ e	15.59
	Plastic/plastic-coated bags ^(note 4)	tCO ₂ e	30.09
	Business air travel ^(note 5)	tCO ₂ e	3.18
Total GHG emissions		tCO ₂ e	371.75
Intensity per gross floor area		tCO ₂ e/sq ft	0.0056

Notes:

1. Scope 1 GHG emissions from vehicles are calculated in accordance with the Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance in Environmental KPIs issued by HKEX.
2. Scope 2 GHG emissions from purchase electricity are calculated in accordance with the Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance in Environmental KPIs issued by HKEX. The emission factors used to calculate GHG emissions from purchased electricity are referenced from the local power and utility companies:
 - Hong Kong Electric Sustainability Report 2025
 - CLP 2025 Sustainability Report
3. Scope 3 GHG emissions from paper waste generated are calculated in accordance with the Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance in Environmental KPIs issued by HKEX.
4. Scope 3 GHG emissions from plastic/plastic-coated bags are calculated with reference to SME Carbon Audit Toolkit.
5. Scope 3 GHG emissions from business air travel are calculated with reference to ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator (ICEC).

1.3 Waste Management

Effective waste management is critical to advancing environmental sustainability and conserving natural resources. Efficient waste handling enables us to significantly reduce our ecological footprint, contributing to a cleaner and healthier planet for both current and future generations.

In line with our commitment to sustainable operations, the Group actively advocates the “reduce, reuse, recycle” principle to minimize waste generation. We continuously work to enhance the appeal of our retail portfolio through strategic store renovations and relocations, while prioritizing environmental stewardship at every step. To further mitigate our environmental impact, we prioritize the reuse and recycling of fittings whenever feasible, thereby diminishing the necessity for new materials and reducing waste output.

To engage customers in sustainable practices, we encourage the use of personal shopping bags instead of disposable paper or plastic ones and promote the upcycling of unwanted products (including clothing and other retail items). We believe that small, consistent changes in daily habits can drive meaningful environmental progress, which is why we aim to inspire our community to actively participate in waste reduction efforts and embrace a more eco-conscious lifestyle.

Through these initiatives, we strive to improve the sustainability of our operations while fostering a sense of environmental responsibility among our customers. By educating and empowering our customer base, we are to create a ripple effect of positive change, driving towards a more sustainable future for all.

The table below provides an overview of the Group’s waste generation during the Reporting Period:

Waste Type	Treatment	Unit	2025/26
Plastics, paper, metal, glass	Separated and sent to the nearest collection points	Tonnes	6.72
Store closure and relocation waste	Recycle store furniture and lighting for reuse in our existing and new stores	Tonnes	341.34

2. Use of Resources

The Group adopts efficient resource management practices to support sustainable development. By making resource conservation a core corporate value, we actively promote responsible sourcing and the careful use of resources across our operations. Improving resource efficiency allows us to reduce our environmental impact while also achieving considerable cost savings by cutting unnecessary operational costs. We encourage our employees to practise environmentally friendly habits in their daily work, as part of our effort to build a greener corporate culture and strengthen environmental awareness among staff. Through these combined actions, we aim to build a sustainable management system that places resource efficiency and environmental accountability at the centre of all business activities.

2.1. Energy Consumption

Improving energy efficiency plays a key role in lowering our environmental impact and cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Given that the Group operates 35 directly managed retail outlets across Hong Kong, Macau and Southeast Asia, joint efforts in reducing electricity usage are essential to advancing our carbon reduction targets. We are dedicated to constantly improving energy-saving measures, including installing energy-efficient LED lighting in stores and office areas, using thermostats and timers to regulate air-conditioning usage, setting automatic timers to switch off external lighting and advertising billboards outside business hours, and taking part in the “Energy Saving Charter” at selected shopping centres to maintain appropriate air-conditioning temperatures. We also encourage our employees to adopt energy-conscious habits such as turning off computers and electrical equipment when idle and using efficient office appliances to further support our environmental objectives.

Guided by the Useful Tips for Green Office Management issued by the government, the Group has implemented a series of energy-saving programmes in our offices with a strong focus on environmental awareness. These measures include:

- Promoting environmental awareness among customers and business partners;
- Turning off electrical appliances when not in use, including air-conditioning, computers, printers and lighting;
- Procuring office equipment, electrical appliances and machinery with Grade 1 energy efficiency designation;
- Replacing conventional lighting with energy-efficient LED luminaires;
- Maintaining an indoor temperature range of 24 – 26°C;
- Installing energy-saving reminder labels near office equipment and light switches;
- Using electronic channels such as email, e-newsletters and the intranet for communication and information dissemination; and
- Encouraging employees to reuse single-sided paper for drafting and printing purposes.

The table below provides an overview of the Group's energy consumption during the Reporting Period:

Energy Type	Description	Unit	2025/26
Fuel	Diesel for vehicles	Litre	916.41
Electricity purchased	Stores	kWh	574,205.88
	Office and warehouse	kWh	210,385.00
	Total	kWh	784,590.88
Intensity for store consumption		kWh/sq. ft.	13.39
Intensity for office and warehouse consumption		kWh/sq. ft.	9.28

2.2. Water Consumption

The Group's operations are characterized by low water intensity, as our retailing activities do not heavily rely on water resources. With no manufacturing processes involved, our overall water usage remains minimal, yet we still monitor and review water consumption regularly. The modest volume of water used across our offices and warehouses reflects our commitment to efficient resource management. Despite our already low water impact, we actively promote water conservation by continuously raising employee awareness of responsible water use. To further encourage such practices, we have implemented the following initiatives:

- Installing water-efficient fixtures and appliances in office and warehouse facilities;
- Conducting regular inspections to detect and repair water leaks promptly;
- Monitoring water consumption data and setting clear reduction targets over time;
- Equipping washrooms with sensor type taps to minimize unnecessary water usage; and
- Reminding staff regularly about water-saving practices to foster a culture of conservation.

2.3. Paper Use

The Group actively promotes a paperless environment, significantly reducing printing and copying through the digitalization of documents into image records for archival purposes. By adopting cloud storage solutions, we optimize digital data management while reducing physical storage space.

To further strengthen our sustainability efforts, we advocate for the use of recycled paper for printing tasks, encourage double-sided printing and discourage unnecessary color printing. Printer and computer settings are set to default to black-and-white printing to minimize paper and ink waste. In marketing, our Marketing Department uses social media platforms and mobile apps for promotional activities, gradually replacing traditional paper leaflets, product catalogs, and posters with digital alternatives.

In our retail stores, tablets and TV screens are used to reduce reliance on paper posters, point-of-purchase displays, and temporary signage. Additionally, we actively reduce the use of festive and promotional decorations and repurpose them where possible, thereby minimizing waste and reducing environmental impact.

2.4. Packaging Material

As a retail operator, our core business focuses on product distribution and sales rather than manufacturing. As such, we do not directly consume packaging materials in the production of finished goods. The main packaging materials used within our operations include paper and plastic shopping bags, along with cardboard boxes. While these packaging materials are part of our daily retail activities, we continue to prioritize efficient logistics management and the reduction of waste generation across our stores. The Group fully complies with the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme administered by the Environmental Protection Department. In accordance with the scheme, we impose a charge of no less than \$1 HKD for each plastic shopping bag provided, which is designed to discourage unnecessary plastic bag usage and reduce overall consumption.

The table below provides an overview of the Group's packing material consumption during the Reporting Period:

Material Type	Unit	2025/26
Plastic/plastic-coated bags	Tonnes	4.81
Paper	Tonnes	4.19

3. The Environment and Natural Resources

The Group is exclusively engaged in product retailing. Although we do not undertake manufacturing activities, we occupy a critical position in the supply chain by distributing goods to consumers via our physical retail outlets. It is imperative that we acknowledge the environmental impacts arising from our operations, particularly in relation to packaging materials and waste management.

We also recognise the importance of evaluating the broader ecological footprint of our business activities. Through regular assessments of our carbon emissions and environmental performance, we are able to identify improvement opportunities and implement targeted measures to reduce our overall environmental impact.

In line with our commitment to environmental stewardship, we can explore partnerships with suppliers who prioritize sustainability in their production processes. By procuring goods from environmentally responsible vendors, we endorse sustainable resource management and encourage the adoption of eco-friendly materials across our supply chain. Furthermore, investing in energy-efficient technologies and implementing green operational practices within our facilities will help mitigate our environmental footprint and support the conservation of natural resources for future generations.

By adopting a holistic approach to environmental management and integrating ecological considerations into core business practices, we contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity, thereby playing an active role in building a more sustainable future for the planet.

4. Climate Change

Climate change is a critical global priority, with carbon neutrality a universal national goal. The landmark 2015 Paris Agreement mandates global greenhouse gas emission cuts. As a major climate participant, China has pledged to reach carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, a vital commitment to sustainable development.

Given the increasing urgency surrounding climate change, we diligently evaluate the recommendations outlined in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) framework with the assistance of our external ESG consultant. Our regular climate-related risk assessments are conducted to gain deeper insights into the potential financial and operational impacts on our business activities. These assessments also enable us to identify opportunities to effectively address climate change challenges.

In line with the TCFD framework recommendations, the Group will strengthen climate governance and embed climate factors into risk evaluation. Looking ahead, we will continue to monitor the impact of climate change on our operations and develop strategies to mitigate or prevent these effects in the future.

Governance

Board Oversight

The Board holds overall responsibility and accountability for ESG and climate governance, overseeing the management approach, strategy, and performance relating to climate-related risks and opportunities, with ESG included as a standing agenda item at regular Board meetings to ensure consistent attention and prioritisation.

The Board sets ESG direction by reviewing and approving policies, targets, and initiatives; integrates climate-related risks and opportunities into strategy, major initiatives, and risk management; and ensures directors maintain appropriate skills and competencies through periodic assessments, targeted training, and external expertise as needed.

Each department within the Group is tasked with the execution and management of specific ESG initiatives, fostering effective collaboration and coordination across functions to embed ESG priorities into day-to-day operations and decision-making.

The Board receives regular updates on material ESG issues and progress against time-bound objectives, evaluates trade-offs and costs/benefits where relevant, and reviews and approves ESG and climate disclosures, including the annual ESG Report, to ensure accuracy, balance, and alignment with the Group’s strategy and governance framework.

This structured approach with a top-down governance structure ensures the seamless alignment of defined ESG principles and strategies throughout the Group’s value chain.

The Board has the overall responsibility and accountability for overseeing all ESG matters, including management approach, strategy, and performance related to climate-related risks and opportunities. ESG matters relevant to the Group are included in the Board meetings’ agenda on a regular basis, ensuring that climate-related issues are consistently addressed and prioritized.

The Board is responsible for strategic direction on ESG, reviewing and endorsing ESG-related policies and targets, and approving our annual ESG Report. Specifically, the Board ensures that appropriate skills and competencies are available within its members to effectively oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes regular assessments of the Board's capabilities and the development of necessary skills through training and external expertise.

The Board actively monitors the effectiveness of our sustainability-related programs and ensures that these initiatives are in alignment with the Company's strategy and objective. Additionally, the Board evaluates how climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the overall strategy, major transactions, risk management processes and related policies. This evaluation takes into account the costs and benefits associated with those risks and opportunities, ensuring that informed decisions are made that align with our long-term sustainability goals.

ESG Working Group

Each department within the Group is tasked with the execution and management of specific ESG initiatives to support the Board in the systematic oversight and management of material ESG issues. The ESG Working Group is committed to enhancing the Group's approach to the management of ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities by integrating a top-down strategic perspective with bottom-up processes to comprehensively identify and evaluate sustainability risks across all business divisions.

In compliance with our internal risk management processes and control systems, the ESG Working Group is tasked with reviewing, evaluating, and monitoring specific sustainability risks. The ESG Working Group works closely with internal business units to ensure that management controls and procedures are effectively implemented. This collaboration facilitates the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities while integrating climate-related considerations into decision-making processes across the business operations.

Furthermore, the ESG Working Group reports directly to the Board, providing regular updates on sustainability risks and progress towards ESG targets. This structured reporting mechanism ensures that the Board is well-informed about climate-related issues, promoting informed decision-making and strategic oversight. The Group is committed to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities and understands the importance of aligning incentives with our sustainability objectives. We are actively exploring ways to incorporate climate-related performance metrics into our remuneration strategy.

Strategy

During the Reporting Period, the Group engaged an independent external consultant to conduct climate risk scenario analysis to identify climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations.

The analysis examined how physical and transition climate risks may influence the Group's operational environment, asset exposure and financial performance, and to inform management's understanding of the potential implications of climate related factors on the overall business strategy.

The assessment evaluated transition risks as well as physical risks arising from environmental hazards, including wind, precipitation, heat, hail, flooding, fire, drought and cold, under different climate scenarios over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons from 2020 to 2100. Two climate scenarios were chosen to assess the potential consequences of varying climate pathways and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP). Details are summarized in the table below.

Scenario	Turquoise Scenario	Brown Scenario
Pathway	SSP 1-2.6 Intermediate pathways	SSP 5-8.5 High emissions pathway
Timeframe	Short-term: till 2030/Medium-term: till 2050/Long-term: till 2100	
Global Mean Temperature Increase	About 1.7°C by 2060 and 1.8°C by 2100	About 2.4°C by 2060, reaching 4.4°C by 2100
Scenario Description	Represents a future where strong actions are taken to address climate change. Governments introduce stronger climate policies and corporate climate initiatives become more widespread. These actions support a gradual transition towards a lower carbon economy, resulting in lower physical climate risks but higher transition risks due to policy and market changes.	Represents a future where climate action is limited and existing business practices largely continue. Climate policies remain relatively weak and awareness of climate risks is low. Over time, this leads to higher physical climate risks, while transition risks remain comparatively low.

The table below presents an overview of the results from the climate scenario analysis:

Physical Risk

Risk Type	Hazard	Timeframe	Current and Anticipated Financial Implications
Acute Risk	Heavy precipitation	Short-term	- Higher repair, renovation and upkeep costs for retail store premises, triggered by water ingress, damp corrosion and water damage to shop interiors and inventory stock - Increased insurance premiums and excess deductibles, driven by a growing frequency and severity of weather-related stock and property damage claims
Acute Risk	High wind speed	Short-term	- Disrupted supply chain deliveries and delayed merchandise shipments due to rough transport and road disruptions, resulting in stock shortages - Temporary store shutdowns and reduced customer visits amid unsafe wind conditions, alongside extra logistics costs for rerouted stock transport
Chronic Risk	Sea level rise	Medium to Long-term	- Extra operational costs from flooding disruptions to coastal stores and distribution hubs - Higher logistics surcharges, detention fees and rerouting expenses amid limited lowland facility access
Chronic Risk	Rising temperatures and heat stress	Medium-to Long-term	- Increased maintenance costs for overheated air conditioning, fixtures and warehouse equipment - Extra spending on staff heat welfare facilities and occupational health compliance

Transition Risk

Risk Type	Hazard	Timeframe	Financial Implications
Policy & Legal Risk	Stricter emissions regulation and disclosure requirements	Short-to Medium-term	- Increased operating costs due to expanded emissions monitoring, data management, verification and audit requirements - Higher compliance and administrative expenses associated with enhanced climate related disclosure obligations (e.g. emissions reporting) and other regulatory disclosure expectations
Technology Risk	Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options and transition to lower-emission technologies	Medium-to Long-term	- Revenue decreased from decreased demand for goods and services - Revenue decreased due to lower demand for non-compliant assets
Market Risk	Changing Customer Behaviour and Increased costs of energy and materials	Medium Term	- Higher sourcing costs for sustainable products - Increased sourcing costs due to changing input prices and output requirements
Reputation Risk	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback	Short Term	Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods and services

Opportunities

Type of Opportunities	Opportunities	Timeframe	Current and Anticipated Financial Implications
Markets	Growing demand for low-carbon and sustainable fashion	Medium- term	- Strengthened brand competitiveness to capture eco-conscious consumer groups - Build a longer-term loyal customer base by leveraging sustainable product positioning
Resource Efficiency	Fuel & energy efficiency improvements, operational optimisation	Short-term	- Lower electricity and store utility costs via energy-saving lighting and shop equipment upgrades - Reduced logistics transport expenses through optimised delivery routes and low-carbon distribution arrangements

The analysis focuses mainly on the Group's core business of designing and retailing fashionable apparel, bags and fashion accessories. The analysis also considered key sources of uncertainty, including the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, the pace and scope of regulatory developments.

At this stage, the Group assessed the financial implications of climate related risks and opportunities on a qualitative basis only. The methodologies, data availability and internal resources required to produce robust quantitative assessments are still under development, and comprehensive quantification would require advanced scenario modelling and extensive data collection across operations and the value chain. The Group is dedicated to continuously advancing its climate-related disclosures and will evaluate the practicality of integrating quantitative metrics into future reporting.

Climate Resilience and Strategic Response

Using insights from climate scenario analysis, climate factors are integrated into the Group's strategy, store operational planning and decision-making to strengthen resilience and manage climate transition impacts.

To tackle identified physical and transition climate risks, the Group applies framework to adjust its retail business model and budget allocation. Operationally, updated safety protocols for store premises during extreme weather have been rolled out into daily routines, alongside contingency plans designed to minimise operational downtime triggered by floods, heatwaves and other severe climate events. These safeguards aim to prevent property and inventory damage, protect frontline retail staff, and control unplanned repair and overhead expenses.

To align with climate transition requirements and shifting regulatory, consumer and market sustainability standards, the Group continuously explores initiatives to lift energy efficiency across the store network and supply chain. These covers refining daily store energy management, optimising merchandise logistics routes, and evaluating viable low-carbon packaging and sustainable raw material alternatives for apparel, leather goods and accessories, where technically feasible and commercially viable. The Group tracks local and international climate policies and retail sustainability benchmarks to stay abreast of emerging industry requirements.

Risk Management

In line with the Group's Climate Policy, climate related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into the Group's overall risk management to enhance resilience and preparedness to climate change.

To achieve these objectives, the Company has established a comprehensive risk management framework and integrated climate considerations into its overall business and decision-making processes. Climate-related risks and opportunities are timely monitored and reviewed by the Management and Internal Audit functions and report the results to the Audit Committee and the Board subsequently.

We have collaborated with external consultant to identify climate-related risks and opportunities across the Company, a comprehensive climate scenario analysis has been conducted to evaluate the likelihood and severity of identified climate-related risks and prioritize these risks relative to other corporate risks using quantitative thresholds. Thorough desktop research is undertaken to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related opportunities alongside physical and transition risks.

To address these risks, the Group will ensure that appropriate risk mitigation plans are in place. The Group will continuously monitor climate-related risks and conduct regular reviews of the climate risk analysis to ensure prompt responses to any significant changes in risk profiles.

Metrics and Targets

During the Reporting Period, the Group established its first set of intensity-based climate-related GHG emissions targets. The Group has selected FY2024/25 as the baseline year, with the target boundary encompassing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The Group has confirmed its GHG emissions targets:

- Short-to-medium-term target: Attain a 5% reduction in GHG intensity (tCO₂e per sq ft) over a 10-year period ending FY2034/35, with the reduction trajectory commencing in FY2025/26

These targets apply to gross GHG emissions and cover the Group's global operation of designing and retailing fashionable apparel, bags and fashion accessories.

By setting our first formal GHG emissions target, we reaffirm our commitment to climate action and responds to growing sustainability expectations from stakeholders.

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

At Bauhaus, we deeply value the essential contributions of our key stakeholders, including our employees, customers, suppliers, and the communities we serve. We are committed to acting as an ethical employer, reliable business partner, and responsible corporate citizen; we recognize that fostering meaningful, collaborative relationships with all these groups is critical to upholding ethical practices and driving mutual growth, and through these efforts, we aim to positively contribute to the welfare of our stakeholders and broader society while continuously exploring opportunities to expand our social impact.

5. Employment

Our employees are the cornerstone of the Group's long-term business success and our leading position in the industry. In recognition of this, Bauhaus has put in place a sound and comprehensive human resource management system to support our workforce. We are fully committed to creating a secure, encouraging and inclusive workplace that prioritises employee health, well-being and continuous growth. By upholding rigorous health and safety requirements, offering clear career development pathways, and advancing diversity and inclusion across all levels of the organisation, we endeavour to build an empowering environment where every individual can develop professionally and achieve their full potential.

During the Reporting Period, the Group strictly complied with the applicable labour laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57) of HKSAR, the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282) of HKSAR, the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Cap. 485) of HKSAR, the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Cap. 608) of HKSAR, alongside with Law No. 7/2008, the Labor Relations Law, and Law No. 4/98/M, the Framework Law on Employment Policy and Worker's Rights of Macau SAR.

The Group was not aware of any incidents or violations of the relevant labour laws and regulations relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunities, diversity, anti-discrimination and other benefits and welfare.

5.1. Employment Practice

Our employees are at the core of the Group's development and achievements, serving as the fundamental driving force behind our business growth. The Group maintains a strong commitment to protecting and promoting the basic rights and interests of all members of staff. We have established a comprehensive Employee Handbook that reflects our human resource management philosophy and standardized operating procedures. This document covers a wide range of areas including recruitment, promotion, remuneration, termination of employment, working hours, rest days, employee benefits, performance evaluation, training, staff relations, internal communication, financial procedures, and data management systems. All such policies ensure that our employment practices fully comply with the relevant statutory requirements applicable to our business operations.

As of 31 March 2026, we have 147 employees in Hong Kong and Macau, with most of them being customer facing retail sales staff. It is a young and energetic workforce with over 61% of our staff at the age of 40 or younger.

The workforce profile divided by gender, age group, geographical region and employment type during the Reporting Period is illustrated in the below table:

Indicators	Number of Employees 2025/26	Turnover Rate 2025/26
By gender	147	31
Female	127	31
Male	20	30
By employee category		
Senior Management	7	14
Middle Management	11	0
Other employees	129	35
By age group		
≤ 20 years old	0	0
21-40 years old	90	34
41-60 years old	53	25
≥61 years old	4	25
By geographical region		
Hong Kong	127	35
Macau	20	10
By employment type		
Full-time	145	30
Part-time	2	0

5.2. Equal Opportunities and Anti-discrimination

At Bauhaus, we place the highest priority on upholding the fundamental human rights and personal freedoms of every employee. In addition to complying with relevant laws and regulations, we are committed to regularly reviewing and strengthening our internal policies to eliminate all forms of discrimination throughout the organisation.

We strive to leverage the diverse skills and professional experience of people from all backgrounds, creating a working environment that respects and values individual differences. By building an inclusive and diverse workforce, we seek to fully unlock the potential of our employees, which in turn supports the Group's overall business performance and management effectiveness.

Our firm commitment to transparency and fairness ensures equal opportunities for all applicants and staff in recruitment, employment, compensation, promotion, and job transfers. We actively work to prevent discrimination, harassment, or denigration based on age, gender, nationality, religion, political opinion, disability, carrier status, sexual orientation, or other protected characteristics. Any form of discriminatory conduct or harassment is strictly prohibited in our workplace – violations of these principles will result in disciplinary action, which may include immediate termination of employment.

5.3. Employee Wellbeing

In today's dynamic work environment, focusing on employee well-being is essential to keeping our team productive and building a positive workplace culture. At Bauhaus, we take a comprehensive view of wellbeing that includes not only physical health but also mental health, social support at work, and a healthy work life balance.

To transform this commitment into action, we have embedded work-life balance as a core value within our operations and actively discourage an over-time working culture. One of our key initiatives in this regard is the introduction of a flexible working hours scheme tailored to support our employees' individual needs. Beyond this, we have also set defined operational hours for our head office as a proactive measure to reinforce healthy work-life boundaries, encouraging team members to finish their work on time and develop a workplace culture that truly respects personal time and prioritises the holistic wellbeing of every staff member.

6. Health and Safety

The Group places the highest priority in ensuring a safe and secure working environment for all our employees. We conduct regular on-site inspections of safety facilities across our retail stores and warehouses to uphold and maintain workplace safety standards. For our frontline store employees, we continuously highlight and raise awareness of the potential safety hazards associated with working in storerooms.

During the Reporting Period, there have been no new reported cases of work-related injuries. There is no accumulated lost workdays due to injuries during the Reporting Period. In the event of any reported injuries or illnesses, the Group promptly conducts investigations following internal protocols and reports its findings to prevent future occurrences.

7. Development and Training

To keep pace with the evolving business landscape, capitalize on new opportunities, and align with up-to-date industry standards, the Group is dedicated to strengthening employees' professional capabilities and skills through a supportive learning atmosphere. As one of our key initiatives, training resources are regularly distributed to staff members to support their continuous learning.

We have put in place a transparent performance evaluation system that serves as an objective, quantifiable and measurable tool for determining annual salary adjustments, bonuses, and promotions. Department supervisors and the management team conduct consistent staff assessments, with promotions and remuneration reviews based purely on individual merit. This framework guarantees fairness and transparency in performance management, while also nurturing a corporate culture that encourages ongoing improvement and the pursuit of excellence.

Indicators	Average training hours (hr)	Percentage of employees trained (%)
	2025/26	2025/26
By gender		
Female	10.73	100
Male	11.89	100
By employee category		
Senior Management	23.25	100
Middle Management	2.00	100
Other employees	2.67	100

8. Labour Standards

The Group upholds a firm zero-tolerance policy towards child labour and forced labour across all its operations. Committed to high ethical standards and the protection of basic labour rights, we fully comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

As outlined in the Employee Handbook, all applicants are required to provide valid identity documents during the recruitment process. This verification process confirms eligibility and helps prevent the hiring of individuals involved in child labour, forced labour or bonded labour. Candidates are also required to provide supporting documents such as qualification certificates and employment references to verify the accuracy of their applications. We place great importance on maintaining workforce integrity; any falsification of information or evidence related to child labour or forced labour will result in immediate termination of the employment contract. Clear guidelines and regulations concerning attendance, labour intensity, and overtime are also detailed in our Employee Handbook.

In addition, we actively evaluate the labour practices of our suppliers to eliminate child labour and forced labour from our supply chain and business relationships. This proactive approach reduces legal risks and strengthens our commitment to responsible sourcing. During the Reporting Period, the Group did not identify any cases of forced labour or child labour, reflecting our continuous efforts to maintain a fair and ethical working environment for all employees and stakeholders.

OPERATING PRACTICES

A core principle of our business is to act as an ethical employer, a reliable business partner, and a socially responsible corporate member. We fully recognise the value of building long-term, cooperative relationships with all stakeholders. In particular, we maintain a strong focus on product quality and the development of sustainable partnerships with both suppliers and customers. By upholding high product standards and nurturing enduring ties with supply chain partners and clients, we strive to maintain ethical operations, achieve shared growth, and deliver positive value to our stakeholders and the broader community.

9. Supply Chain Management

The Group has adopted a comprehensive supplier assessment process, which includes initial screening at the onboarding stage as well as regular reviews covering quality control, product safety, legal compliance, and environmental and social performance. We have established systematic inspection procedures to uphold product quality standards, requiring suppliers to conduct fabric inspections and ensure quality throughout production.

With an emphasis on collaborative partnerships, the Group encourages suppliers to comply with social and environmental requirements to build a safe and sustainable supply chain. We favour cooperation with suppliers that provide environmentally friendly materials and products and also take geographic location into account when selecting partners to help reduce transport-related emissions.

In addition, our dedication to ethical business conduct applies to our supplier payment procedures. We ensure that all financial dealings with suppliers strictly follow our procurement management policies, including transparent and equitable payment terms, complete and accurate record-keeping of transactions, and timely settlement of invoices within the agreed periods.

During the Reporting Period, the Group engaged with 23 existing manufacturers, based in Hong Kong and Mainland China. We maintain ongoing communication with suppliers of international brands to uphold quality, safety, and environmental standards.

10. Product Responsibility

10.1. Product and Service

Established in 1991, Bauhaus has emerged as a leading multi-brand retail operator specializing in denim and leather products, catering to the dynamic markets of Hong Kong and Macau. With a heritage spanning more than two decades, the brand offers a wide selection of apparel, accessories, and lifestyle products sourced from renowned international brands. A firm commitment to product responsibility remains at the core of our daily operations.

At Bauhaus, our approach to product responsibility is holistic, starting with strict quality control procedures implemented across every stage of the supply chain. From the selection of materials to the manufacturing process, we value sustainability, ethical sourcing, and compliance with industry standards. By partnering with reputable suppliers and brands that uphold similar values, we maintain exceptional levels of product quality and integrity.

We further advance our product responsibility agenda by promoting transparency and consumer awareness. Through clear product labelling, information disclosure, and direct customer engagement, we aim to enable shoppers to make well-informed buying choices that match their personal values and preferences.

The retail industry is inherently customer-focused, with customer needs at the core of all business operations. Bauhaus attaches great importance to delivering exceptional customer service, continuously refining our service offerings to foster a warm and welcoming shopping environment for our valued customers. We invest in ongoing training programs for both new hires and experienced staff, equipping them with the skills to understand the evolving needs of customers and exceed their expectations. During the Reporting Period, we addressed a total of 7 cases of product and service-related complaints with timely responses, reflecting our commitment to addressing customer feedback promptly and effectively.

During the Reporting Period, no product was recalled for safety and health reasons, and the Group was not aware of any significant non-compliance cases in its operations concerning applicable laws and regulations on product responsibilities. This achievement underscores our unwavering dedication to upholding the highest standards of product safety, quality, and regulatory compliance across all facets of our business operations.

10.2. Intellectual Property Protection

At Bauhaus, we understand that protecting our intellectual property is essential to maintaining our brand, product and innovation integrity. Securing intellectual property rights is both a legal responsibility and a strategic necessity that supports our competitive edge and market position.

We adopt a comprehensive approach to uphold strong intellectual property protection, combining proactive measures and consistent monitoring. We carry out regular audits and reviews to detect and resolve potential risks or infringements related to our intellectual property assets. Working with legal professionals specializing in intellectual property, we keep up with changing laws and industry developments to strengthen our protection strategies.

We also promote internal awareness and training to ensure all employees understand the importance of intellectual property rights and their responsibilities in protecting them across our business. Through this vigilant and proactive approach, Bauhaus reinforces its commitment to innovation, authenticity and long-term market sustainability.

During the Reporting Period, we maintained our trademark portfolio, monitored the market for infringing uses of trademarks used by the Group, conducted trademark searches, and filed trademark applications for new branding and product lines.

10.3. Data Privacy

Data privacy is critically important in the digital age, as protecting personal information involves major ethical and legal obligations. At Bauhaus, safeguarding customer data is central to our commitment to trust and transparency. Given the sensitivity of personal information provided on our e-commerce platform, we maintain strict data privacy standards to ensure customer data remains confidential and secure.

Bauhaus has put in place a suite of measures to enhance data privacy and security on our e-commerce platform. We strengthen the platform's defences against unauthorized access and data breaches by implementing robust encryption protocols, secure payment gateways, and rigorous access controls. Furthermore, we make available clear, straightforward privacy policies to keep customers informed about how their data is collected, utilized, and safeguarded. The Group refrains from selling, transferring, or disclosing any personal data to third parties unless we have obtained the explicit consent of the data owner. By empowering customers with control over their personal information, including preferences for data sharing and marketing communications, we demonstrate our commitment to respecting their privacy choices.

11. Anti-Corruption

Free and fair competition is a fundamental value of Hong Kong and a key driver of business success. Upholding the highest standards of business ethics and integrity has always been a core objective for the Group.

In our supplier selection process, we strictly require that all suppliers adhere to the core values and principles set out in the Group's Code of Practice. We seek to establish business partnerships with suppliers, contractors, franchisees, and wholesale partners who share our business ethics and principles. The Group prohibits all forms of corrupt practices and firmly rejects any monetary inducements, gifts, or favours from suppliers in all business interactions.

To reinforce our integrity-based governance and zero-tolerance anti-corruption framework, we distributed retail-specific anti-bribery training materials to all employees during the Reporting Period, curated from official resources of ICAC's Business Ethics Development Centre, including training videos and a dedicated anti-corruption handbook for the retail sector. Staff are encouraged to embed anti-corruption principles into daily operations and commercial negotiations.

To strengthen our governance framework, we require all existing and potential suppliers and vendors to confirm their commitment to ethical conduct by signing a declaration stating that they have no conflicts of interest with our staff. They must also promise not to offer or solicit bribes or facilitation payments. Continuous reinforcement of our policies, code of practices, and anti-graft guidelines is ensured through regular staff reminders and targeted training sessions in departments susceptible to risks.

Additionally, we maintain an independent feedback channel that allows staff to report any suspected or actual malpractice. All complaints are thoroughly handled in accordance with our Anti-Corruption and Whistleblowing Policies, under the supervision of independent non-executive directors.

There were no reports received during the Reporting Period – the Group remained vigilant and upheld compliance with Hong Kong's laws and regulations concerning corruption, fraud, and money laundering without any significant non-compliance cases coming to light.

12. Community Investment

We are committed to delivering meaningful contributions to the local community, with a particular focus on supporting young people, the education sector, and disadvantaged groups. The Group actively offers work experience opportunities to students through internship programmes, enabling them to acquire valuable industry insights and practical skills in a professional workplace. These internship initiatives not only support students in laying the foundation for their future careers but also help cultivate a strong sense of social responsibility and community engagement.

Beyond empowering youth through internships, we encourage our employees to take part in a diverse range of community initiatives. Staff are motivated to contribute their time and expertise as volunteers to support various community needs.

During the Reporting Period, we all grieved over the severe fire at Wang Fuk Court in Tai Po. In response to the Tai Po fire incident, the Group donated 500 pieces of clothing to affected households, extending practical relief support to vulnerable communities amid the crisis.

In recognition of our long-standing dedication to community investment, we were awarded the 15 Year Plus Caring Company Logo by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service in 2018. This distinction underscores the Group's consistent and ongoing commitment to corporate social responsibility.

Looking ahead, the Group will continue to actively identify opportunities to make a positive difference, ensuring that its contributions are closely aligned with the needs of the community. This proactive stance not only reflects Bauhaus's unwavering commitment to social responsibility but also reinforces its role as a trusted community partner, striving to create lasting value for those around it.

ESG REPORTING CODE

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
Mandatory Disclosure Requirements		
Governance	A statement from the board containing the following elements:	ESG Management
Structure	(i) a disclosure of the board’s oversight of ESG issues; (ii) the board’s ESG management approach and strategy, including the process used to evaluate, prioritise and manage material ESG-related issues (including risks to the issuer’s businesses); and (iii) how the board reviews progress made against ESG-related goals and targets with an explanation of how they relate to the issuer’s businesses.	Approach
Reporting Principles	A description of, or an explanation on, the application of the following Reporting Principles in the preparation of the ESG report: Materiality: The ESG report should disclose: (i) the process to identify and the criteria for the selection of material ESG factors; (ii) if a stakeholder engagement is conducted, a description of significant stakeholders identified, and the process and results of the issuer’s stakeholder engagement. Quantitative: Information on the standards, methodologies, assumptions and/or calculation tools used, and source of conversion factors used, for the reporting of emissions/energy consumption (where applicable) should be disclosed. Consistency: The issuer should disclose in the ESG report any changes to the methods or KPIs used, or any other relevant factors affecting a meaningful comparison.	About the Report- Reporting Principles
Reporting Boundary	A narrative explaining the reporting boundaries of the ESG report and describing the process used to identify which entities or operations are included in the ESG report. If there is a change in the scope, the issuer should explain the difference and reason for the change.	About the Report

Environmental Performance

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
A1 Emissions		
A1	General Disclosure Information: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to air emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	1. Emissions
KPI A1.1	The types of emissions and respective emissions data.	1. Emissions- 1.1 Air Emissions
KPI A1.2	Repealed 1 January 2025	
KPI A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	1. Emissions- 1.3 Waste Management
KPI A1.4	Total non-hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	1. Emissions- 1.3 Waste Management
KPI A1.5	Description of emissions target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	1. Emissions- 1.1 Air Emissions
KPI A1.6	Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, and a description of reduction target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	1. Emissions- 1.3 Waste Management
A2 Use of Resources		
A2	General Disclosure Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water, and other raw materials.	2. Use of Resources
KPI A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in '000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	2. Use of Resources- 2.1 Energy Consumption
KPI A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	2. Use of Resources- 2.2 Water Consumption

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
KPI A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2. Use of Resources- 2.1 Energy Consumption
KPI A2.4	Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2. Use of Resources- 2.2 Water Consumption
KPI A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	2. Use of Resources- 2.4 Packaging Materials
A3 The Environment and Natural Resources		
A3	General Disclosure	3. The Environment and Natural Resources
	Policies on minimising the issuer's significant impacts on the environment and natural resources.	
KPI A3.1	Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	3. The Environment and Natural Resources
A4 Climate Change		
A4	Repealed 1 January 2025	
KPI A4.1	Repealed 1 January 2025	

Social Performance

ESG Reporting Code	Section/Explanation
B1 Employment	
B1 General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare.	5. Employment
KPI B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type (for example, full-or part-time), age group and geographical region. 5. Employment-5.1 Employment Practice
KPI B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region. 5. Employment-5.1 Employment Practice
B2 Health and Safety	
B2 General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards.	6. Health and Safety
KPI B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year. 6. Health and Safety
KPI B2.2	Lost days due to work injury. 6. Health and Safety
KPI B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, and how they are implemented and monitored. 6. Health and Safety
B3 Development and Training	
B3 General Disclosure Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.	7. Development and Training
KPI B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (e.g. senior management, middle management). 7. Development and Training

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
KPI B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	7. Development and Training
B4 Labour Standard	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to preventing child and forced labour.	8. Labour Standards
KPI B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	8. Labour Standards
KPI B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	8. Labour Standards
B5 Supply Chain Management	General Disclosure Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.	9. Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	9. Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers, number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, how they are implemented and monitored.	9. Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	9. Supply Chain Management
KPI B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	9. Supply Chain Management
B6 Product Responsibility	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling, and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.	10. Product Responsibility

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
KPI B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	10. Product Responsibility- 10.1 Product and Service
KPI B6.2	Number of products and service related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	10. Product Responsibility- 10.1 Product and Service
KPI B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	10. Product Responsibility- 10.2 Intellectual Property Protection
KPI B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	10. Product Responsibility- 10.2 Intellectual Property Protection
KPI B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, and how they are implemented and monitored.	10. Product Responsibility- 10.3 Data Privacy
B7 Anti-Corruption B7	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to bribery, extortion, fraud, and money laundering.	11. Anti-Corruption
KPI B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases.	11. Anti-Corruption
KPI B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, and how they are implemented and monitored.	11. Anti-Corruption
KPI B7.3	Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	11. Anti-corruption

ESG Reporting Code		Section/Explanation
B8 Community Investment		
B8	General Disclosure Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities' interests.	12. Community Investment
KPI B8.1	Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport).	12. Community Investment
KPI B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area.	12. Community Investment

Listing information

Listing exchange	: Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “ Stock Exchange ”)
Listing date	: 12 May 2005
Stock code	: 483

Share information

		As at 31 March 2026 No. of shares	As at 31 March 2025 No. of shares
Shares			
Authorised shares	:	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Issued shares	:	367,380,000	367,380,000

Board lot size	: 2,000 shares
Par value	: HK\$0.10

Key dates

2024/25 Annual Results Announcement	: 27 June 2025
Closure of Register of Members for 2024/25 Annual General Meeting	: 13 August 2025 to 18 August 2025 (both days inclusive)
2024/25 Annual General Meeting	: 18 August 2025
2025/26 Interim Results Announcement	: 28 November 2025
2025/26 Annual Results Announcement	: 26 June 2026
Closure of Register of Members for 2025/26 Annual General Meeting	: 12 August 2026 to 17 August 2026 (both days inclusive)
2025/26 Annual General Meeting	: 17 August 2026
Official website	: corporate.bauhaus.com.hk
Investor relation	: ir@bauhaus.com.hk
Financial year end	: 31 March
Interim period end	: 30 September

NAME OF THE COMPANY

Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited
包浩斯國際(控股)有限公司
(the “**Company**” and its subsidiaries,
collectively the “**Group**”)

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY (THE “DIRECTORS”)

Executive Directors:

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie (*Chairlady*)
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang (*Chief Executive Officer*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lam Wing Hung

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu (*Chairman*)
Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy (*Chairlady*)
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise (*Chairlady*)
Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu

PRINCIPAL AUDITOR

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited
Certified Public Accountants
11th Floor, Lee Garden Two,
28 Yun Ping Road,
Causeway Bay, Hong Kong SAR

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation Limited
1 Queen’s Road Central
Hong Kong

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of China Tower,
1 Garden Road,
Hong Kong

REGISTERED OFFICE

P.O. Box 31119, Grand Pavilion
Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road,
Grand Cayman, KY1-1205,
Cayman Islands

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

1/F, WoFoo Building
204-210 Texaco Road,
Tsuen Wan, New Territories,
Hong Kong

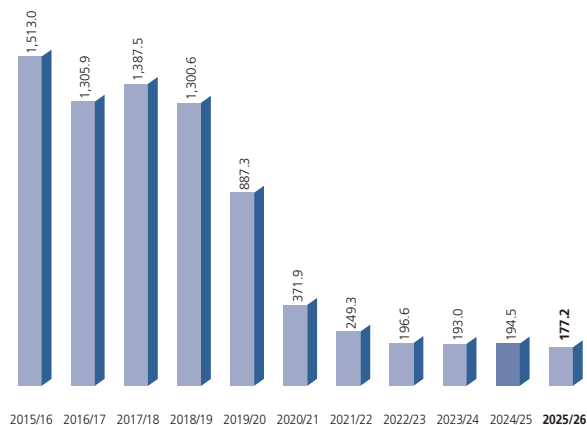
PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Vistra (Cayman) Limited
P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion
Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road,
Grand Cayman, KY1-1205,
Cayman Islands

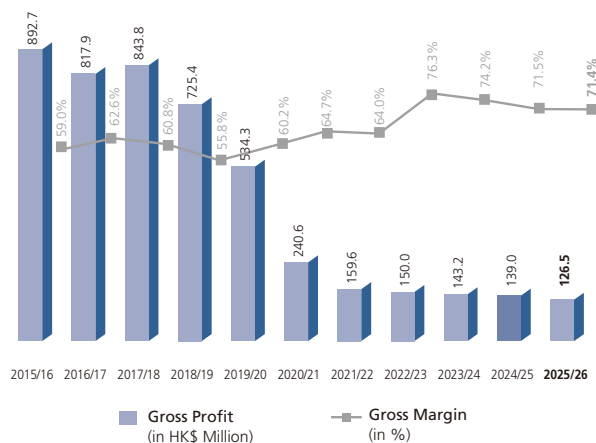
HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Tricor Investor Services Limited
17/F, Far East Finance Centre
16 Harcourt Road
Hong Kong

Sales (in HK\$ Million)



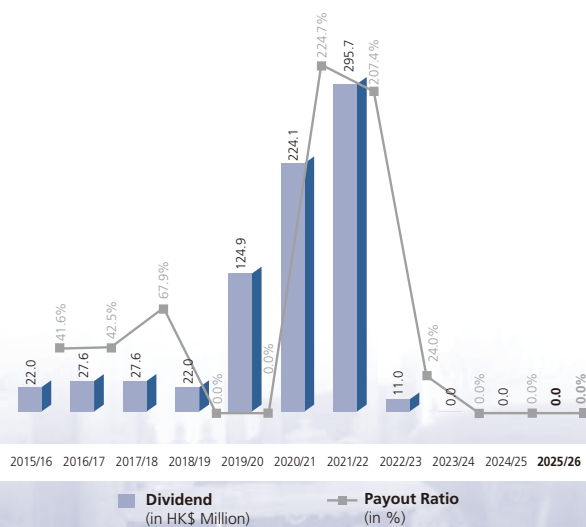
Gross Profit & Gross Margin



Net Profit/(Loss) & Net Margin



Dividend & Payout Ratio



SEGMENT TURNOVER

	Turnover			Turnover Composition		
	FY 2025/26 HK\$ million	FY 2024/25 HK\$ million	Change %	FY 2025/26 %	FY 2024/25 %	Change % pts.
By Business						
Offline	174.2	191.5	-9.0%	98.3	98.5	-0.2
Online	3.0	3.0	–	1.7	1.5	+0.2
	177.2	194.5	-8.9%	100.0	100.0	

SELF-MANAGED RETAIL NETWORK – OFFLINE

		No. of shops/counters/outlets			
		Hong Kong	Macau	Rest of Asia	TOTAL
As at 31 March 2026					
In-House Brand	BAUHAUS	17	4	–	21
	SALAD	9	2	–	11
	Others	2	–	1	3
TOTAL		28	6	1	35
Aggregate sales footage (in sq. feet)		33,523	9,042	419	42,984
As at 31 March 2025					
In-House Brand	BAUHAUS	14	4	–	18
	SALAD	9	2	–	11
	Others	2	–	–	2
TOTAL		25	6	–	31
Aggregate sales footage (in sq. feet)		31,057	9,042	–	40,099

		Notes	FY 2025/26	FY 2024/25	Change
KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Performance					
Gross Margin	(%)	1	71.4	71.5	0.1% pts.
Net Profit Margin	(%)	2	N/A	6.0	N/A
Return on Average Equity	(%)	3	N/A	6.9	N/A
Return on Average Assets	(%)	4	N/A	5.0	N/A
Operating					
Inventory Turnover Days		5	246	256	-10 days
Debtors' Turnover Days		6	5	6	-1 day
Creditors' Turnover Days		7	8	6	+2 days
Liquidity and Gearing					
Current Ratio		8	3.8	3.5	+8.6%
Quick Ratio		9	2.9	2.7	+7.4%
Gearing Ratio	(%)	10	–	–	–
PER SHARE DATA					
Book Value Per Share	(HK cents)	11	47.1	47.8	-1.5%
Basic Earnings Per Share	(HK cents)	12	-0.8	3.2	-125.0%
Diluted Earnings Per Share	(HK cents)	13	-0.8	3.2	-125.0%

Notes:

- "Gross Margin" is based on gross profit divided by turnover for the year.
- "Net Profit Margin" is calculated as the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by turnover for the year.
- "Return on Average Equity" represents the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of shareholders' equity.
- "Return on Average Assets" represents the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by the average of the opening and closing balances of total assets.
- "Inventory Turnover Days" is based on the average of the opening and closing balances of inventories (before provision for inventories) divided by the cost of sales (before reversal of provision for inventories) and then multiplied by the number of days during the year.
- "Debtors' Turnover Days" is based on the average opening and closing balances of trade receivables divided by turnover and then multiplied by the number of days during the year.
- "Creditors' Turnover Days" is based on the average opening and closing balances of trade payables divided by purchases and then multiplied by the number of days during the year.
- "Current Ratio" represents current assets divided by current liabilities.
- "Quick Ratio" represents current assets minus inventories, divided by current liabilities.
- "Gearing Ratio" represents total interest-bearing bank borrowings divided by total assets.
- "Book Value Per Share" represents shareholders' equity divided by the total number of issued shares at the end of the reporting period, which was 367,380,000 (2025: 367,380,000).
- "Basic Earnings Per Share" is calculated as the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year under review, which was 367,380,000 (2025: 367,380,000).
- "Diluted Earnings Per Share" is calculated as the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year under review and all dilutive potential ordinary shares of 367,380,000 (2025: 367,380,000) in aggregate.

DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie, aged 67, is the Co-founder, the Chairlady and the Authorised Representative of the Group. She was a former Executive Director from October 2004 to March 2009. Madam Tong is responsible for strategic retail portfolio management, merchandising strategies, and the Group's cost-control objectives. Madam Tong has extensive experience in the fashion industry. She conceived the concept and brand name "SALAD", the critical in-house brand of the Group. Madam Tong was awarded the diploma by Hong Kong Shue Yan College (Department of Journalism) in 1983. Madam Tong is one of the directors of New Huge Treasure Investments Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, aged 48, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. He has been the Authorised Representative of the Group since 26 June 2023. Mr. Yeung is responsible for implementing corporate strategies and managing the Group's business operations. He is also responsible for the Group's leasing affairs and executing various development projects. He monitors the performance of the retail operations and enforces the Group's cost-cutting measures. Mr. Yeung has over 25 years of experience in business negotiation, project management, shop decoration and retail operation. He joined the Group in May 1994.

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy, aged 42, graduated from the University of Sydney in 2005 with a Bachelor's degree in Economic & Social Sciences. Ms. Choi was also awarded an Executive Diploma in Corporate Governance and Innovation Leadership by the Hong Kong Institute of Directors ("HKIoD") in association with IVEY Business School at the University of Western Ontario in 2021 and is currently a member of HKIoD. Ms. Choi has more than nine years of experience in business operations, business management, and strategic planning. She is a director of a seafood trading company based in Hong Kong SAR. She is responsible for cost management, factory and product quality control, business-to-business client relations and logistic control. She joined the Group in June 2023.

Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu, aged 56, has been a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants from July 1995 and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants from January 2000. He has also been a CFA® Charterholder since September 2008 and a professional member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors since 2018. Mr. Tsui is currently running his own consulting practice under the name of Dickson Consulting Service Limited to provide financial, management and information technology consulting services. He is also currently employed as a project manager in LYFE Capital Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited. Before working on his own, Mr. Tsui had worked as auditor in Ernst & Young for five years, and also worked as internal audit manager, and financial controller in Electrolux China, a household and professional appliances manufacturer for five years. Mr. Tsui graduated from the Hong Kong Baptist College with a Bachelor of Business Administration (Honours) degree in January 1992 and earned his Bachelor of Law degree from University of London in August 2018 and his Master of Science in Real Estate from University College of Estate Management in 2021.

Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise, aged 37, is a former professional tennis player who achieved the number one ranking in Hong Kong and reached a career-high world ranking of 340. She is currently the top-ranked pickleball singles player in Hong Kong. Ms. Chan has over 10 years of experience in the finance sector. She has held client onboarding and compliance roles at LMAX Ltd. in both London and Hong Kong, as well as at the Bank of China in Hong Kong. She currently serves as the Risk and Compliance Director at Carret Private Capital Limited, a position she has held for six years. Ms. Chan is also a founder of the Asia Aces Pickleball Academy. Ms. Chan graduated from the University of Washington in 2011, with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration, and obtained degree in Master of Philosophy from the University of Cambridge in 2014.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lam Wing Hung, aged 38, has over 15 years' experience in auditing, accounting and corporate management with international exposure. Mr. Lam joined the Company as financial controller and company secretary in July 2024. Prior to joining the Company, from April 2017 to September 2023, Mr. Lam worked at CROSSTEC Group Holdings Limited (a company whose shares are listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange, stock code: 3893) where he last served as the Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer, Finance Director and Joint Company Secretary. Prior to that, from October 2010 to April 2017, Mr. Lam held various positions at Ernst & Young Hong Kong office, where he last served as Manager in the assurance department. Mr. Lam has been a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants since 2013. Mr. Lam holds a bachelor's degree in accountancy from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

BUSINESS REVIEW

For over twenty years, the Group has principally designed and retailed trendy apparel, bags and fashion accessories. Its turnover is mainly contributed by its major in-house labels, such as “SALAD”, “TOUGH”, certain trendy design brands and selected international labels.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group operated a total of 35 (31 March 2025: 31) self-managed offline stores across Hong Kong, Macau and South-east Asia.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Change
Hong Kong	28	25	+3
Macau	6	6	–
South-east Asia	1	–	+1
TOTAL	35	31	+4

Group Performance Overview

During the year under review, the overall retail market in Hong Kong showed the first signs of stabilisation after several years of contraction. According to the Census and Statistics Department, the total value of retail sales for 2025 edged up by around 1% year-on-year following a 7.3% decline in 2024, indicating a gradual but uneven recovery. The momentum strengthened into early 2026, with combined retail sales in January and February recording a nearly 12% year-on-year increase, and March 2026 retail sales further rising by about 12.8% year-on-year. However, the recovery remained highly differentiated across categories. Industry data indicated that the apparel and footwear segment continued to lag behind the broader market, recording a year-on-year decline of about 10% in December 2025, reflecting ongoing pressure on fashion spending despite the headline recovery in aggregate retail sales. At the same time, structural trends such as persistent northbound consumption by local residents and a shift in tourist spending preferences towards experiential activities continued to weigh on mid-market fashion retail.

Against this backdrop, the Group’s turnover for the year ended 31 March 2026 decreased by 8.9% to approximately HK\$177.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$194.5 million). The decline in revenue primarily reflected the continued softness of the apparel segment, intensifying competition from both offline and online channels, as well as the Group’s prudent strategy of focusing on quality revenue and a more efficient store portfolio rather than pursuing sales growth at the expense of profitability. Notwithstanding the lower turnover, the Group was able to maintain a healthy gross profit margin of approximately 71.4% (2025: approximately 71.5%), demonstrating effective pricing discipline and ongoing efforts in merchandising and inventory management.

Offline

Offline retail operations remain the Group’s key operating segment, accounting for the substantial majority of its turnover. As at 31 March 2026, the Group operated 35 (31 March 2025: 31) physical stores across Hong Kong, Macau and South-east Asia. The Group’s total offline retail sales revenue for the year ended 31 March 2026 was approximately HK\$174.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$191.5 million).

BUSINESS REVIEW *(Continued)*

Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, the Group operated 28 (31 March 2025: 25) stores during the reporting period. While consumer sentiment remained cautious in the first half of the financial year, conditions gradually improved in the second half, supported by government consumption-stimulus initiatives and the broader positive retail momentum that emerged in late 2025 and extended into early 2026. The Group continued to exercise stringent cost discipline, carefully managing lease renewals to secure more favourable terms and rationalising store operations to maximise per-store productivity.

Macau

The Group's Macau operations, maintained 6 (31 March 2025: 6) stores, benefited from strong tourist flows during the reporting period. According to published data, total visitor arrivals to Macau in 2025 reached approximately 40.1 million, a new record high and about 14.7% higher than the previous year, surpassing the pre-pandemic peak. However, similar to Hong Kong, visitor spending has increasingly shifted towards experiential consumption such as dining and entertainment, with fashion retail benefiting more moderately from the headline visitor growth. The Group therefore continued to emphasise disciplined cost control and targeted merchandising to capture the evolving preferences of customers.

The Group remains steadfast in its strategic focus on operating qualitative and profitable retail platforms, driven by brand equity and customer loyalty rather than purely by sales volume. Consistent with prior years, the Group continued to manage its operating costs effectively, aligning rental and staff cost structures more flexibly with actual sales performance.

Online

Digital retail and omnichannel engagement remain important strategic priorities for the Group as it navigates an evolving consumer landscape. The Group has a dedicated team to foster the development of its e-commerce operations. During the year ended 31 March 2026, the online segment recorded sales of approximately HK\$3.0 million (2025: approximately HK\$3.0 million). The Group firmly believes that continued and targeted investment in e-commerce – encompassing platform enhancement, social-media marketing, influencer partnerships and data-driven personalisation – will progressively unlock the significant growth potential of this channel. By fostering seamless interactions between online and offline channels (O2O), the Group aims to generate synergies that enhance both market reach and operational efficiency, ultimately delivering greater value to its shareholders.

Prospects

Looking ahead, the operating environment for the Group's core markets is expected to gradually improve. Various market indicators and industry observations suggest that Hong Kong's retail sector is likely to build on the recovery momentum seen in late 2025, supported by a firmer renminbi, gradual stabilisation of the Mainland economy, government measures to stimulate local consumption and a further recovery in inbound tourism. After several years of underperformance relative to the broader market, the apparel and footwear segment is generally expected to enter a "catch-up" phase in 2026, progressively closing the gap with the overall retail recovery. In Macau, the record visitor arrivals in 2025 and the authorities' continued efforts to diversify tourism sources and develop non-gaming attractions have laid a solid foundation for sustained tourism-driven consumption growth.

While recognising that structural changes in consumer behaviour and competitive dynamics will continue to pose challenges, the Group believes that its strengthened cost base, refined store portfolio and enhanced brand positioning will enable it to participate effectively in the next phase of market normalisation. The Group will remain disciplined yet agile, focusing on improving same-store productivity, deepening engagement with its loyal customer base and accelerating its omnichannel development. Management remains cautiously optimistic that, as the macroeconomic backdrop and sector-specific conditions continue to normalise, the Group will be well positioned to deliver sustainable value to shareholders over the medium term.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Turnover and Segment Information

Turnover of the Group decreased by 8.9% to approximately HK\$177.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$194.5 million) for the year ended 31 March 2026. The decrease in turnover primarily reflected the continued challenging retail environment in the Group's core markets of Hong Kong and Macau. Despite the broader retail market returning to modest positive growth in 2025, the apparel and footwear segment continued to underperform, weighed down by persistent structural shifts in consumer behaviour, including the ongoing trend of northbound consumption to nearby Mainland cities and a prolonged shift in tourist spending towards experiential activities rather than discretionary fashion purchases, which continued to suppress local foot traffic and overall sales volumes during the year. However, with the collaborative efforts of our experienced management team and colleagues through exceptional operational management and effective promotional activities, the Group is cautiously optimistic that it is gradually regaining its footing and is well positioned to deliver improved performance in the periods ahead. Details of the Group's segmental turnover and results are shown in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

The Group's gross profit decreased by 9.0% to approximately HK\$126.5 million (2025: approximately HK\$139.0 million) for the year ended 31 March 2026 which was in line with the decrease in turnover during the year. Gross margin declined slightly to 71.4% (2025: 71.5%).

Operating Expenses and Cost Control

The Group continued to manage operating expenses very cautiously during the year ended 31 March 2026.

For the year under review, the Group's core operating expenses (which includes the selling expenses and administrative expenses) recorded a 5.1% decrease to approximately HK\$121.4 million (2025: approximately HK\$127.9 million). This achievement underscores the Group's commitment to prudent financial stewardship, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently while maintaining operational effectiveness. By strategically controlling the operating expenses, the Group has demonstrated its ability to adapt to challenging market conditions without compromising the quality of its products or services.

Rental is one of the key operating expenses of the Group. Lease expenses (including depreciation of right-of-use assets, lease payment for short term leases and interest on lease liabilities) for the year ended 31 March 2026 increased by 5.3% to approximately HK\$47.5 million (2025: approximately HK\$45.1 million). The Group cautiously managed lease negotiation processes and always leveraged the sales potentials and leasing costs in each tenancy renewal. To maintain competitive, the Group adopts an on-going practice of strategically relocating, consolidating and converting its retail portfolio. If necessary, upon tenancies renewal, the Group may turn down renewal offers with unacceptably high rental increment and may relocate offline shops to less costly locations with appropriate sales exposure.

Staff cost significantly decreased by 9.0% to approximately HK\$44.6 million (2025: approximately HK\$49.0 million) during the year under review, reflecting the Group's optimised and disciplined approach to workforce deployment and its proactive utilisation of available government support schemes to manage employment-related costs. The above two major expenditures have already accounted for 75.9% (2025: 73.6%) of the Group's core operating expenses.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment slightly increased to approximately HK\$6.3 million (2025: approximately HK\$6.0 million) for the year under review as a result of the refurbishment of certain existing and new stores.

The Group's finance costs, mainly representing interest on lease liabilities, decreased to approximately HK\$3.1 million (2025: approximately HK\$3.5 million) during the year.

The Group used to manage operating expenses strictly. Efforts to control costs are in place. Regular review on work procedures is essential to enhance efficiency and in turn, to better moderate the cost increment.

FINANCIAL REVIEW *(Continued)*

Net Loss

The Group recorded a net loss for the year ended 31 March 2026 of approximately HK\$3.0 million (2025: net profit of approximately HK\$11.7 million). The net loss was mainly attributable to the combined effect of (i) the decrease in turnover and gross profit as a result of the continued challenging retail environment in the Group's core markets of Hong Kong and Macau; (ii) an impairment provision on the Group's right-of-use assets of approximately HK\$5.6 million (2025: reversal of impairment provision of approximately HK\$1.4 million); and (iii) a significant increase in impairment provision on the Group's property, plant and equipment to approximately HK\$1.5 million (2025: approximately HK\$0.2 million), reflecting the deterioration in asset performance of certain retail stores that have not met the Group's expected operational thresholds amid the prevailing difficult trading conditions.

SEASONALITY

As its track record shows, seasonality heavily affects the Group's sales and results. The first half of each financial year has historically been less important than the second half. In general, more than 50% of the Group's annual sales and most of its operating profit are derived in the second half of the financial year, within which the holiday seasons of Christmas, New Year, and the Lunar New Year fall.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had net assets of approximately HK\$172.9 million (2025: approximately HK\$175.7 million), comprising non-current assets of approximately HK\$86.1 million (2025: approximately HK\$87.5 million), net current assets of approximately HK\$106.5 million (2025: approximately HK\$106.1 million) and non-current liabilities of approximately HK\$19.8 million (2025: approximately HK\$17.9 million).

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had cash and cash equivalents and time deposits of approximately HK\$32.5 million (2025: approximately HK\$30.0 million) and approximately HK\$66.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$67.2 million), respectively. At the end of the reporting period, the Group had aggregate banking facilities of HK\$30.2 million (2025: HK\$30.2 million), comprised of interest-bearing bank overdraft, revolving loans, credit card facilities, rental and utility guarantees as well as import facilities, of which approximately HK\$28.3 million had not been utilised (2025: approximately HK\$27.5 million). The Group had no borrowings as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026. The Group's gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period, representing a percentage of total interest-bearing bank borrowings to total assets, was zero (2025: zero).

CASH FLOWS

During the year ended 31 March 2026, net cash flows from operating activities slightly increased by 0.6% to approximately HK\$53.7 million (2025: approximately HK\$53.4 million). Net cash flows used in investing activities decreased by 72.0% to approximately HK\$12.9 million (2025: approximately HK\$46.0 million), which was mainly due to no new uptake of the deposits with original maturity more than three months during the year. Net cash flows used in financing activities was approximately HK\$38.2 million (2025: approximately HK\$35.1 million) which were used for repaying the principal portion of the lease payments.

SECURITY

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's general banking facilities were secured by its property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets in Hong Kong. At the end of the reporting period, these assets had aggregate carrying values of approximately HK\$4.6 million and approximately HK\$11.8 million, respectively (2025: approximately HK\$4.8 million and approximately HK\$12.2 million).

CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at 31 March 2026, the Group has approximately HK\$5.6 million (2025: Nil) of capital commitments in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, which will be funded by the internal resources of the Group.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had contingent liabilities regarding bank guarantees given in lieu of utility and property rental deposits amounting to approximately HK\$1.8 million (2025: approximately HK\$2.6 million).

HUMAN RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had 147 (2025: 164) employees, including the directors. To attract and retain high-quality staff, the Group provided competitive remuneration packages with performance bonuses, a mandatory provident fund, insurance coverage, and entitlements to share options to be granted under a share option scheme based on employees' performance, experience, and the prevailing market rate. Remuneration packages were reviewed regularly. Regarding staff development, the Group provided regular in-house training to retail staff and subsidised external training programmes for their professional development.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's sales and purchases during the year have been primarily denominated in Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars. The Group has been exposed to certain foreign currency exchange risks, but it does not anticipate future currency fluctuations causing material operational difficulties or liquidity problems. However, the Group continuously monitors its foreign exchange position and, when necessary, will hedge foreign exchange exposure arising from contractual commitments in sourcing apparel from overseas suppliers.

The Company's board of directors (the "**Board**") is committed to maintaining a solid and transparent framework of corporate governance for the Company and its subsidiaries (the "**Group**") and will continue to review its effectiveness.

The Board has adopted the Code Provisions as stated in the Corporate Governance Code ("**CG Code**") contained in Appendix C1 to the Rules governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("**Listing Rules**") as the corporate governance code of the Company. The Board is committed to complying with the Code Provisions as stated in the CG Code to the extent that the directors of the Company ("**Directors**") consider it applicable and practical to the Company.

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the Code Provisions in the CG Code.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company is governed by the Board, which assumes responsibility for its leadership and control and is collectively responsible for promoting the Company's success by directing and supervising its affairs. The Board is responsible for setting goals and objectives, formulating corporate strategies, and overseeing the Group's performance. All directors of the Company (the "**Directors**") are aware of their collective and individual responsibilities to the shareholders of the Company, the duties to act honestly and in good faith in the interest of the Company and its shareholders as a whole and to avoid conflict of interests.

The Executive Directors and management of the Group implement the strategic plans and deal with day-to-day operational matters of the Group under the delegation and authority of the Board. The management of the Company reports regularly to the Executive Directors on their duties and responsibilities as well as the conduct, business activities and development of the Group. They provide adequate, complete and reliable information in a timely manner to enable the Directors and/or the Board committees of the Company (the "**Board Committees**") to make informed decisions on all significant matters of the Company. The management also provides sufficient information and explanation to the Board to enable it to make an informed assessment of financial and other information put before it for approval. The management also supplies additional information upon request and enquiry by the Directors. The Board and each Director have separate and independent access to the management and the company secretary of the Company (the "**Company Secretary**"), whenever necessary, for any information relevant to the Group they may require in discharging their duties. The Board reviews those arrangements at least annually to ensure the arrangements remain appropriate to the needs of the Company.

As at 31 March 2026, the Board is comprised of five members, including two Executive Directors and three Independent Non-Executive Directors, as shown below:

Executive Directors

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie (*Chairlady*)

Mr. Yeung Yat Hang (*Chief Executive Officer*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy

Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu

Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(Continued)***Changes in Directorship and the Composition of Board Committees**

In addition, the Board announced the following changes to the composition of the Board and the Board committees during the year:

With effect from 28 June 2025:

- (1) Mr. Wong Man Tai resigned as an independent non-executive director and ceased to act as the chairman of the Nomination Committee, a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee;
- (2) Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong resigned as an independent non-executive director and ceased to act as the chairman of the Audit Committee, a member of each of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee;
- (3) Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann was appointed as an independent non-executive director, the chairlady of the Nomination Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee; and
- (4) Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu was appointed as an independent non-executive director, the chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of each of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

With effect from 14 November 2025:

- (5) Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann resigned as an independent non-executive director and ceased to act as the chairlady of the Nomination Committee, a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee; and
- (6) Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise was appointed as an independent non-executive director, the chairlady of the Nomination Committee and a member of each of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

The Board's composition is well balanced, with each Director having sound industry knowledge, extensive strategic planning and execution experience, and expertise relevant to the Group's business.

Biographical details of the Directors and the relationship among the members of the Board, if any, are set out in the section of "Directors and Company Secretary" on pages 41 to 42 of this Annual Report.

In compliance with Rules 3.10(1) and (2) and 3.10A of the Listing Rules, the Company has appointed three Independent Non-Executive Directors, representing at least one-third of the Board and bringing about a solid independent element. The Board considers that all the Independent Non-Executive Directors have appropriate and sufficient business, legal, and/or finance experience and qualifications to carry out their duties to protect the interests of the Company's shareholders.

The Company has received an annual confirmation of each Independent Non-Executive Director's independence as required under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considered all the Independent Non-Executive Directors to be independent and have met the independence guidelines as set out on Rule 1.13 of the Listing Rules during the year and up to the date of this annual report. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are explicitly identified in all corporate communications.

Each of the Independent Non-Executive Directors has taken up the role for an initial term of one year and is subject to retirement and re-election in accordance with the Company's articles of association.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

If a Director has a conflict of interest in a transaction or proposal to be considered by the Board and which the Board has determined to be material, the individual Director concerned declares his/her interest and is required to abstain from voting. The matter will be considered at a board meeting in the presence of the independent non-executive directors who have no material interest in the proposed transaction.

According to the Company's articles of association, the Directors for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty in their respective offices. The Company has maintained appropriate director liability insurance with respect to legal action against the Directors from their liabilities arising out of corporate activities. The insurance coverage will be reviewed regularly to ensure its effectiveness and sufficiency.

Pursuant to CG Code Provision C.1.4, the Directors are required to participate in continuous professional development to ensure that their contribution to the Board remains informed and relevant. Accordingly, the Group also adopted a corporate governance policy requiring every newly appointed Director should receive a comprehensive, formal and tailored induction on appointment of at least 15 hours from the Chairman, other senior Directors and/or external professional bodies, as appropriate, to ensure that they have appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Group and that they are fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and relevant regulatory requirements. In addition, all the Directors are required to participate in at least 15 hours of continuous professional development in each financial year to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills, either through in-house training or external professional resources. All the Directors have complied with the requirements during the year ended 31 March 2026.

A summary of training received by the Directors during the year under review is as follows:

	Type of training
Executive Directors	
Madam Tong She Man, Winnie	A, B
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang	A, B
Independent Non-Executive Directors	
Mr. Wong Man Tai (resigned on 28 June 2025)	A, B
Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy	A, B
Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong (resigned on 28 June 2025)	A, B
Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann (appointed on 28 June 2025 and resigned on 14 November 2025)	A, B
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu (appointed on 28 June 2025)	A, B
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise (appointed on 14 November 2025)	A, B

A: reading newspapers/journals and updates relating to the retail industry, corporate governance and director's responsibilities

B: attending technical seminars/conferences/workshops/forums

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company Secretary, Mr. Lam Wing Hung, also undertook at least 15 hours of relevant professional training in compliance with Rule 3.29 of the Listing Rules.

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings are held regularly and at least four times a year at quarterly intervals. For regular Board meetings, notices of at least 14 days together with respective agendas are given to facilitate maximum attendance of the Directors. At the meeting, the Directors are provided with the relevant documents to be considered and approved. Draft minutes of the Board meeting are circulated to all the Directors for comments. Minutes of Board meetings are taken by the Company Secretary or a duly appointed secretary of the Board meeting and are open for inspection by any Director.

The table below sets out the attendance of each Director at the annual general meeting (the “AGM”) and the meetings of the Board and other Board committees held during the year under review:

	AGM	Board	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee
Executive Directors					
Madam Tong She Man, Winnie	1/1	8/8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang	1/1	8/8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Independent Non-Executive Directors					
Mr. Wong Man Tai (resigned on 28 June 2025)	n/a	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1
MS. Choi Sze Man, Mandy	1/1	8/8	3/3	3/3	3/3
Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong (resigned on 28 June 2025)	n/a	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu (appointed on 28 June 2025)	1/1	6/6	2/2	2/2	2/2
Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann (appointed on 28 June 2025 and resigned on 14 November 2025)	1/1	2/2	n/a	1/1	1/1
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise (appointed on 14 November 2025)	n/a	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established three Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee, with written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code. As at 31 March 2026, all those committees are comprised of three independent non-executive directors with appropriate professional qualifications and experiences in accounting, legal affairs, financial and business management. The committee members may call any meetings whenever necessary or desirable. The composition of the Board Committees as at 31 March 2026 was as follows:

Independent Non-Executive Directors	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee
Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy	Member	Chairlady	Member
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu	Chairman	Member	Member
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise	Member	Member	Chairlady

BOARD COMMITTEES *(Continued)***Audit Committee**

The primary duties of the audit committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment, removal, remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor, and any questions of its resignation or dismissal; to review and monitor the integrity of the Group's financial information (including, but not limited to, the Group's consolidated financial statements, interim report and annual report, etc.); to oversee the Group's financial reporting system, risk management and internal control systems; and to develop, review and monitor the Group's corporate governance functions delegated by the Board.

During the year, the Audit Committee reviewed the Group's consolidated financial statements, interim and annual reports, the accounting principles and practices adopted, risk management, internal control and financial reporting systems, and plans and findings of audit from the external auditor. Besides, the Audit Committee reviewed the external auditor's independence and made recommendations to the Board for approval of the external auditor's remuneration, terms of engagement and the re-appointment of the external auditor. For corporate governance, the Audit Committee reviewed and updated the Group's policies on corporate governance, whistleblowing, anti-corruption, inside information, and shareholders' communication. The Audit Committee also reviewed the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosures in this Corporate Governance Report.

Remuneration Committee

The primary duties of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the Group's policy and structure for Directors' remuneration and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing such remuneration policy; to review and approve the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives, and to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors.

The primary goal of the remuneration policy with regard to the remuneration packages to the Directors and other employees of the Group is to enable the Group to retain and motivate them to meet corporate goals and to support the continuous development of the Group by linking their remuneration with performance as measured against corporate objectives achieved. The remuneration package is determined by reference to an individual's duties and responsibilities, experiences, qualifications, prevailing market conditions and corporate and individual performance. Subject to the Group's profitability, the Group may also grant discretionary bonuses and share options of the Company to its employees as an incentive for their contribution to the Group.

During the year under review, the Remuneration Committee reviewed and evaluated the Group's remuneration policy and structure for the Executive Directors, their performance against corporate objectives and results achieved and the terms of their service contracts. In addition, the Remuneration Committee has reviewed the remuneration packages of Executive Directors and recommended the Board for approval (i.e. the model described in Code Provision E.1.2(c)(ii) of the CG Code is adopted). No Director was involved in deciding his/her own remuneration during the year under review.

The remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2026 to the Directors fell within the following bands:

	Number of individuals	
	2026	2025
HK\$1,000,000 or below	6	3
HK\$1,500,001 – HK\$2,000,000	1	1
HK\$2,000,001 – HK\$2,500,000	1	1

Further details of the remuneration to the Directors for the year under review are set out in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 108 to 109 of this Annual Report.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(Continued)***Nomination Committee**

The primary duties of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure, size and composition of the Board at least annually and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Group's corporate strategy and on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships as well as appointment or re-appointment of the Directors. The Nomination Committee is also responsible for planning succession for the Directors, particularly the Chairlady and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

Board Diversity Policy

The Board has adopted a board diversity policy. The Company recognises and embraces the benefit of having a diverse Board to enhance the quality of its performance. With a view to achieving sustainable and balanced development, the Company sees increasing diversity at the Board level as a constructive element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and sustainable development. When determining the composition of the Board, board diversity will be considered from several factors, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of services. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. The Nomination Committee reviews the policy and objectives from time to time to ensure their appropriateness in determining the optimum composition of the Board that aligns with the Company's strategy and objectives and makes recommendations to the Board, if any.

Board Diversity Profile

Role of directors		As at 31 March 2026, Independent			TOTAL
		Executive	Non-Executive		
		2	3		5
Length of service		5 years or below	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	TOTAL
		3	–	2	5
Age group	30–39	40–49	50–59	Over 60	TOTAL
	1	2	1	1	5
Gender			Female	Male	TOTAL
			3	2	5

BOARD COMMITTEES *(Continued)***Board Diversity Policy** *(Continued)*

The Nomination Committee considered the current Board composition to have achieved the necessary diversity appropriate for the group's business development. The nomination committee will regularly review the board's composition and diversity to ensure its continued effectiveness.

Workforce Gender Diversity Profile (including the Directors and senior management)

Gender	As at 31 March 2026		TOTAL
	Female	Male	
No. of staff	128	19	147
Gender ratio	87%	13%	100%

The Company respects the contributions and talents of different genders equally. It adopts a fair recruitment policy to offer open and equal opportunities, free of gender, race, family status and age discrimination, to recruit the best talents. The Company primarily considers the candidates' personal merit, qualifications, experience and skills. The Company also takes into consideration its business model and specific needs from time to time in determining the optimal composition of the workforce.

Nomination Policy

The board has adopted a nomination policy (the "**Nomination Policy**"), which sets out the criteria and process for nominating and appointing Directors. The objective is to ensure the Board has a balance of skills, experience, and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company and the Group's business.

(1) Selection Criteria

The factors listed below will be used as reference by the nomination committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate:

- Reputation for integrity;
- Accomplishment and experience;
- Qualifications;
- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- Commitment in respect of available time and relevant interest;
- Independence: in case of nomination or re-appointment of independent non-executive directors, the requirements and guidelines on the independence of a candidate under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules; and
- Diversity in all aspects, including but not limited to gender, age (18 years or above), cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of services.

These factors are considered and are not intended to be exhaustive or decisive. The Nomination Committee has the discretion to nominate any person it deems appropriate.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(Continued)***Nomination Policy** *(Continued)***(2) Nomination Procedures for a New Director**

The secretary of the Nomination Committee shall call a meeting and invite nominations of candidates from Board members, if any, for consideration by the committee before its meeting. The Nomination Committee may also put forward candidates not nominated by Board members.

The Nomination Committee shall evaluate such candidate according to the requirements set out above to determine whether such candidate is appropriate for the Company's directorship. If he or she is considered suitable, the Nomination Committee shall make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval in the case of filling a casual vacancy. For proposing candidates to stand for election at a general meeting, the nomination committee shall then make nominations to the Board for its consideration and recommendation. A candidate can withdraw his/her candidature at any time before the general meeting by serving a notice in writing to the Company Secretary. The Board shall have the final decision on all matters relating to its recommendation of candidates to stand for election at any general meeting.

(3) Re-election of Director at General Meeting

Retiring Directors are eligible for nomination by the Board to stand for re-election at a general meeting. The Nomination Committee and/or the Board should review the retiring director's overall contribution and service to the Company and his/her level of participation and performance on the Board.

If an Independent Non-Executive Director is subject to re-election, the Nomination Committee and/or the Board will also assess and consider whether the Independent Non-Executive Director will continue to satisfy the independence requirements set out in the Listing Rules.

The Nomination Committee and/or the Board should then recommend to the Company's shareholders that the director be re-elected at the general meeting.

During the year, the Nomination Committee reviewed the board's present structure, size, and composition, the board diversity policy, and the adopted nomination policy.

In addition, according to the articles of association of the Company, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years.

In accordance with articles 86(3) and 87 of the Company's articles of association, Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy and Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise will retire by rotation at the AGM. Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy and Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise, all being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the AGM. The Nomination Committee has reviewed the re-election of Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy and Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise, and recommended them to the Board for re-election.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR AND AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The Company appointed Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited ("**GT**") as the Group's principal auditor since the year ended 31 March 2021. The acknowledgement of their responsibilities on the consolidated financial statements is set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" section on pages 68 to 71 of this Annual Report.

The fees paid or payable to the principal auditors, GT, and their affiliated firms as well as the secondary auditors, for services rendered are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Audit service fee:		
to the principal auditors	1,030	1,000
to the secondary auditors	295	233
Sub-total	1,325	1,233
Non-audit service fee to the principal auditors:		
Others	90	84
Sub-total	90	84
Total	1,415	1,317

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities for the Group's risk management and internal control systems (the "**Systems**") and reviews their effectiveness. Such Systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board has delegated its responsibilities to the Group's Audit Committee (the "**Audit Committee**") to oversee the Systems on an ongoing basis and to conduct a review of the effectiveness of the Systems at least annually.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(Continued)***Features of the Systems**

The major components of the control structure are outlined as follows:

- An organizational and governance structure with defined responsibilities, appropriate delegation of authority, and proper segregation of duties.
- Appropriate policies and procedures are in place to safeguard the assets against unauthorized use or disposition.
- Suitable systems and procedures for financial control, risk management, and internal control to identify and measure risks and conduct bi-annual risk assessments to monitor risk mitigation progress.
- Operational and financial budgeting and forecasting systems for performance measurement, including regular variance analysis against budgets and plans, and setting key business performance targets with appropriate measures to address deficiencies.
- Maintain proper and accurate accounting records and ensure the reliability of financial reporting.
- Rigorous policies and procedures for the appraisal, review, and approval of significant contracts, key capital, and recurrent expenditures.
- A “whistle-blowing” mechanism to allow anonymous and confidential reporting of any suspected acts of fraud or gross misconduct to the management and Audit Committee for further action.
- A steadfast ‘anti-corruption’ mechanism in place to promote and support compliance with anti-corruption laws and regulations, providing clear guidelines to employees about their responsibilities to prevent fraud, to help the Group defend against corrupt practices, and to report any suspected cases of fraud and corruption or any attempts thereof to the management or through an appropriate reporting channel. The Group maintains a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of fraud and corruption among all employees and those acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity on behalf of the Group, and in its business dealings with third parties.
- Strict internal procedures and controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information.
- A Risk Management Committee, comprised of Heads of Group Legal, Human Resources, Operations and Finance, to monitor and review the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control systems annually and to consider whether there is a need for an internal audit function and make a recommendation to the Audit Committee. The Risk Management Committee is fully accountable to the Board for providing assurance on managing and monitoring the risk management and internal controls systems.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL *(Continued)*

Review of the Systems

The Group carries out review and analysis, which cover all material controls on financial, operational and compliance aspects, from time to time through its Risk Management Committee to ensure that the Group's Systems can meet and deal with the dynamic and ever-changing business environment. Any significant risks, system deficiencies and control weaknesses identified are timely reported to appropriate management and the Audit Committee for corrective actions.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee has reviewed the Group's risk assessment and management practice. All findings have been addressed and recommendations are made to the Board for consideration. The Audit Committee has also assisted the Board in reviewing the resources, staff qualification and experience, training programmes and budget of the Group's accounting, financial reporting and internal audit functions and were of the view that they were adequate.

The Board and the Audit Committee have reviewed and confirmed that the Systems were effective and adequate for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Inside Information Policy

The Group adopts an inside information policy to regulate the handling and dissemination of inside information, particularly that which may be potentially price-sensitive. Procedures and guidelines ensure that inside information is kept strictly confidential. If inside information has to be disseminated to the public, it should be done in an equal and timely manner in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The Board identifies a list of designated officers of the Group, including all the Directors and certain employees, who are substantially involved in the management of the Group's operations and/or be in possession of inside information. These officers not only have to comply with specific procedures in handling inside information but also need to make appropriate declarations to a designated Director or the Company Secretary and comply with restrictions and blackout periods with respect to dealing with the securities of the Company. The board reviews and updates the list of the officers from time to time.

Whistleblowing Policy

The Group adopts a whistleblowing policy that covers a wider scope of possible improprieties in matters related to the Company to help detect and deter misconduct, malpractice, or unethical acts in the Company. The policy sets out procedures whereby employees can report any actual or suspected occurrence of improper conduct involving the Group and for such matters to be investigated and dealt with effectively in an appropriate and transparent manner. The Audit Committee has been designated to receive and consider any such cases reported with appropriate evidence, to obtain information and explanation from the Executive Directors, to perform necessary investigations internally and/or through external professional parties, and to make recommendations to the Board to address issues and correct irregularities.

Anti-corruption Policy

The Group implements an anti-corruption policy that sets out the basic standard of conduct for all directors, officers, and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively known as "**Employees**"). It guides all Employees on how not to accept advantages and how to handle conflicts of interest when dealing with the Company's business. The Company also encourages and expects our business partners, including suppliers, contractors and clients, to abide by the Group's anti-corruption policy principles.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “**Model Code**”) as set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules as its code of conduct for dealing in securities by the Company’s directors. Based on specific enquiries with the Directors, all the Directors confirmed that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Model Code throughout the year under review.

DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board acknowledges its responsibilities for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the results and cash flows of the Group for that year and in compliance with relevant law and disclosure provisions of the Listing Rules. In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Board has selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently, made judgments and estimates that are prudent and reasonable and prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose the financial position of the Group with reasonable accuracy at any time.

COMMUNICATION WITH INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

To enhance transparency and effectively communicate with the investment community, the Executive Directors maintain regular communications with various shareholders, potential investors, research analysts, fund managers and the media.

The Board also welcomes shareholders’ views on matters affecting the Company and encourages them to attend shareholders’ general meetings to communicate directly with the Board. The external auditor and the chairman of each of the Board committees attend the general meeting and are available to answer shareholders’ enquiries. The important details and dates for shareholders during the year under review and in the coming financial year are set out in the “Information for Investors” section on page 36 of this Annual Report.

In addition, annual/interim reports, announcements, and press releases, if any, are posted on the Stock Exchange’s website at www.hkexnews.hk and the Company’s corporate website at corporate.bauhaus.com.hk. The Company’s corporate website is regularly updated and contains additional information on the Group’s business. The Board reviewed its implementation regularly and considered it effective.

DIVIDEND POLICY

To achieve sustainable development of the Group’s business and deliver favourable returns to shareholders of the Company in the long term, the Board adopted a dividend policy (the “**Dividend Policy**”) to guide dividend distribution, as follows:

Declaration of dividend is subject to the discretion of the Board, taking into consideration, among others, the following factors in relation to the Company and the Group as a whole:

- (i) operations and earnings;
- (ii) business development;
- (iii) capital requirements and surplus;
- (iv) general financial conditions;
- (v) contractual restrictions (if any); and
- (vi) any other factors that the Board considers appropriate.

DIVIDEND POLICY *(Continued)*

The Company may, from time to time, declare dividends in any currency to be paid to the members of the Company, but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board. However, any payment of the dividend by the Company is also subject to any restrictions under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the Company's articles of association and all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

The Board will review the Dividend Policy from time to time. It may exercise its sole and absolute discretion to update, amend or modify the Dividend Policy at any time as the Board thinks fit and necessary. There is no assurance that dividends will be paid in any particular amount for any given period. The Dividend Policy shall in no way constitute a legally binding commitment by the Company that any dividend will be paid in any particular amount and/or in no way obligate the Company to declare a dividend at any time or from time to time.

PROCEDURES FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO CONVENE AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING (THE "EGM")

The following procedures are subject to the Company's memorandum and articles of association (as amended from time to time) and the applicable legislation and regulation, in particular, the Listing Rules (as amended from time to time).

- Any one or more shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company (the "**Eligible Shareholder(s)**") shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Company Secretary, to require an EGM to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition.
- Eligible Shareholders who wish to convene an EGM must deposit a written requisition (the "**Requisition**") signed by the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned to the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong at 1/F., WoFoo Building, 204–210 Texaco Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong, for the attention of the Company Secretary.
- The Requisition must state clearly the name of the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned, his/her/their shareholding(s), the reason(s) to convene an EGM and the details of the business(es) proposed to be transacted in the EGM, and must be signed by the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned.
- The Requisition will be verified with the Company's branch share registrar and upon their confirmation that the Requisition is proper and in order, the Board will convene an EGM by serving sufficient notice in accordance with the requirements under the articles of association of the Company to all the registered shareholders of the Company. On the contrary, if the Requisition has been verified as not in order, the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned will be advised of this outcome, and accordingly, the Board will not call for an EGM.
- If within 21 days of the deposit of the Requisition, the Board fails to proceed to convene such EGM, the Eligible Shareholder(s) himself/herself/themselves may do so. All reasonable expenses incurred by the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the Eligible Shareholder(s) concerned by the Company.

PROCEDURES FOR SHAREHOLDERS TO PUT FORWARD PROPOSALS AT SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Under the Cayman Islands Companies Law, shareholders are not allowed to move new resolutions at general meetings. However, pursuant to the company's articles of association, shareholders who wish to move a resolution may convene an EGM by means of requisition following the procedures set out above.

PROCEDURES FOR SENDING ENQUIRIES TO THE BOARD

Shareholders may send their enquiries and concerns in writing to the Board by addressing them at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong at 1/F., WoFoo Building 204-210 Texaco Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong, by post for the attention of the Company Secretary, or via email to ir@bauhaus.com.hk.

Upon receipt of the enquiries, the Company Secretary will forward:

1. communications relating to matters within the Board's purview to the Executive Directors;
2. communications relating to matters within a Board committee's area of responsibility to the chairman of the appropriate committee of the Board; and
3. communications relating to ordinary business matters, such as suggestions, inquiries and consumer complaints, to the appropriate management of the Group.

The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company's principal activities are investment holding and management of the Group's operations. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year under review. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are the design and retail of trendy apparel, bags, and fashion accessories, property holding, brand licensing, and provision of management services.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business review of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 is set out under sections headed "Chairlady's Statement" on pages 1 to 2 and "Management Discussion and Analysis" on pages 43 to 47 of this Annual Report. An analysis of the Group's performance for the year ended 31 March 2026 by key financial performance indicators is set out under the "Financial Highlights" section on pages 38 to 40 of this Annual Report. Those discussions form part of this Report of the Directors. The Group has complied with the relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the operations of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Environmental Policies and Performance

The Group recognises the importance of environmental protection and sustainable business operations. It is dedicated to complying with the relevant environmental laws, standards, and policies prevailing in the countries or jurisdictions in which it principally operates. The Group also advocates a number of environmentally friendly measures in its operations and workplaces, including, but not limited to, paperless documentation, electronic communication, energy saving, and materials recycling.

Relationships with Employees, Customers and Suppliers

The Group considers that employees, customers and suppliers are key elements to the success of the Group's retail business. The Group provides a competitive remuneration package to motivate and retain quality staff and is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for its staff. In particular, the Group regularly organised in-house training, team building and networking activities for retail sales staff to promote team spirit and enhance skills.

As a reputable retailer in the fashion industry, the Group not only sells products to customers but also is committed to providing quality services and great shopping experiences to them either in the Group's offline retail shops or via online platforms. The Group regularly interacts with customers and always welcomes to gain valuable market insights and feedback from end consumers.

On the procurement side, the Group maintains a solid sourcing base and has established long-standing cooperation relationships with many suppliers. In addition, the Group has established anti-bribery policies, which are required to be observed by all parties, and regularly performs quality assurance reviews and on-site checks to ensure the merchandise produced or supplied by vendors meets required standards and at reasonable market prices.

Further elaboration on the Group's environmental policies and relationships with different stakeholders of the Group and the community is set out under the section headed "Environmental, Social and Governance Report" on pages 3 to 35 of this Annual Report. Details of the Group's corporate governance practices are set out under the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" on pages 48 to 61 of this Annual Report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Group's profit for the year ended 31 March 2026 and the Group's financial position at that date are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 72 to 73 of this Annual Report.

During the year under review, the Company has not paid any dividends. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026. Details of the dividends declared and paid during the year under review are set out in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company (the “AGM”) is scheduled on **Monday, 17 August 2026**. For determining the entitlement to attend and vote at the AGM, the register of members of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 12 August 2026 to Monday, 17 August 2026, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the AGM, all transfers of shares, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, must be lodged with the Company’s share registrar in Hong Kong, Tricor Investor Services Limited, at 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 11 August 2026.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A summary of the consolidated results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited consolidated financial statements is set out on page 136 of this Annual Report. This summary does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE OPTIONS

Details of movements in the Company’s issued share capital and share options during the year under review are set out in Note 25 and Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company’s articles of association or the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands that would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION OR SALE OF LISTED SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company’s listed securities during the year under review.

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

On 31 March 2026, the Company’s reserves available for distribution, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, amounted to HK\$127,299,000.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Group did not make charitable contributions during the year under review (2025: HK\$20,000).

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

For the year ended 31 March 2026, sales to the Group’s five largest customers accounted for less than 1% of the total sales of the Group for the year. Purchases from the Group’s largest supplier and five largest suppliers accounted for 31% and 83%, respectively, of the Group’s total purchases for the year. None of the Directors or any of their close associates or any shareholder of the Company (which, to the knowledge of the Directors, own more than 5% of the Company’s share capital) had beneficial interests in the Group’s five largest customers or suppliers referred to above.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

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

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Executive Directors:

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie (*Chairlady*)

Mr. Yeung Yat Hang (*Chief Executive Officer*)

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. Wong Man Tai (resigned on 28 June 2025)

Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy

Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong (resigned on 28 June 2025)

Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann (appointed on 28 June 2025 and resigned on 14 November 2025)

Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu (appointed on 28 June 2025)

Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise (appointed on 14 November 2025)

With effect from 28 June 2025, Mr. Wong Man Tai and Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong both resigned as independent non-executive Directors of the Company and the Board then appointed Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann and Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu as independent non-executive Directors to fill the vacancies on the Board.

Subsequently, with effect from 14 November 2025, Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann resigned as an independent non-executive Director and Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise was appointed as an independent non-executive Director to fill the vacancy.

In accordance with articles 86(3) and 87 of the Company's articles of association, Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy and Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting. All of them, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the annual general meeting.

The Company has received annual confirmations of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "**Listing Rules**") from each Independent Non-Executive Director and considers them independent.

DIRECTORS' AND COMPANY SECRETARY'S BIOGRAPHIES

Biographical details of the Directors and company secretary of the Company are set out on pages 41 to 42 of this Annual Report.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Executive Directors, Madam Tong She Man, Winnie and Mr. Yeung Yat Hang, entered into service contracts with the Company for a term of three years commencing from 1 May 2023. The service contracts expired on 30 April 2026 and have continued thereafter on the same terms until terminated by not less than six months' notice in writing served by either party on the other without payment of compensation. Under the service contracts, after each completed year of service, the remuneration payable to each of them may, subject to the discretion of the Board, be adjusted and they will each be entitled to a discretionary bonus not exceeding HK\$5 million. Each of the Executive Directors will be entitled to all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and medical expenses, housing benefits and reimbursements, the use of a car, and the fuel and maintenance (including insurance) expenses for the car used by him/her.

Apart from the foregoing, no Director being proposed for re-election at the AGM has a service contract with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Directors' remuneration is recommended by the remuneration committee and is subject to approval by the Board with reference to directors' duties, responsibilities and performance and the results of the Group. Details of the remuneration payable to each Director for the year ended 31 March 2026 are set out in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY

According to the articles of association of the Company, the Directors for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty in their respective offices, save and except in case of fraud or dishonesty. The Company has maintained appropriate director liability insurance regarding legal action against the Directors during the year ended 31 March 2026 in respect of legal action against the Directors from their liabilities arising out of corporate activities.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

On 31 March 2026, the interests and short positions of the Directors of the Company in the shares and underlying shares of the Company or its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "**SFO**")), as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**"), were as follows:

(a) Long positions in ordinary shares of the Company

Name of Director	Number of shares held, capacity and nature of interest			Percentage of the Company's issued share capital
	Directly beneficially owned	Through controlled corporation	Total number of ordinary shares held	
Madam Tong She Man, Winnie (" Madam Tong ") (note 1)	2,150,000	214,068,000	216,218,000	58.85%
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang	4,930,000	–	4,930,000	1.34%

Note:

- The 214,068,000 shares consist of (i) 34,068,000 shares held by Great Elite Corporation ("**Great Elite**"), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability, the entire issued share capital of which is beneficially owned by Madam Tong, an executive director of the Company; and (ii) 180,000,000 shares held by New Huge Treasure Investments Limited ("**New Huge Treasure**"), a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability, which is wholly owned by Yate Enterprises Limited. Yate Enterprises Limited is in turn owned as to 75.25% by Madam Tong, who is also the sole director of Yate Enterprises Limited. Accordingly, Madam Tong is deemed to be interested in the 180,000,000 shares held by New Huge Treasure pursuant to Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2026, none of the Directors had registered an interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company or any of its associated corporations that was required to be recorded pursuant to section 352 of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to the Model Code.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' AND OTHER PERSONS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

At 31 March 2026, the following interests of 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company were recorded in the register of interests required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO:

Name	Position	Number of shares held, capacity and nature of interest			Percentage of the Company's issued share capital
		Directly beneficially owned	Through controlled corporation	Total number of ordinary shares held	
Yate Enterprises Limited (note 1)	Long position	–	180,000,000	180,000,000	49.00%
New Huge Treasure	Long position	180,000,000	–	180,000,000	49.00%
Great Elite (note 2)	Long position	34,068,000	–	34,068,000	9.27%
Mr. David Michael Webb and Mrs. Karen Anne Webb (note 3)	Long position	–	29,434,000	29,434,000	8.01%

Notes:

1. Yate Enterprises Limited holds 100% interest in New Huge Treasure. Yate Enterprises Limited is owned as to 75.25% by Madam Tong She Man, Winnie, who is also its sole director.
2. Great Elite is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the entire issued share capital of which is owned by Madam Tong.
3. Among the 29,434,000 shares, 17,386,000 shares are held by Preferable Situation Assets Limited, which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the entire issued share capital of which is jointly owned by Mr. David Michael Webb and Mrs. Karen Anne Webb; while 12,048,000 shares are held by Member One Limited, which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the entire issued share capital of which is jointly owned by Mr. David Michael Webb and Mrs. Karen Anne Webb.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2026, no person, other than the Directors, whose interests are set out in the section "Directors' interests and short positions in shares and underlying shares" on page 65, has an interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company that was required to be recorded pursuant to section 336 of the SFO.

SHARE OPTION SCHEME

On 27 August 2015, the Company adopted a share option scheme (the "**Scheme**") to provide the Company with the flexibility of granting share options to eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution or potential contribution to the Group. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the Company's Directors (including independent non-executive Directors), other employees of the Group, advisers, consultants, suppliers and customers of the Group and such other persons who, in the sole opinion of the Board, will contribute or have contributed to the Group. Further details of the Scheme are disclosed in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Scheme remained in force for 10 years from its effective date of 28 August 2015 and expired on 27 August 2025. No share option was granted under the Scheme since its adoption and during the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil). As the Scheme expired on 28 August 2025, no share option was outstanding as at 31 March 2026 and no securities were available for issue under the Scheme as at 31 March 2026 and the date of this report.

Save as disclosed above, at no time during the year under review were rights to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in the Company granted to any of the Directors or their respective spouses or minor children, or were any such rights exercised by them; nor was the Company, its holding company, or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire such rights in any other body corporate.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Other than the Scheme, as disclosed above, the Company entered no equity-linked agreements during the year under review or continued at the end of the reporting period.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the Group's related party transactions during the year are set out in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements. These related party transactions also constituted either connected transactions or continuing connected transactions exempt from the reporting, announcement, and independent shareholders' approval requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The Company confirmed that it has complied with the applicable disclosure requirements of Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed above, no Director nor a connected entity of a Director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the business of the Group to which the holding company of the Company, or any of the Company's subsidiaries was a party during the year under review.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESSES

During the year under review, none of the Directors had an interest in a business that competes with the Company or is likely to compete directly or indirectly with the Group's business.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, at least 25% of the Company's total number of issued shares were held by the public throughout the year ended 31 March 2026 and as at the date of this report.

AUDITOR

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited will retire, and a resolution for their reappointment as the Company's auditor will be proposed at the AGM.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Tong She Man, Winnie

Chairlady

Hong Kong, 26 June 2026



To the members of Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited
(incorporated in Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “**Group**”) set out on pages 72 to 135, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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*****Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets***

Refer to notes 2.4, 3, 13 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had property, plant and equipment of HK\$21,745,000 and right-of-use assets of HK\$48,993,000, which represented 9.4% and 21.2% of the Group's total assets, respectively. Impairment assessments were conducted for cash generating units to which property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets belonged, resulting in net impairment loss of HK\$1,510,000 and HK\$5,559,000 were provided during the year, respectively. The management considers each retail shop as an individual cash-generating unit as each shop generates independent cash flows, which are largely independent of the cash flows generated by other assets. The Group performed impairment assessment based on the cashflow forecasts on the retail shops.

We identified this as a key audit matter due to the evaluation process is inherently subjective, and dependent on a number of estimates, including budgeted sales and gross margin, sales growth rate and discount rate.

Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment assessment included, amongst others, an evaluation of the reasonableness of the bases and assumptions adopted in the valuation for estimating the value in use of the cashflow forecasts on the retail shops. We challenged the assumptions about sales growth rate, discount rate and economic conditions and the respective effect to the Group's retail shops; we checked, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the input data used; we involved the valuation specialist to assess the discount rate and we performed a sensitivity analysis of sales growth rate and discount rate and considering the resulting impact on the impairment and whether there were any indicators of management bias.

Inventory provision

Refer to notes 2.4, 3 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group had inventories of HK\$32,162,000 (net of provision of HK\$393,000), which represented 13.9% of the Group's total assets. The Group is principally engaged in the design and retail of trendy fashion of apparels, bags and accessories. The fast-changing fashion trend is highly correlated to seasonal factors and affects the amount of inventory provision to be provided. Inventory provision is made for obsolete, damaged, slow-moving, excess and other inventory items whose costs may not be fully recoverable.

We identified this as a key audit matter as such inventory provision is estimated by management through the application of judgment and use of subjective assumptions.

Our audit procedures included identifying and assessing aged and obsolete inventory when attending inventory counts; reviewing the Group's procedures over identifying and valuing obsolete, damaged, slow-moving, excess and other inventory items whose costs may not be fully recoverable; evaluating the methodologies, inputs and assumptions used by the Group in calculating the net realisable values; obtain the ageing profile of each inventory item and test the accuracy of the ageing profile, on a sample basis, by checking to the inventory records; and assessing the net realisable value by reviewing sales record throughout the year as well as subsequent sales after the year end. This included considering whether there was any indication of management bias such as manual overrides to the established methodology; and whether the percentage used for provision is appropriate comparing to the historical consumption.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the 2026 annual report of the Company, 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 FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The directors assisted by the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional 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.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(Continued)*

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, 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.

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited

Certified Public Accountants

11th Floor, Lee Garden Two

28 Yun Ping Road

Causeway Bay

Hong Kong SAR

26 June 2026

Lam Yau Hing

Practising Certificate No.: P06622

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Revenue	5	177,183	194,500
Cost of sales	7	(50,733)	(55,464)
Gross profit		126,450	139,036
Other income and gains	5	3,301	5,242
Selling and distribution expenses		(92,817)	(95,835)
Administrative expenses		(28,563)	(32,085)
Other expenses	7	(8,321)	(1,535)
Finance costs	6	(3,121)	(3,472)
(Loss)/Profit before tax	7	(3,071)	11,351
Income tax credit	10	37	320
(Loss)/Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent		(3,034)	11,671
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of long service payment ("LSP") liabilities		176	27
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(2,858)	11,698
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent		(2,858)	11,698
(Loss)/Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Basic and diluted	11	(0.8) HK cents	3.2 HK cents

73 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	21,745	15,662
Right-of-use assets	14	48,993	53,807
Intangible assets	15	14	23
Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	–	–
Rental, utility and other non-current deposits	20	8,037	10,866
Deferred tax assets	16	7,333	7,138
Total non-current assets		86,122	87,496
Current assets			
Tax recoverable		31	39
Inventories	18	32,162	35,589
Trade receivables	19	2,385	2,935
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	20	11,945	12,370
Time deposits with maturity over 3 months	21	66,162	67,175
Cash and cash equivalents	22	32,514	29,965
Total current assets		145,199	148,073
Current liabilities			
Tax payable		150	–
Trade payables	23	1,278	1,256
Other payables and accruals	24	9,803	8,815
Lease liabilities	14	27,449	31,858
Total current liabilities		38,680	41,929
Net current assets		106,519	106,144
Total assets less current liabilities		192,641	193,640
Non-current liabilities			
Accruals	24	1,600	1,800
Lease liabilities	14	17,634	15,538
Long service payment obligations	17	530	567
Total non-current liabilities		19,764	17,905
Net assets		172,877	175,735
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	25	36,738	36,738
Reserves	27	136,139	138,997
Total equity		172,877	175,735

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie
Chairlady & Executive Director

Mr. Yeung Yat Hang
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

74 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital HK\$'000	Share premium account* HK\$'000	Reserve Funds* HK\$'000 (Note 27)	Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income* HK\$'000 (Note 27)	Retained Profits* HK\$'000	Total equity HK\$'000
At 1 April 2024	36,738	44,948	24	(2,970)	85,297	164,037
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	11,671	11,671
<i>Other comprehensive income for the year:</i>						
Remeasurement of LSP liabilities (note 17)	–	–	–	–	27	27
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	11,698	11,698
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	36,738	44,948	24	(2,970)	96,995	175,735
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(3,034)	(3,034)
<i>Other comprehensive income for the year:</i>						
Remeasurement of LSP liabilities (note 17)	–	–	–	–	176	176
Total comprehensive expense for the year	–	–	–	–	(2,858)	(2,858)
At 31 March 2026	36,738	44,948	24	(2,970)	94,137	172,877

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK\$136,139,000 (2025: HK\$138,997,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(3,071)	11,351
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	6	3,121	3,472
Bank interest income	5	(2,529)	(3,126)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	6,327	5,977
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7	35,817	33,153
LSP obligations			
– expenses recognised in profit or loss	7	128	167
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	7	24	576
Gain on liquidation of a subsidiary	5	–	(156)
Write-off of rental deposits and prepayment	7	1,190	737
Write-back of lease liabilities, net	5,7	(2)	(458)
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	9	18
Reversal of provision for inventories, net	7	(258)	(183)
Impairment/(Reversal of impairment) of right-of-use assets, net	5,7	5,559	(1,416)
Impairment of items of property, plant and equipment, net	7	1,510	204
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		47,825	50,316
Decrease/(Increase) in rental, utility and other non-current deposits		1,358	(4,336)
Decrease in inventories		3,685	5,650
Decrease in trade receivables		550	970
Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		706	1,905
Increase in trade payables		22	521
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables and accruals		91	(1,377)
Cash generated from operations		54,237	53,649
Interest received		2,529	3,126
Interest paid		(3,110)	(3,458)
Hong Kong profits tax refunded, net		–	49
Net cash flows from operating activities		53,656	53,366
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	13	(13,944)	(8,683)
Addition of trademarks	15	–	(12)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		–	401
Decrease/(Increase) in time deposits with maturity over 3 months		1,013	(37,755)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(12,931)	(46,049)

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal portion of lease payments	32(b)	(38,176)	(35,062)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(38,176)	(35,062)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,549	(27,745)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		29,965	57,710
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		32,514	29,965
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	22	19,014	17,785
Unpledged time deposits with original maturity of less than three months when acquired	22	13,500	12,180
		32,514	29,965

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bauhaus International (Holdings) Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is the Third Floor, Century Yard, Cricket Square, P.O. Box 31119, Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205, Cayman Islands. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 1/F., WoFoo Building, 204-210 Texaco Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong. The Group is principally engaged in the design and retail of trendy apparel, bags and fashion accessories. The Group's turnover is mostly contributed by its major in-house labels like "SALAD" and "TOUGH", some trendy design brands as well as certain international labels.

The Company is a subsidiary of New Huge Treasure Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is Yate Enterprises Limited, which was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is beneficially and wholly-owned by a discretionary trust.

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation/registration	Issued ordinary/registered share capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Company		Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
Bauhaus Investments (BVI) Limited*	British Virgin Islands	Ordinary US\$1,000	100 (2025: 100)	–	Investment holding
Bauhaus Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Non-voting deferred HK\$2 and ordinary HK\$2	–	100 (2025: 100)	Trading of garments and accessories
Bauhaus Asia-Pacific Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	–	100 (2025: 100)	Trading of garments and accessories
Wide World Development Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$1	–	100 (2025: 100)	Trading of garments and accessories
Tough Jeans Limited	Hong Kong	Non-voting deferred HK\$5 and ordinary HK\$2	–	100 (2025: 100)	Brand management and licensing
Bauhaus Property Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$2	–	100 (2025: 100)	Dormant
Sky Top Investment (Group) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$1	–	100 (2025: 100)	Property holding
Bauhaus Management Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary HK\$1,000,000	–	100 (2025: 100)	Provision of management services
Bauhaus Retail (Macau) Limited*	Macau	Ordinary MOP25,000	–	100 (2025: 100)	Trading of garments and accessories
Bauhaus (SG) Pte. Ltd*	Singapore	Ordinary SG\$1	–	100 (2025: 100)	Trading of garments and accessories

* The financial statements of these subsidiaries were not audited by Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited or another member firm of the Grant Thornton global network.

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

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable HKFRS Accounting Standards (which term collectively includes Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“**HKASs**”) and Interpretations) as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“**HKICPA**”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the applicable disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Listing Rules**”). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for equity investments which have been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge and judgment of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 March 2026. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

1. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
2. rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
3. the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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 described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION *(Continued)***Basis of consolidation** *(Continued)*

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (i) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, (ii) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and (iii) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (i) the fair value of the consideration received, (ii) the fair value of any investment retained and (iii) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2 AMENDED HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE FOR ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL 2025

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the Amendments to HKAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" which are effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period beginning on 1 April 2025:

The amendments to HKAS 21 specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. Besides, the amendments also require an entity to disclose additional information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards have been published but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group.

HKFRS 18	<i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements²</i>
HKFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures and related amendments²</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	<i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments¹</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	<i>Contacts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity¹</i>
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture³</i>
Amendments to HKAS 21	<i>Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency²</i>
Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards	<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11¹</i>
Amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause²</i>

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2027

³ Effective date not yet determined

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS *(Continued)*

The directors anticipate that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policy for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are expected to have impact on the Group's accounting policies is provided below. Other new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

HKFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5

HKFRS 18 replaces HKAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". It carries forward many of the existing requirements in HKAS 1, with limited changes, and some HKAS 1 requirements will be moved to HKAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and HKFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures".

HKFRS 18 will not impact the recognition and measurement of financial statements items but the presentation of them. It introduces three major new requirements, including:

- reporting newly defined subtotals (namely "**operating profits**" and "**profits before financing and income tax**"), and classifying items into five newly defined categories (namely "**operating**", "**investing**", "**financing**", "**income tax**" and "**discontinued operation**"), depending on the reporting entity's main business activities, in the statement of profit or loss;
- disclosure of management-defined performance measures ("**MPMs**") in a single note to the financial statements; and
- enhanced guidance of aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements.

Besides, narrow-scope amendments have been made to HKAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", which includes:

- using "operating profit or loss" as the starting point for indirect method for the presentation of operating cash flows purposes; and
- the option for classifying interest and dividend cash flows as operating activities is eliminated.

In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

HKFRS 18, and the amendments to the other HKFRS Accounting Standards, are effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2027 and must be applied retrospectively with specific transition provisions. The directors of the Company are currently working to identify all the impacts of HKFRS 18, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact of how information is grouped in the consolidated financial statements, including the items currently labelled as "other".

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly and not using significant unobservable inputs
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, deferred tax assets and financial assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Impairment of non-financial assets** *(Continued)*

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than certain financial assets is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Buildings	2%
Leasehold improvements	20% to 50%
Computer equipment	20% to 25%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	30%

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Accounting policy for depreciation of right-of-use asset is set out in note of "leases" as below.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Trademarks with definite useful lives are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 15 years.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Leases**

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

To apply this definition, the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The cost of a right-of-use asset also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold land	50 years
Buildings	over the lease terms

The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicator exists.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Leases** *(Continued)***Group as a lessee** *(Continued)*

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

When the lease is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

(c) Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of buildings and items of equipment (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Refundable rental deposits paid 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 and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

On the consolidated statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been presented in separate line item.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Investments and other financial assets****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" below.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's deposits, trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and unpledged time deposits with maturity over 3 months fall into this category of financial instruments.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Investments and other financial assets *(Continued)*

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recycling) when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated in "fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income". Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recycling) are not subject to impairment assessment.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Investments and other financial assets *(Continued)*

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, 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 and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For trade receivables, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities (other than lease liabilities) depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Accounting policies of lease liabilities are set out in note of "leases" as above.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

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

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Income tax** *(Continued)*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies the requirements in HKAS 12 to the lease liabilities and the related assets separately. The Group recognises a deferred tax asset related to the 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.

When different tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable income of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The determination of the average tax rates requires an estimation of (i) when the existing temporary differences will reverse and (ii) the amount of future taxable profit in those years. The estimate of future taxable profit includes:

- income or loss excluding reversals of temporary differences; and
- reversals of existing temporary differences.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised. Contract liabilities also include deferred revenue arising from the VIP programme.

Share capital

Share capital ordinary shares are classified as equity. The amount of share capital recognised is determined using the nominal value and any related transaction costs are deducted from the share premium.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Sale of garment products and accessories

Revenue from the sale of garment products and accessories is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the garment products and accessories.

The Group operates a customer loyalty scheme through which award credits are granted to the customers on consuming in the retail shops that entitle them to consume by offsetting the award credits on future purchases in retail shops. These award credits provide a right to consume by offsetting the award credits to customers that they would not receive without future purchases in retail shops. The award credits have a valid period of 12 months after the grant of award credits. The promise to provide the right to the customer is therefore a separate performance obligation.

Other income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Financial guarantees contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer (or guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that the grant are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to income is presented in gross under "Other income" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("**equity-settled transactions**").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees for grants after 7 November 2002 is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Share-based payments** *(Continued)*

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the Group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Other employee benefits**Pension schemes and other retirement benefits**

Retirement benefits to employees are provided through defined contribution plans. In addition, the employees employed under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance are also entitled to long service payment ("LSP") if the eligibility criteria are met. The LSP are defined benefits plans.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)***Other employee benefits** *(Continued)***Pension schemes and other retirement benefits** *(Continued)*

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong operate defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit schemes (the "**MPF Schemes**") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Schemes. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Schemes. The assets of the MPF Schemes are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Schemes.

The subsidiaries of the Group incorporated in Macau and Singapore make monthly contributions to the social security fund managed by the relevant authority of the local government, which undertakes the retirement obligations of the Group's employees. The Group has no obligation for payment of retirement benefits beyond the monthly contributions. The contribution payable is charged as an expense to profit or loss as and when incurred.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The amount of long service benefit that an employee will receive on cessation of employment in certain circumstances is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and corresponding salary. The legal obligations for any benefits remains with the Group.

The LSP obligations recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the LSP obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Management estimates the LSP obligations annually with the assistance of an independent valuer. This is based on the discount rate, the salary growth rate, turnover rate and the expected investment return on offsetable MPF accrued benefits. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each annual reporting period by reference to market yields of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related defined benefit liability.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current and past service cost, and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement.

Service cost on the Group's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost.

Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs.

Gains and losses resulting from remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are included in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Short-term employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed dividends are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the senior executive management of the Company for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components.

Foreign currencies

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"), which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated (i.e. only translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions). Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

2.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

Foreign currencies *(Continued)*

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries are currencies other than the Hong Kong dollars. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statements of profit or loss are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries which arise throughout the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgment

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgment, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Significant judgment in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENT AND ESTIMATES *(Continued)***Estimation uncertainty**

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

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

Management estimates the recoverable amount of items of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets when an indication of impairment exists. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units. Estimating the value in use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment, including the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment test. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets at 31 March 2026 were HK\$21,745,000 (2025: HK\$15,662,000) and HK\$48,993,000 (2025: HK\$53,807,000), respectively. Further details are included in Notes 13 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. As at 31 March 2026, the recognised deferred tax assets related to tax loss and accelerated tax depreciation amounted to HK\$7,167,000 (2025: HK\$5,438,000) and HK\$166,000 (2025: HK\$1,700,000) respectively. The amount of unrecognised tax losses at 31 March 2026 was HK\$187,170,000 (2025: HK\$200,823,000). Further details are included in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Provision for inventories

Management reviews the ageing analysis of the Group's inventories at the end of each reporting period, and makes provision for obsolete items when events or change in circumstances show that the balance of inventories may not be realisable. The assessment of the provision amount involves management judgment and estimates by considering historical consumption and recent market condition. Where the actual outcome is different from the original estimate, such differences will have an impact on the carrying value of the inventories and provision charge/write-back in the period in which such estimate has been changed. The carrying value of inventories at 31 March 2026 was HK\$32,162,000, net of provision of HK\$393,000 (2025: HK\$35,589,000, net of provision of HK\$651,000). Further details of which are included in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group "would have to pay", which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is principally engaged in the design and retail of trendy apparel, bags and fashion accessories.

For management purpose and in a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group's reportable segments are as follows:

1. **Offline:** management and operation of physical point-of-sale, including but not limited to retail stores, outlets, pop-up shops and seasonal bargain sales activities, etc. in different regions (at the end of the reporting periods, mainly in Hong Kong and Macau); and
2. **Online:** management and operation of cyber distribution channels to capture boundless online consumption.

Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted (loss)/profit before tax. The adjusted (loss)/profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's (loss)/profit before tax except for that interest income, non-lease-related finance costs, loss on disposal of properties (other than from leasehold improvements and equipment) and unallocated expenses, net are excluded from this measurement.

Segment assets exclude equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, deferred tax assets, tax recoverable and other unallocated corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis. Segment liabilities exclude tax payable and other unallocated corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis. Segment non-current assets exclude equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, deferred tax assets and other unallocated corporate non-current assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Intersegment sales are transacted with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the prevailing market prices.

Information about major customers

Since there was no customer to which the Group's sales amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, no major customer information is presented.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Information about major customers *(Continued)*

	Offline HK\$'000	Online HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Year ended 31 March 2026			
Segment revenue:			
Sales to external customers	174,203	2,980	177,183
Segment results:	19,274	(1,002)	18,272
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Interest income			2,529
Amortisation of intangible assets			9
Write-back of lease liabilities, net			(2)
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)			(11)
Unallocated expenses, net			(23,868)
Loss before tax			(3,071)
Segment assets:	183,068	680	183,748
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Deferred tax assets			7,333
Tax recoverable			31
Unallocated assets			40,209
Total assets			231,321
Segment liabilities:	52,383	1,017	53,400
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Tax payable			150
Unallocated liabilities			4,894
Total liabilities			58,444
Segment non-current assets:	47,327	91	47,418
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Deferred tax assets			7,333
Unallocated non-current assets			31,371
Total non-current assets			86,122

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)***Information about major customers** *(Continued)*

	Offline HK\$'000	Online HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure*	4,762	–	4,762
Unallocated capital expenditure*			9,182
			<u>13,944</u>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,936	10	4,946
Unallocated depreciation			1,381
			<u>6,327</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	35,296	–	35,296
Unallocated depreciation			521
			<u>35,817</u>
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	24	–	24
Write off of rental deposits and prepayment	1,190	–	1,190
Impairment of right-of-use assets, net	5,559	–	5,559
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	1,510	–	1,510

* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Information about major customers *(Continued)*

	Offline HK\$'000	Online HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Segment revenue:			
Sales to external customers	191,472	3,028	194,500
Segment results:	38,712	(813)	37,899
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Interest income			3,126
Finance costs (other than interest on lease liabilities)			(14)
Loss on disposal of properties, net (other than from leasehold improvements and equipment)			(35)
Unallocated expenses, net			(29,625)
Profit before tax			11,351
Segment assets:	197,927	616	198,543
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Deferred tax assets			7,138
Tax recoverable			39
Unallocated assets			29,849
Total assets			235,569
Segment liabilities:	56,554	855	57,409
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Unallocated liabilities			2,425
Total liabilities			59,834
Segment non-current assets:	59,051	156	59,207
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Deferred tax assets			7,138
Unallocated non-current assets			21,151
Total non-current assets			87,496

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

Information about major customers *(Continued)*

	Offline HK\$'000	Online HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Other segment information:			
Capital expenditure*	5,090	4	5,094
Unallocated capital expenditure*			<u>3,601</u>
			<u>8,695</u>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,429	12	4,441
Unallocated depreciation			<u>1,536</u>
			<u>5,977</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	32,691	–	32,691
Unallocated depreciation			<u>462</u>
			<u>33,153</u>
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	–	5
Unallocated amortisation			<u>13</u>
			<u>18</u>
Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, net	541	–	541
Unallocated loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, net			<u>35</u>
			<u>576</u>
Write off of rental deposits	737	–	737
Write-back of lease liabilities, net	(458)	–	<u>(458)</u>
Reversal of impairment of right-of-use assets, net	(1,416)	–	<u>(1,416)</u>
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	204	–	<u>204</u>

* Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

4. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

The Group's revenue from external customers and its non-current assets (other than deferred tax assets) are divided into the following geographical areas:

	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	Year ended 31 March 2026 HK\$'000	Year ended 31 March 2025 HK\$'000	As at 31 March 2026 HK\$'000	As at 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Hong Kong	144,384	160,697	69,280	74,907
Macau	31,809	33,803	9,205	5,451
South-east Asia	990	–	304	–
Total	177,183	194,500	78,789	80,358

The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the goods delivered. The geographical location of the non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset.

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS

An analysis of revenue, other income and gains is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Revenue		
Sale of garment products and accessories transferred at a point in time	177,183	194,500
Disaggregated revenue information		
Segments		
Retail business		
Offline	174,203	191,472
Online	2,980	3,028
Total revenue from contracts with customers	177,183	194,500

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised that were included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the years:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at 1 April		
– Sale of garment products and accessories	595	550

Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below:

Sale of garment products and accessories

The Group sells garment products and accessories directly to retail customers via retail stores, department stores and internet. The performance obligation is satisfied when the product is transferred to the customers upon delivery of goods. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customers purchase the goods. The payment is usually settled in cash or using credit cards.

The transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 were not disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements because all the remaining performance obligations in relation to the sale of garment products and accessories were a part of contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less.

5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND GAINS *(Continued)*

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Other income		
Bank interest income	2,529	3,126
Government grant (note)	720	—
Others	50	56
	3,299	3,182
Gains		
Reversal of impairment of right-of-use assets, net	—	1,416
Write-back of lease liabilities, net	2	458
Gain on liquidation of a subsidiary	—	156
Foreign exchange gains, net	—	30
	2	2,060
	3,301	5,242

Note:

The Group was entitled to receive a grant from the Hong Kong Productivity Council under the Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales (the “**BUD Fund**”) for its business project implemented in Mainland China.

6. FINANCE COSTS

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities (Notes 7, 14(b), 14(c))	3,110	3,458
Interest on LSP obligations	11	14
	3,121	3,472

7. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Group's (loss)/profit before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cost of sales:			
Cost of inventories sold		50,991	55,647
Reversal of provision for inventories, net		(258)	(183)
		50,733	55,464
Lease expenses:			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14	35,817	33,153
Lease payments for short term leases and contingent rents not included in the measurement of lease liabilities		8,616	8,456
Interest on lease liabilities	6	3,110	3,458
		47,543	45,067
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' remuneration (Note 8)):			
Wages, salaries and other benefits		42,690	47,132
Pension scheme expenses			
– Contribution to pension scheme*		1,780	1,951
– Expenses arising from LSP obligations		128	167
Refund from pension scheme		–	(300)
		44,598	48,950
Other expenses:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	9	18
Write-off of rental deposits and prepayment, net		1,190	737
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		24	576
Foreign exchange losses, net		29	–
Impairment of right-of-use assets, net	14	5,559	–
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	13	1,510	204
		8,321	1,535
Auditor's remuneration		1,409	1,233
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	6,327	5,977
Write-back of lease liabilities, net	14	(2)	(458)
Reversal of impairment of right-of-use assets, net	14	–	(1,416)

* At the end of the reporting period, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the pension schemes in future years (2025: Nil).

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Fees	252	262
Other emoluments:		
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	3,156	3,290
Performance-related bonuses*	640	800
Pension scheme contributions	18	18
	3,814	4,108
	4,066	4,370

* Certain executive directors of the Company are entitled to bonus payments which are determined based on the results of the Group.

(a) Independent Non-executive Directors

The fees paid to independent non-executive directors during the year are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Mr. Wong Man Tai (note 1)	19	82
Ms. Choi Sze Man, Mandy	80	80
Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong (note 1)	25	100
Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann (note 2)	30	–
Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu (note 3)	60	–
Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise (note 4)	38	–
	252	262

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2025: Nil).

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION *(Continued)***(b) Executive Directors**

	Fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowance and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Performance- related bonuses HK\$'000	Pension scheme contributions HK\$'000	Total remuneration HK\$'000
2026					
Madam Tong She Man, Winnie	–	1,620	400	–	2,020
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang	–	1,536	240	18	1,794
	–	3,156	640	18	3,814
2025					
Madam Tong She Man, Winnie	–	1,730	500	–	2,230
Mr. Yeung Yat Hang	–	1,560	300	18	1,878
	–	3,290	800	18	4,108

During both years, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the Directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. No directors' remunerations were waived during the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil).

Note:

1. Mr. Wong Man Tai and Mr. Ong Benjamin Peng Liong were resigned as an independent non-executive director with effect from 28 June 2025.
2. Ms. Hui Mei Sum Virginia Ann was appointed as an independent non-executive director with effect from 28 June 2025 and resigned on 14 November 2025.
3. Mr. Tsui Ka Yiu was appointed as an independent non-executive director with effect from 28 June 2025.
4. Ms. Chan Wing Yau, Venise appointed as an independent non-executive director with effect from 14 November 2025.

9. FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES

The five highest paid employees during the year included two (2025: two) executive directors, details of whose remuneration are set out in Note 8 above. Details of the remuneration of the remaining three (2025: three) non-director, highest paid employees for the year are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	2,677	2,866
Performance-related bonuses	103	118
Pension scheme contributions	48	48
	2,828	3,032

The number of non-director, highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands is as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2026	2025
HK\$500,001 to HK\$1,000,000	2	2
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1	1
	3	3

10. INCOME TAX CREDIT

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2025: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year, except for one subsidiary of the Group which is a qualifying corporation under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2,000,000 of profits of qualifying entities are taxed at 8.25%, and the profits above HK\$2,000,000 are taxed at 16.5%. No provision for Hong Kong tax has been made as the Group has available tax losses brought forward from prior years to offset the assessable profits generated during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group is subject to Singapore Corporate Income Tax at a rate of 17% on the estimated assessable profits. No provision for Singapore Corporate Income Tax has been made as the Group did not generate any assessable profits arising in Singapore during the year.

Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the countries/ jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Current tax – Hong Kong		
Under provision in prior years	8	–
Current tax – Elsewhere		
Provision for the year	150	–
Deferred tax credit (Note 16)	(195)	(320)
Total tax credit for the year	(37)	(320)

10. INCOME TAX CREDIT *(Continued)*

A reconciliation of the tax credit applicable to profit before tax using the applicable rates for the countries/ jurisdictions in which the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries are domiciled to the tax credit at the effective tax rates, and a reconciliation of the applicable rates (i.e., the statutory tax rates) to the effective tax rates, are as follows:

2026	HK\$'000	%
Loss before tax	(3,071)	
Tax at the statutory tax rates	(612)	19.9
Income not subject to tax	(432)	14.1
Expenses not deductible for tax	1,032	(33.6)
Temporary differences not recognised	1,884	(61.3)
Tax losses not recognised	3,424	(111.5)
Utilisation of tax loss previously not recognised	(1,681)	54.7
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(3,588)	116.8
Under provision in prior years	8	(0.3)
Others	(72)	2.4
	(37)	1.2
2025	HK\$'000	%
Profit before tax	11,351	
Tax at the statutory tax rates	1,823	16.1
Income not subject to tax	(811)	(7.1)
Expenses not deductible for tax	290	2.5
Temporary differences not recognised	3,625	31.9
Tax losses not recognised	576	5.1
Utilisation of tax loss previously not recognised	(1,793)	(15.8)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(4,030)	(35.5)
	(320)	(2.8)

11. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The calculation of the basic (loss)/earnings per share is based on:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
(Loss)/Profit		
(Loss)/Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent, used in the basic (loss)/earnings per share calculation	(3,034)	11,671

	Number of shares	
	2026	2025
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year used in the basic (loss)/earnings per share calculation	367,380,000	367,380,000

Diluted (loss)/earnings per share is the same as basic (loss)/earnings per share as the Group had no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

12. DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or proposed for the year ended 31 March 2026, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2025: Nil).

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings HK\$'000	Leasehold improvement HK\$'000	Computer equipment HK\$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
31 March 2026						
At 31 March 2025:						
Cost	6,551	33,043	6,110	7,586	1,761	55,051
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,794)	(25,750)	(5,581)	(5,762)	(502)	(39,389)
Net carrying amount	4,757	7,293	529	1,824	1,259	15,662
At 1 April 2025	4,757	7,293	529	1,824	1,259	15,662
Additions	8,620	4,584	132	608	-	13,944
Depreciation provided during the year	(199)	(4,850)	(196)	(576)	(506)	(6,327)
Disposals/write-off	-	(9)	-	(15)	-	(24)
Impairment, net	-	(1,408)	(8)	(94)	-	(1,510)
At 31 March 2026, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	13,178	5,610	457	1,747	753	21,745
At 31 March 2026:						
Cost	15,171	34,857	6,090	7,716	1,761	65,595
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,993)	(29,247)	(5,633)	(5,969)	(1,008)	(43,850)
Net carrying amount	13,178	5,610	457	1,747	753	21,745

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(Continued)*

	Buildings HK\$'000	Leasehold improvements HK\$'000	Computer equipment HK\$'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment HK\$'000	Motor vehicles HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
31 March 2025						
At 31 March 2024:						
Cost	6,551	35,588	6,659	7,733	2,719	59,250
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,663)	(29,388)	(6,341)	(6,383)	(1,338)	(45,113)
Net carrying amount	4,888	6,200	318	1,350	1,381	14,137
At 1 April 2024	4,888	6,200	318	1,350	1,381	14,137
Additions	–	6,416	375	1,141	751	8,683
Depreciation provided during the year	(131)	(4,725)	(156)	(483)	(482)	(5,977)
Disposals/write-off	–	(455)	(2)	(129)	(391)	(977)
Impairment, net	–	(143)	(6)	(55)	–	(204)
At 31 March 2025, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	4,757	7,293	529	1,824	1,259	15,662
At 31 March 2025:						
Cost	6,551	33,043	6,110	7,586	1,761	55,051
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,794)	(25,750)	(5,581)	(5,762)	(502)	(39,389)
Net carrying amount	4,757	7,293	529	1,824	1,259	15,662

The directors considered that certain property, plant and equipment of the Group were subject to impairment loss because cash-generating units (i.e., retail shops) to which the property, plant and equipment belonged were non-performing for the year. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is HK\$4,159,000 (2025: HK\$8,909,000) which is determined based on value in use, calculated using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a period of the remaining lease terms. The pre-tax discount rate applied for the cash flow projection was 10% (2025: 11%). Management has performed sensitivity analyses to assess the impact of reasonably possible changes in key assumptions and has concluded that no such changes would have a material impact on the impairment test as at 31 March 2026 and 2025. Based on the impairment test, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment included in the cash-generating units were written down by approximately HK\$1,510,000 (2025: approximately HK\$204,000) and recognised in profit or loss.

14. LEASES

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various buildings in its operations. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire the leased land from the owners with lease periods of 50 years, and no ongoing payments will be made under the terms of these land leases. Leases of building for owned use generally have remaining lease terms of 1 to 3 years (2025: 1 to 3 years). The Group also has lease payment based on turnover. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets outside the Group. The Group has considered certain leases contain an option to renew the lease after the end of the contract and/or an option to early terminate the lease before the end of the contract.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

Land and Buildings	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
At beginning of year	53,807	57,089
Additions	10,788	17,760
Depreciation (Note 7)	(35,817)	(33,153)
Lease modification	25,839	11,579
Write-off	(65)	(884)
(Impairment)/Reversal of impairment, net (Note 7)	(5,559)	1,416
At end of year	48,993	53,807

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's management identified certain cash-generating units (i.e., retail shops) which underperform and estimated the corresponding recoverable amounts of cash-generating units. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is HK\$4,159,000 which is determined based on value in use, calculated using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a period of the remaining lease terms. The pre-tax discount rate applied for the cash flow projections was 10%. Based on the impairment test, the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets included in the cash-generating units were written down by approximately HK\$5,559,000 and recognised in profit or loss.

As at 31 March 2025, the Group's management identified certain cash-generating units (i.e., retail shops) which were previously impaired but resumed their profitability during the year and estimated the corresponding recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is HK\$8,909,000 which is determined based on value in use, calculated using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a period of the remaining lease terms. The pre-tax discount rate applied for the cash flow projections was 11%. Based on the impairment test, a net reversal of impairment loss of approximately HK\$1,416,000 and recognised to right-of-use assets included in the relevant cash-generating units.

Management has performed sensitivity analyses to assess the impact of reasonably possible changes in key assumptions and has concluded that no such changes would have a material impact on the impairment test as at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

At the end of the reporting period, the lease commitments for short-term leases are approximately HK\$991,000 (2025: approximately HK\$1,234,000).

14. LEASES *(Continued)***The Group as a lessee** *(Continued)***(b) Lease liabilities**

The carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
At beginning of year	47,396	54,863
New leases	10,091	17,358
Lease modification	25,839	11,579
Write-back of lease liabilities	(67)	(1,342)
Accretion of interest recognised during the year (Note 6)	3,110	3,458
Payments	(41,286)	(38,520)
At end of year	45,083	47,396
Analysed into:		
Current portion	27,449	31,858
Non-current portion	17,634	15,538

During the year ended 31 March 2026, a write-back of lease liabilities of approximately HK\$67,000 (2025: approximately HK\$1,342,000) was made, as the Group had obtained surrender agreements with landlords for certain early terminated leases for car parks (2025: buildings).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.

(c) The amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to leases are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 6)	3,110	3,458
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 7)	35,817	33,153
Write-back of lease liabilities, net (Note 7)	(2)	(458)
Impairment/(Reversal of impairment) of right-of-use assets, net (Note 7)	5,559	(1,416)
Expense relating to short-term leases and other leases with remaining lease terms ended within one year (included in selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses) (Note 7)	8,138	6,966
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (included in selling and distribution expenses) (Note 7)	478	1,490
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	53,100	43,193

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**Trademarks**

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
At beginning of year:		
Cost	1,649	2,110
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,626)	(2,081)
Net carrying amount	23	29
Cost at beginning of year, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	23	29
Additions	–	12
Amortisation provided during the year (Note 7)	(9)	(18)
At end of year	14	23
At end of year:		
Cost	1,459	1,649
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,445)	(1,626)
Net carrying amount	14	23

16. DEFERRED TAX**Deferred tax assets**

	Losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits HK\$'000	Decelerated tax depreciation HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2024	5,118	1,700	6,818
Deferred tax credited to profit or loss during the year (Note 10)	320	—	320
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	5,438	1,700	7,138
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to profit or loss during the year (Note 10)	1,729	(1,534)	195
At 31 March 2026	7,167	166	7,333

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had unrecognised tax losses arising in Hong Kong and Singapore of approximately HK\$184,456,000 (2025: approximately HK\$200,823,000) and HK\$2,714,000 (2025: Nil), respectively, which are available for indefinitely offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. The Group had no unrecognised tax losses arising in Macau (2025: Nil). The tax losses are subject to the tax authorities' assessment. The recognised deferred tax assets for tax loss amounted to approximately HK\$7,167,000 (2025: approximately HK\$5,438,000). Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the remaining tax losses, as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

17. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance, Chapter 57, Hong Kong employees that have been employed continuously for at least five years are entitled to LSP under certain circumstances (e.g. dismissal by employers or upon retirement).

The amount of LSP payable is determined with reference to the employee's last monthly salary (capped at HK\$22,500) and the years of service, reduced by the amount of any accrued benefits derived from the Group's contributions to MPF, with an overall cap of HK\$390,000 per employee. Currently, the Group does not have any separate funding arrangement in place to meet its LSP obligations.

In June 2022, the Hong Kong SAR Government ("**the Government**") gazetted the Hong Kong Employment and Retirement Schemes Legislation (Offsetting Arrangement) (Amendment) Ordinance 2022 ("**the Amendment Ordinance**"), which abolishes the use of the accrued benefits derived from employers' mandatory MPF contributions to offset the LSP. The Amendment Ordinance took effect on 1 May 2025 ("**Transition Date**"). Separately, the Government implemented a scheme to subsidise a portion of the post-transition LSP payable by an employer up to a certain amount per employee per year for a period of 25 years after the Transition Date (the "**LSP Subsidy**").

Among other things, upon the abolition of the offsetting mechanism takes effect, an employer can no longer use any of the accrued benefits derived from its mandatory MPF contributions (irrespective of the contributions made before, on or after the Transition Date) to reduce the LSP in respect of an employee's service from the Transition Date. However, where an employee's employment commenced before the Transition Date, the employer can continue to use the above accrued benefits to reduce the LSP in respect of the employee's service up to that date. In addition, the LSP in respect of the service before the Transition Date will be calculated based on the employee's monthly salary immediately before the Transition Date and the years of service up to that date.

The benefit payment under LSP remains capped at HK\$390,000 per employee. If an employee's total benefit payment exceeds HK\$390,000, the amount in excess of the cap is deducted from the portion accrued from the Transition Date.

The Group has accounted for the offsetting mechanism and its abolition as disclosed in Note 2.4 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has determined that the Amendment Ordinance primarily impacts the Group's LSP obligations with respect to Hong Kong employees.

The Group was not entitled to any LSP Subsidy during the year ended 31 March 2026.

The present value of unfunded LSP obligations and its movements are as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
At 1 April	567	413
Remeasurement of LSP liabilities recognised in other comprehensive (expense)/income:		
Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	(176)	(27)
Expenses recognised in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	128	167
Interest cost	11	14
At 31 March	530	567

17. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS *(Continued)*

The current service cost and past service cost are included in employee benefits expenses. They are recognised in the following line items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Selling and distribution expenses	23	59
Administrative expenses	105	108
	128	167

Estimates and assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of LSP obligations are as follows:

	2026	2025
Discount rate	2.0-3.6%	3.1-3.6%
Salary growth rate	3.5%	3.2-4.8%
Turnover rate	3.2-9.1%	2.3-7.1%
Expected investment return on offsetable MPF accrued benefits	4.0%	3.1-3.6%

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent valuer. Discount factors are determined close to each period-end by reference to market yields of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related LSP obligations. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

The present value of the LSP obligations was measured using the projected unit credit method.

The weighted average duration of the LSP obligations is 16 years (2025: 19 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted LSP obligations in the next 10 years as at 31 March 2026 is disclosed as follows:

	Within 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 2 years HK\$'000	Over 2 years but within 5 years HK\$'000	Over 5 years HK\$'000
LSP obligations	42	–	25	112

17. LONG SERVICE PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS *(Continued)*

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted LSP obligations in the next 10 years as at 31 March 2025 is disclosed as follows:

	Within 1 years HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 2 years HK\$'000	Over 2 years but within 5 years HK\$'000	Over 5 years HK\$'000
LSP obligations	14	17	51	201

The LSP obligations expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, salary risk and the investment risk of the Group's MPF scheme's constituent funds.

The calculation of the LSP obligations is sensitive to the significant actuarial assumptions mentioned above. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the LSP obligations at the end of each reporting periods.

	Impact on LSP obligations		
	Change in assumption	Increase in the assumption HK\$'000	Decrease in the assumption HK\$'000
As at 31 March 2026			
Discount rate	0.5%	(48)	55
Salary growth rate	0.5%	3	(4)
As at 31 March 2025			
Discount rate	0.5%	(48)	54
Salary growth rate	0.5%	4	(4)

The sensitivity analyses presented above may not be representative of actual change in the LSP obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the LSP obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same actuarial valuation method has been applied when calculating the LSP obligations recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

18. INVENTORIES

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Finished goods at cost	32,555	36,240
Less: provision for inventories	(393)	(651)
	32,162	35,589

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Trade receivables	2,385	2,935

Sales (both online and offline) are made on cash terms or with short credit terms, except for certain well-established customers with a long business relationship with the Group, where the general credit terms are ranging from 30 to 60 days. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are regularly reviewed. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing.

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Within 90 days	2,380	2,929
91 to 180 days	3	4
181 to 365 days	2	2
	2,385	2,935

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES *(Continued)*

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. In applying the forward-looking information, the Group has taken into account of the possible impacts associated with the overall change in the economic environment. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than two years and are not subject to enforcement activity. As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Group assessed the loss allowance and the expected credit loss rate under the application of HKFRS 9 were insignificant.

20. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Prepayments	2,889	1,432
Deposits and other receivables	17,093	21,804
	19,982	23,236
Portion classified as non-current assets	(8,037)	(10,866)
	11,945	12,370

As at 31 March 2026, deposits and other receivables mainly represent rental and utility deposits of HK\$13,844,000 (2025: HK\$16,097,000) and bank interest receivable of HK\$1,012,000 (2025: HK\$1,276,000). Where applicable, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date by considering the probability of default of comparable companies with published credit ratings. In the situation where no comparable companies with credit ratings can be identified, expected credit losses are estimated by applying a loss rate approach with reference to the historical loss record of the Group. The loss rate is adjusted to reflect the current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, as appropriate.

The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default and past due amounts. As at 31 March 2026 and 2025, the loss allowance was assessed to be minimal.

21. TIME DEPOSITS WITH MATURITY OVER 3 MONTHS

Time deposits with maturity over 3 months include the following components:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Unpledged but with original maturity of more than three months when acquired	66,162	67,175

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Cash and bank balances	19,014	17,785
Unpledged time deposits with original maturity of less than three months when acquired	13,500	12,180
Cash and cash equivalents	32,514	29,965

At 31 March 2026, the cash and bank balances of the Group denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") amounted to HK\$18,000 (2025: HK\$72,000).

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term time deposits are made for varying periods of between two weeks and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short term time deposit rates. The bank balances are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

23. TRADE PAYABLES

The ageing analysis of the trade payables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Within 90 days	1,278	1,256

The trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on terms of 30 to 60 days.

24. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Notes	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Other payables	(a)	6,688	5,606
Accruals	(b)	4,192	4,414
Contract liabilities	(c)	523	595
		11,403	10,615
Portion classified as non-current liabilities		(1,600)	(1,800)
		9,803	8,815

Notes:

- (a) Other payable mainly represent salary payable and payable for daily expenses. The other payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on terms of 30 to 90 days.
- (b) As at 31 March 2026, accruals mainly included provision for dismantling cost amounted to approximately HK\$3,600,000 (2025: approximately HK\$3,400,000).
- (c) Contract liabilities include deferred revenue arising from the VIP programme and payments received from unrecognised sales.

25. SHARE CAPITAL**Shares**

	Number of shares	Share capital HK\$'000
Authorised:		
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each		
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025, 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	2,000,000,000	200,000
	2026	2025
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Issued and fully paid:		
At the beginning and end of the year 367,380,000		
ordinary shares of HK\$0.1 each	36,738	36,738

Details of the Company's share option scheme and the share options issued under the scheme are included in Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

26. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

On 27 August 2015, the Company adopted a share option scheme (the “**Scheme**”) to provide the Company with the flexibility of granting share options to eligible participants as incentives or rewards for their contribution or potential contribution to the Group. Eligible participants of the Scheme include the Company’s directors, including independent non-executive directors, other employees of the Group, any advisers, consultants, suppliers and customers of the Group and such other persons who, in the sole opinion of the board of directors of the Company, will contribute or have contributed to the Group. The Scheme will remain in force for 10 years from the effective date of 28 August 2015 and expired on 27 August 2025.

The number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the Scheme shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at the date of passing of the shareholders’ resolution for adoption of the Scheme. The aggregate number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the Scheme and any other share options schemes of the Company shall not exceed 30% of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time.

The major terms of the Scheme are set out below:

The acceptance of an offer of the grant of the respective share options must be made within 28 days from the date of offer with a non-refundable payment of HK\$1.00 from each grantee. An option may be exercised at any time during a period to be determined by the board of directors of the Company, which shall not in any event exceed ten years from the date of grant. The scheme does not specify any minimum holding period but the board of directors of the Company has the authority to determine the minimum period for which a share option in respect of some or all of the shares forming the subject of the share options must be held before it can be exercised.

The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted to each participant (including both exercised and outstanding options) in any 12-month period shall not exceed 1% of the total number of shares in issue. Where any further grant of options to a participant would result in the total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of all the options granted and to be granted to such person (including exercised, cancelled and outstanding options) in the 12-month period up to and including the date of such further grant representing in aggregate over 1% of the total number of shares in issue, such further grant must be separately approved by the shareholders in general meeting with such participant and his/her close associates (or his/her associates if the participant is a connected person) abstaining from voting.

Share options granted to a director, chief executive or substantial shareholder of the Company, or to any of their associates, are subject to approval in advance by the independent non-executive directors (excluding any independent non-executive director who is the proposed grantee). In addition, any share options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company, or to any of their associates, in excess of 0.1% of the shares of the Company in issue at any time and with an aggregate value (based on the closing price of the Company’s shares at the date of grant) in excess of HK\$5 million within any 12-month period are subject to shareholders’ approval in advance in a general meeting.

The exercise price of the share options is determinable by the directors, but may not be less than the highest of (i) the nominal value of a share; (ii) the Stock Exchange closing price of the Company’s shares on the date of offer of the share options; and (iii) the average Stock Exchange closing price of the Company’s shares for the five trading days immediately preceding the date of offer.

No share option was granted under the Scheme since its adoption and during the year ended 31 March 2026. Hence, no share option expense was recognised by the Group during the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil).

As the Scheme has expired, no securities are available for issue under the Scheme as at 31 March 2026.

27. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the current and prior years are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 74 of this Annual Report.

Reserve funds

In accordance with the relevant regulations applicable to wholly-foreign-owned enterprises in Mainland China and entities incorporated in Macau, a portion of the profits of the Company's subsidiaries which are registered in Macau has been transferred to the reserve funds which are restricted to use.

Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The fair value reserve of HK\$2,970,000 related to equity investments irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, contingent liabilities not provided for in the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Bank guarantees given in lieu of utility and property rental deposits	1,762	2,636

29. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

The Group's general banking facilities were secured by the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets situated in Hong Kong, which had aggregate carrying values at the end of the reporting period of approximately HK\$4,628,000 and approximately HK\$11,843,000, respectively (2025: approximately HK\$4,757,000 and approximately HK\$12,178,000, respectively).

30. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5,603	–

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All compensation of key management personnel of the Group is included in the remuneration of directors and the five highest paid employees as set out respectively in Notes 8 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

32. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**(a) Major non-cash transactions**

During the year, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of approximately HK\$10,788,000 (2025: approximately HK\$17,760,000) and approximately HK\$10,091,000 (2025: approximately HK\$17,358,000) and non-cash modification to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of approximately HK\$25,839,000 (2025: approximately HK\$11,579,000), respectively, in respect of lease recognition and lease arrangements for building (Notes 14(a) and (b)).

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Lease liabilities HK\$'000
At 1 April 2024	54,863
Changes from financing cash flows*	(35,062)
New leases (Note 14(b)) [#]	17,358
Lease modification [#]	11,579
Write-back of lease liabilities [#]	(1,342)
Interest expense (Note 6) [#]	3,458
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows*	(3,458)
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	47,396
Changes from financing cash flows*	(38,176)
New leases (Note 14(b)) [#]	10,091
Lease modification [#]	25,839
Write-back of lease liabilities [#]	(67)
Interest expense (Note 6) [#]	(3,110)
Interest paid classified as operating cash flows*	3,110
At 31 March 2026	45,083

* cash flows

[#] non-cash flows

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

The total cash outflow for leases included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Within operating activities	11,726	11,914
Within financing activities	38,176	35,062
	49,902	46,976

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Financial assets

	Financial assets at amortised cost	
	2026	2025
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Trade receivables	2,385	2,935
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (Note 20)	17,093	21,804
Time deposits with maturity over 3 months	66,162	67,175
Cash and cash equivalents	32,514	29,965
	118,154	121,879

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	
	2026	2025
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Trade payables	1,278	1,256
Lease liabilities	45,083	47,396
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals (Note 24)	6,688	5,606
	53,049	54,258

34. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management has assessed that the fair values of trade receivables, financial assets included in deposits and other receivables, time deposits with maturity over 3 months, cash and bank balances, trade payables and other payables approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Group did not have any financial liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March 2026 and 2025.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash at banks. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors meets periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the Group's exposure to these risks. Generally, the Group introduces conservative strategies on its financial risk management. As the Group's exposure to these risks is kept to a minimum, the Group has not used any derivatives or other financial instruments for hedging purposes. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised as follows:

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. These exposures arise from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than the units' functional currencies. As transactions denominated in currencies other than the Group's functional currency are well-diversified, the exposure to foreign currency risk is not considered significant.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**Maximum exposure and year-end staging**

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 March. The amounts presented are net carrying amounts for financial assets.

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1 HK\$'000	Stage 2 HK\$'000	Stage 3 HK\$'000	Simplified approach HK\$'000	HK\$'000
As at 31 March 2026					
Trade receivables*	–	–	–	2,385	2,385
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables					
– Normal**	17,093	–	–	–	17,093
Time deposits with maturity over 3 months***					
– Not yet past due	66,162	–	–	–	66,162
Cash and cash equivalents***					
– Not yet past due	32,514	–	–	–	32,514
	115,769	–	–	2,385	118,154
As at 31 March 2025					
Trade receivables*	–	–	–	2,935	2,935
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables					
– Normal**	21,804	–	–	–	21,804
Time deposits with maturity over 3 months***					
– Not yet past due	67,175	–	–	–	67,175
Cash and cash equivalents***					
– Not yet past due	29,965	–	–	–	29,965
	118,944	–	–	2,935	121,879

* For trade receivables to which the Group applies the simplified approach for impairment, information is disclosed in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

** The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, other receivables and other assets is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets is considered to be "doubtful".

*** The credit risks on time deposits and cash and bank balances are considered to be insignificant because these are placed at financial institutions that have sound credit rating.

Further quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are disclosed in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)***Liquidity risk**

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g., trade receivables) and projected cash flows from operations. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of banking credit facilities. The Group's policy is to minimise unnecessary borrowings.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

	On demand HK\$'000	Less than 3 months HK\$'000	2026 3 to less than 12 months HK\$'000	More than 12 months HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Lease liabilities	–	10,732	18,266	18,176	47,174
Trade payables	27	1,251	–	–	1,278
Other payables	1,206	4,762	720	–	6,688
	1,233	16,745	18,986	18,176	55,140

Bank guarantees given in lieu of utility and property rental deposits (Note 28)	1,762	–	–	–	1,762
--	--------------	---	---	---	--------------

	On demand HK\$'000	Less than 3 months HK\$'000	2025 3 to less than 12 months HK\$'000	More than 12 months HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Lease liabilities	–	11,570	22,314	16,149	50,033
Trade payables	–	1,256	–	–	1,256
Other payables	1,556	3,359	691	–	5,606
	1,556	16,185	23,005	16,149	56,895

Bank guarantees given in lieu of utility and property rental deposits (Note 28)	2,636	–	–	–	2,636
--	--------------	---	---	---	--------------

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *(Continued)***Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025.

The Group monitors capital using a current ratio, which is total current assets divided by total current liabilities. The Group's policy is to keep the current ratio above 1. The current ratios as at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	31 March 2026 HK\$'000	31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Total current assets	145,199	148,073
Total current liabilities	38,680	41,929
Current ratio	3.8	3.5

36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Non-current asset		
Investment in a subsidiary	108,144	108,144
Current assets		
Due from a subsidiary	55,863	55,863
Cash and bank balances	58	59
Total current assets	55,921	55,922
Current liability		
Other payables	28	29
Net current assets	55,893	55,893
Net assets	164,037	164,037
Equity		
Share capital	36,738	36,738
Reserves (note)	127,299	127,299
Total equity	164,037	164,037

Madam Tong She Man, Winnie
Chairlady & Executive Director

Mr. Yeung Yat Hang
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

36. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY *(Continued)*

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Share premium account HK\$'000	Retained profits HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 April 2024	44,948	82,351	127,299
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	44,948	82,351	127,299
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
At 31 March 2026	44,948	82,351	127,299

37. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 June 2026.

A summary of the consolidated results and assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted from the published audited consolidated financial statements, is set out below.

	Year ended 31 March				
	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000
RESULTS					
Revenue	177,183	194,500	192,996	196,618	249,304
Cost of sales	(50,733)	(55,464)	(49,755)	(46,628)	(89,660)
Gross profit	126,450	139,036	143,241	149,990	159,644
Other income and gains	3,301	5,242	3,231	13,689	179,905
Selling and distribution expenses	(92,817)	(95,835)	(99,579)	(93,695)	(137,485)
Administrative expenses	(28,563)	(32,085)	(31,534)	(28,580)	(41,811)
Other expenses	(8,321)	(1,535)	(9,832)	(960)	(14,100)
Finance costs	(3,121)	(3,472)	(4,154)	(1,053)	(3,165)
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(3,071)	11,351	1,373	39,391	142,988
Income tax credit/(expense)	37	320	(159)	6,576	(377)
(Loss)/Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(3,034)	11,671	1,214	45,967	142,611
(Loss)/Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent Basic and diluted (HK cents)	(0.8)	3.2	0.3	12.5	38.8
Dividends	–	–	–	11,021	295,739
Dividend Per Share (HK cents)	–	–	–	3.0	80.5

	As at 31 March				
	2026 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Total assets	231,321	235,569	231,794	206,887	251,469
Total liabilities	(58,444)	(59,834)	(67,757)	(44,365)	(63,275)
	172,877	175,735	164,037	162,522	188,194