

*Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”) take no responsibility for the contents of this announcement, make no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this announcement.*



(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock code: 3638)

INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

The board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Hunlicar Group Limited (the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the following unaudited interim condensed consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) for the six months ended 30 September 2025 (“**Current Period**”) together with the unaudited comparative figures for the corresponding periods in 2024 (“**Last Corresponding Period**”) as follows:

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the six months ended 30 September 2025

		Unaudited Six months ended 30 September	
		2025	2024
	Note	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Revenue	4	87,143	169,763
Cost of sales		<u>(35,066)</u>	<u>(115,749)</u>
Gross profit		52,077	54,014
Selling expenses		(690)	(840)
General and administrative expenses		(55,421)	(50,122)
Reversal of expected credit loss on financial assets, net	5	3	2,902
Other income and gains, net	6	6,769	3,610
Share of results from associates		(173)	–
Gain on bargain purchase of a subsidiary		<u>3,540</u>	<u>–</u>
Operating profit		6,105	9,564
Finance costs	7	<u>(5,305)</u>	<u>(4,627)</u>
Profit before income tax	8	800	4,937
Income tax expense	9	<u>(480)</u>	<u>(1,085)</u>
Profit for the period		<u>320</u>	<u>3,852</u>
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		680	1,143
Non-controlling interests		<u>(360)</u>	<u>2,709</u>
		<u>320</u>	<u>3,852</u>
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic	10	HK0.88 cent	HK1.45 cent
Diluted	10	<u>HK0.88 cent</u>	<u>HK1.45 cent</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 September 2025

	Unaudited Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Profit for the period	320	3,852
Other comprehensive (expense)/income		
<i>Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Currency translation differences	(3)	25
<i>Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Fair value loss on equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,106)	–
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	(1,789)	3,877
Total comprehensive (expense)/income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(1,429)	1,168
Non-controlling interests	(360)	2,709
	(1,789)	3,877

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 September 2025

		Unaudited 30 September 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>	Audited 31 March 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>
	<i>Note</i>		
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	10,651	8,003
Investment properties		123,500	123,500
Right-of-use assets		4,864	6,008
Intangible assets	13	24,116	22,937
Other financial assets	17	2,600	4,887
Interests in associates		306	479
Loan receivables	14	50,731	12,216
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	16	3,064	3,010
Deferred tax assets		17,371	17,374
		<u>237,203</u>	<u>198,414</u>
Current assets			
Inventories		5,081	3,361
Loan receivables	14	33,669	26,520
Account receivables	15	53,701	99,086
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	16	25,610	10,021
Other financial assets	17	78,588	1,031
Bank balances held on behalf of clients		197,864	199,363
Cash and cash equivalents		102,345	21,898
		<u>496,858</u>	<u>361,280</u>
Total assets		<u><u>734,061</u></u>	<u><u>559,694</u></u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

As at 30 September 2025

		Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
	Note		
EQUITY			
Share capital	18	7,742	7,742
Other reserves		633,307	630,557
Accumulated losses		(449,564)	(445,385)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		191,485	192,914
Non-controlling interests		19,548	5,220
Total equity		211,033	198,134
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	20	29,134	27,000
Lease liabilities		3,073	4,262
Deferred tax liabilities		1,880	1,727
		34,087	32,989
Current liabilities			
Account payables	19	357,206	251,369
Other payables and accrued expenses	19	20,414	13,379
Other financial liabilities	17	30,231	–
Lease liabilities		2,412	2,344
Borrowings	20	76,613	60,000
Income tax payables		2,065	1,479
		488,941	328,571

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **(CONTINUED)**

As at 30 September 2025

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>	Audited 31 March 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Total liabilities	<u>523,028</u>	<u>361,560</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>734,061</u>	<u>559,694</u>
Net current assets	<u>7,917</u>	<u>32,709</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>245,120</u>	<u>231,123</u>

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 30 September 2025

Unaudited Attributable to owners of the Company														
Other reserves														
Share capital <i>HK\$'000</i>	Share premium <i>HK\$'000</i>	Shares held for share award scheme <i>HK\$'000</i>	Merger reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Capital reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Statutory reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Exchange reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Fair value reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Treasury share reserve <i>HK\$'000</i>	Sub total <i>HK\$'000</i>	Accumulated losses <i>HK\$'000</i>	Total <i>HK\$'000</i>	Non- controlling interests <i>HK\$'000</i>	Total equity <i>HK\$'000</i>	
			<i>Note (a)</i>	<i>Note (b)</i>	<i>Note (c)</i>									
For six months ended 30 September 2024														
Balance as at 1 April 2024 (audited)	7,892	600,620	(21,554)	50,374	10,149	1,042	3,708	34	–	644,373	(369,291)	282,974	(3,735)	279,239
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,143	1,143	2,709	3,852
Other comprehensive income														
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	25	–	25	–	25
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	25	1,143	1,168	2,709	3,877
Transaction with owners														
Share repurchased and yet to be cancelled	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,006)	(4,006)	–	(4,006)	–	(4,006)	
Balance as at 30 September 2024 (unaudited)	7,892	600,620	(21,554)	50,374	10,149	1,042	3,733	34	(4,006)	640,392	(368,148)	280,136	(1,026)	279,110

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

For the six months ended 30 September 2025

Unaudited Attributable to owners of the Company												
Other reserves												
Share capital	Share premium	Shares held for share award scheme	Merger reserve	Capital reserve	Statutory reserve	Exchange reserve	Fair value reserve	Sub total	Accumulated losses	Total	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			Note (a)	Note (b)	Note (c)							
For six months ended 30 September 2025												
Balance as at 1 April 2025 (audited)	7,742	596,763	(21,554)	50,374	2,817	1,042	3,518	(2,403)	630,557	(445,385)	192,914	198,134
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	(360)	320
Other comprehensive expense												
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Net change in fair value of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,106)	(2,106)	-	(2,106)	-	(2,106)
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(2,106)	680	(1,429)	(360)	(1,789)
Transaction with owners												
Contribution from non- controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Increase in non-controlling interests as a result of acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,674	12,674
Disposal of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,859	4,859	(4,859)	-	-	-
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Balance as at 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	<u>7,742</u>	<u>596,763</u>	<u>(21,554)</u>	<u>50,374</u>	<u>2,817</u>	<u>1,042</u>	<u>3,515</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>633,307</u>	<u>(449,564)</u>	<u>191,485</u>	<u>211,033</u>

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 23 February 2011 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap. 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The address of its registered office is Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, PO Box 2681, Grand Cayman, KY1-1111, Cayman Islands and the principal place of business is 22/F, Sun Hung Kai Centre, 30 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in (i) computer and electronic products trading business (including computer and peripheral products and electronics products business), (ii) food trading business, (iii) financial services business (including securities brokerage business, advisory services business and money lending business) and (iv) family office services business.

The Company's shares are listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**").

The interim condensed consolidated financial information is presented in Hong Kong dollars ("**HK\$**"), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 34 ("**HKAS 34**") "Interim Financial Reporting" as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**") as well as the applicable disclosure requirements of Appendix 16 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments, which are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as appropriate.

Other than change in accounting policies resulting from application of amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards, the accounting policies and methods of computation used in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 September 2025 are the same as those presented in the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Application of amendments to HKFRSs

Application of amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards

In the current interim period, the Group has applied the following amendments to a HKFRS Accounting Standard issued by the HKICPA, for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Group's annual period beginning on 1 March 2025 for the preparation of the Group's condensed consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to HKAS21 Lack of Exchangeability

The application of the amendments to a HKFRS Accounting Standard in the current interim period has had no material impact on the Group's financial positions and performance for the current and prior periods and/or on the disclosures set out in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

4. REVENUE AND SEGMENT INFORMATION

Revenue

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers (Note i)	83,717	168,714
Revenue from other sources		
<i>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method from:</i>		
— loan receivables	3,426	892
— cash client receivables	—	157
	3,426	1,049
Total revenue	87,143	169,763

Note:

(i) *Disaggregated revenue information for revenue from contracts with customers*

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Type of goods or services		
Sales of goods	43,498	123,862
Provision of international education planning services	1,294	2,124
Provision of family office services	5,307	5,072
Provision of insurance brokerage services	10,508	–
Underwriting income	16,927	35,915
Provision of securities brokerage services	6,183	1,741
Revenue from contracts with customers	83,717	168,714
Revenue from other sources		
— loan receivables	3,426	892
— cash client receivables	–	157
Total	87,143	169,763
Timing of revenue recognition		
A point in time	82,423	166,590
Over time	1,294	2,124
Total revenue from contracts with customers	83,717	168,714

All the sales of goods, service income and commission income have an original expected duration of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Segment information

The chief operating decision-maker (“**CODM**”) has been identified as the executive directors of the Company. The CODM reviews the Group’s internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Management has determined the operating segment based on these reports.

In 2024, after the commencement of family office services business, the CODM considers that the Group has four operating and reporting segments which are (i) computer and electronic products trading business (including computer and peripheral products and electronics products business), (ii) food trading business, (iii) financial services business (including securities brokerage business, advisory services business and money lending business) and (iv) family office services business.

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on segment profit/(loss). Expenses, where appropriate, are allocated to operating segments with reference to revenue contributions of the respective segments. Unallocated income and expenses are not included in the result for each operating segment that is reviewed by the CODM.

Segment assets consist primarily of certain property plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, inventories, account receivables, loan receivables, certain deposits, prepayments and other receivables, certain other financial assets, certain cash and cash equivalents and bank balances held on behalf of clients. They exclude deferred tax assets, income tax recoverable and other unallocated assets, which are managed centrally.

Segment liabilities consist primarily of account payables, lease liabilities, certain borrowings, certain other payables and accrued expenses. They exclude deferred tax liabilities, income tax payables and other unallocated liabilities, which are managed centrally.

Segment revenues and results

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

	Unaudited				
	For the six months ended 30 September 2025				
	Computer and electronic products trading business HK\$'000	Food trading business HK\$'000	Financial services business HK\$'000	Family office services business HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Revenue from external customers	2,844	40,654	26,536	17,109	87,143
Cost of sales from external customers	(2,730)	(32,336)	–	–	(35,066)
	114	8,318	26,536	17,109	52,077
Selling expenses	–	(690)	–	–	(690)
General and administrative expenses	(864)	(5,801)	(21,779)	(15,153)	(43,597)
Reversal of expected credit loss on financial assets, net	–	–	3	–	3
Gain on bargain purchase of a subsidiary	–	–	3,540	–	3,540
Other income and gains/(losses), net	(22)	(671)	4,520	206	4,033
Finance costs	–	(45)	(765)	–	(810)
Segment results	(772)	1,111	12,055	2,162	14,556
Finance costs					(4,495)
Share of results from associates					(173)
Unallocated income and expenses, net					(9,088)
Profit before income tax					800
Income tax expense					(480)
Profit for the period					320

Unaudited
For the six months ended 30 September 2024

	Computer and electronic products trading business <i>HK\$'000</i>	Food trading business <i>HK\$'000</i>	Financial services business <i>HK\$'000</i>	Family office services business <i>HK\$'000</i>	Total <i>HK\$'000</i>
Revenue from external customers	89,570	34,291	38,706	7,196	169,763
Cost of sales from external customers	<u>(83,798)</u>	<u>(31,951)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(115,749)</u>
	5,772	2,340	38,706	7,196	54,014
Selling expenses	–	(680)	–	(160)	(840)
General and administrative expenses	(2,770)	(5,823)	(28,970)	(2,380)	(39,943)
Reversal of expected credit loss on financial assets, net	–	–	2,902	–	2,902
Other income and gains, net	619	210	378	4	1,211
Finance costs	<u>–</u>	<u>(535)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(566)</u>
Segment results	<u>3,621</u>	<u>(4,488)</u>	<u>12,985</u>	<u>4,660</u>	16,778
Finance costs					(4,061)
Unallocated income and expenses, net					<u>(7,780)</u>
Profit before income tax					4,937
Income tax expense					<u>(1,085)</u>
Profit for the period					<u>3,852</u>

Interest revenue of HK\$3,426,000 (Last Corresponding Period: HK\$1,049,000) was included in revenue from external customers, wholly contributed by financial services business segment.

Segment assets and liabilities

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable and operating segments:

Unaudited As at 30 September 2025					
	Computer and electronic products trading business HK\$'000	Food trading business HK\$'000	Financial services business HK\$'000	Family office services business HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Segment assets	39,212	53,755	457,430	11,962	562,359
Segment liabilities	50,454	8,334	356,736	2,623	418,147
Audited As at 31 March 2025					
	Computer and electronic products trading business HK\$'000	Food trading business HK\$'000	Financial services business HK\$'000	Family office services business HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Segment assets	85,337	50,267	261,535	1,898	399,037
Segment liabilities	50,375	6,980	203,728	560	261,643

The reconciliations of segment assets to total assets and segment liabilities to total liabilities are provided as follows:

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>	Audited 31 March 2025 <i>HK\$'000</i>
Segment assets	562,359	399,037
Cash and cash equivalents	3,807	1,473
Property, plant and equipment	5,429	1,782
Investment properties	123,500	123,500
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	17,799	10,272
Interests in associates	306	479
Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,600	4,887
Deferred tax assets	17,371	17,374
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	890	890
Total assets	734,061	559,694
Segment liabilities	418,147	261,643
Deferred tax liabilities	1,880	1,727
Income tax payables	2,065	1,479
Borrowings	87,000	87,000
Other payables and accrued expenses	13,936	9,711
Total liabilities	523,028	361,560

The Group's operations are located in Hong Kong and the PRC.

Majority of the Group's revenue were derived from operations located in Hong Kong.

5. REVERSAL OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS/(EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Loan receivables	–	(498)
Cash client receivables	<u>3</u>	<u>3,400</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>2,902</u>

6. Other income and gains, net

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Management fee income	1,907	956
Dividend income from other financial assets	1,549	–
Finance income	898	577
Exchange gains	651	43
Change in fair value of other financial assets/liabilities	(1,508)	872
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(66)	–
Others	<u>3,338</u>	<u>1,162</u>
	<u>6,769</u>	<u>3,610</u>

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Finance costs		
— Interest expenses on bank and other borrowings	4,617	4,501
— Interest expenses on margin payables	562	–
— Interest expenses on lease liabilities	<u>126</u>	<u>126</u>
	<u>5,305</u>	<u>4,627</u>

8. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax has been arrived at after charging:

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Cost of inventories sold	35,066	115,749
Auditor's remuneration	443	450
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,477	5,550
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,144	1,937
Amortisation of intangible assets	652	418
Employee benefit expenses	27,369	19,458
Service fees for broker supplied systems	442	602
Short-term lease rentals of premises	5,075	3,049

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Current income tax		
— Hong Kong profits tax	588	1,085
Deferred income tax	(108)	—
	480	1,085

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

The Group has no assessable profit in PRC during the reporting periods and is not subject to any PRC corporate income tax. The PRC corporate income tax rate during the reporting periods is 25%.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company for share award scheme.

	Unaudited	
	Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (<i>HK\$'000</i>)	<u>680</u>	<u>1,143</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>77,423,775</u>	<u>77,423,775</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>HK0.88 cent</u>	<u>HK1.45 cent</u>

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share for the Current Period and the Last Corresponding Period was same as the basic earnings per share as there were no potential dilutive ordinary shares in existence during the reporting periods.

11. DIVIDENDS

The Board does not recommend any interim dividend for the Current Period (Last Corresponding Period: nil).

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the Current Period, there were additions of approximately HK\$4,108,000 (Last Corresponding Period: HK\$2,102,000) for property, plant and equipment.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the Current Period, there were additions of intangible assets and goodwill through the acquisition of subsidiaries of HK\$1,584,000 and HK\$247,000 respectively (Last Corresponding Period: nil).

14. LOAN RECEIVABLES

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Loan receivables	130,895	85,224
Less: Impairment — Loss	<u>(46,495)</u>	<u>(46,488)</u>
	<u>84,400</u>	<u>38,736</u>
Analysed as		
— Current	33,669	26,520
— Non-current	<u>50,731</u>	<u>12,216</u>
Loan receivables, net	<u>84,400</u>	<u>38,736</u>

15. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Trade receivables (<i>Note</i>)	137,411	184,916
Cash client receivables	4,416	2,417
Margin client receivables	<u>1,041</u>	<u>923</u>
	142,868	188,256
Less: Impairment	<u>(89,167)</u>	<u>(89,170)</u>
	<u>53,701</u>	<u>99,086</u>

Note:

The Group grants credit period ranging from 1 day to 90 days to the customers of trading business. The aging analysis of relevant trade receivables at the end of the reporting period based on invoice date and before impairment allowance is as follows:

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
1–30 days	5,483	14,912
31–60 days	1,725	3,049
61–90 days	1,267	889
91–180 days	22	–
Over 180 days	128,914	166,066
	137,411	184,916

No aging analysis is disclosed for account receivables from cash clients and margin clients as in the opinion of the directors of the Company, the aging analysis does not give additional value in view of the nature of the business.

16. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Non-current		
Other non-current deposits	2,859	2,805
Other assets	205	205
	<u>3,064</u>	<u>3,010</u>
Current		
Prepayments	1,454	494
Deposits and other receivables	23,843	9,371
Interest receivables	313	156
	<u>25,610</u>	<u>10,021</u>
Total deposits, prepayments and other receivables	<u>28,674</u>	<u>13,031</u>

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Other financial assets:		
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Listed equity securities — Hong Kong	16,673	141
Unlisted financial products	60,505	—
Unlisted funds	1,410	890
	<u>78,588</u>	<u>1,031</u>
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unlisted equity securities	2,600	4,887
Other financial liabilities:		
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Unlisted issued financial products	30,231	—

18. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised shares:

As at 30 September 2025, the total authorised number of ordinary shares is 800 million shares (31 March 2025: 800 million shares) with a par value of HK\$0.1 per share (31 March 2025: HK\$0.1 per share).

	Number of shares '000	Amount HK\$'000
As at 1 April 2024	947,085	7,892
Consolidation of shares (<i>Note (a)</i>)	(868,162)	–
Cancellation of treasury shares (<i>Note (b)</i>)	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>(150)</u>
As at 31 March 2025, 1 April 2025 and 30 September 2025	<u>77,423</u>	<u>7,742</u>

Notes:

- (a) On 23 August 2024, the director of the Company proposed to implement a share consolidation on the basis that every twelve (12) issued and unissued shares of HK\$0.008333 each would be consolidated into one consolidated share of HK\$0.1 each.

Pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed on 24 September 2024, the share consolidation was approved by the shareholders of the Company and has become effective on 26 September 2024.

- (b) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company proposed to buy back and cancel 1,500,000 shares. Shares were purchased at a consideration of HK\$4,077,000. The cancellation was completed on 6 December 2024.

19. ACCOUNT PAYABLES, OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	Unaudited 30 September 2025 HK\$'000	Audited 31 March 2025 HK\$'000
Trade payables (<i>Note b</i>)	140,520	52,065
Margin payables	15,030	–
Cash client payables (<i>Note a</i>)	162,011	179,746
Margin client payables (<i>Note a</i>)	39,645	19,558
Total account payables	357,206	251,369
Accrued expenses	5,985	5,843
Other payables	14,429	7,536
Total other payables and accrued expenses	20,414	13,379
Total account payables, other payables and accrued expenses	377,620	264,748

Notes:

- (a) The settlement terms of payables arising from securities business are normally two to three days after trade date or specific terms agreed. The majority of the cash and margin client payables are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and repayable on demand, except where certain balances represent trades pending settlement or cash received from clients for their trading activities under the normal course of business.
- (b) As at 30 September 2025 and 31 March 2025, all trade payables were aged within two months, based on invoice date. No aging analysis is disclosed for cash client payables as in the opinion of the directors of the Company, the aging analysis does not give additional value in view of the nature of the business.

20. BORROWINGS

During the Current Period, the Group has addition of other borrowings amounting to HK\$4,680,000 (Last Corresponding Period: nil) and HK\$14,178,000 (Last Corresponding Period: nil) through drawdown of new borrowings and acquisition of subsidiaries, respectively. The borrowings carry interest at fixed market rates ranging from 12% to 21% and are repayable in 1 to 2 years.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MARKET OVERVIEW, BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Market Overview of Computer and Electronic Products Trading Business

During the period under review, the growth rates of the computer and electronic products trading business in Hong Kong slowed. The once-prosperous trade volume showed signs of contraction, and the number of trading enterprises has also decreased. Hong Kong's computer and electronic products trading business is in a period of transformation and adjustment, requiring the search for new growth drivers and business models to respond to the impacts arising from the global economic slowdown.

In terms of the industry as a whole, the export delivery value of the electronic information manufacturing industry above designated size has achieved a year-on-year growth, which shows signs of stabilisation. At the specific product level, however, the situation showed a certain degree of variation. The export volume of traditional consumer electronic products, such as notebook computers and mobile phones, has decreased. However, the export of integrated circuits recorded growth. This phenomenon has a dual significance: on the one hand, it reflects that global consumer electronics demand is showing signs of gradually stabilising after a period of fluctuations; on the other hand, it also fully reflects the results achieved by the Mainland industry's transformation towards the high-end market. In the process of transformation and upgrading, Mainland industries are gradually demonstrating developmental advantages in some high-end sectors, such as the integrated circuit industry.

Business Review of Computer and Electronic Products Trading Business

Recognising the need to balance quality with a sustainable scale, the Company is taking steps to expand the operational scale of the computer and electronic products trading business. During the period under review, the Group established Hunlicar (Shanghai) Technology Limited* (“**Hunlicar Shanghai**”) in Shanghai to expand into the electronic trading market in Mainland China.

Hunlincar Shanghai will develop (i) technology intermediary services: leveraging the Group's accumulated experience and network resources in the computer and electronic products trading business to provide precise project matchmaking and order facilitation services for customers upstream and downstream of the industry chain, creating value-added benefits; and (ii) domestic trade of electronic components: by capturing market demand, establishing an efficient procurement and sales system, and improving the supply chain layout.

Hunlincar Shanghai has obtained a franchise from a prominent supplier of computer and electronic products based in Shanghai to provide product solutions and technical support to end customers in the China region. Relying on Shanghai's locational advantage as a technology and innovation hub in China, the Group's computer and electronic products trading business will be able to cover the Yangtze River Delta Economic Circle and the broader Mainland market. More importantly, the Group believes that Hunlincar Shanghai can form cross-border synergies with the Group's existing business in Hong Kong, which will contribute to the steady development of the business.

For the business in Hong Kong, this business segment continued to implement cost control measures. These measures included negotiating better terms with suppliers, cutting unnecessary expenses in marketing and administration, and optimising the use of resources. This business segment also plans to strengthen its long-term business relationships with suppliers and customers. By cooperating closely with its suppliers, this business segment can ensure a stable supply of quality products and obtain more favourable pricing terms. In addition, this business segment continues to maintain a strict credit policy, not only to maintain a good relationship with its suppliers but also to actively recover its account receivables to increase the level of working capital and reduce liquidity risk.

During the period under review, the revenue of the computer and electronic products trading business segment was approximately HK\$2.8 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$89.6 million), accounting for approximately 3.3% (30 September 2024: approximately 52.8%) of the Group's total revenue.

The Group has re-selected partners, established long-term strategic partnerships with suppliers who offer better quality assurance and innovation capabilities, and terminated some existing cooperative relationships.

To enhance the Group's long-term competitiveness, the Group made significant adjustments to its product portfolio and optimized its supply chain at the same time during 2025.

Outlook of Computer and Electronic Products Trading Business

Hunlicar Shanghai will reference the Group's many years of accumulated experience in the computer and electronic products trading business, leverage the flexible decision-making characteristics of a start-up, and demonstrate good market adaptability. Hunlicar Shanghai's plans for the coming year include continuing to actively recruit professional talent familiar with the electronics industry ecosystem in the Mainland to build a professional team with extensive operating experience.

Given that Hunlicar Shanghai's business is entirely focused on the Mainland market, although it can avoid the uncertainty brought by international trade friction, it still need to cope with the price competition that will probably be triggered by intensified competition in the Mainland market. In this regard, Hunlicar Shanghai has started to establish a customer credit rating system to precisely target high-value customers. In terms of supply chain management, Hunlicar Shanghai is gradually building a multi-source supplier network and improving its quality control processes to ensure the business's ongoing stable development.

Market Overview of Food Trading Business

During the period under review, the food trading industry in Hong Kong was in an adjustment period. On the one hand, favourable factors such as the return of Mainland tourists and policy stimulus have driven a gradual recovery in the industry; on the other hand, problems such as high costs, diversion of consumption and bottlenecks in the traditional model have continued to constrain the industry's development.

The operating pressure on the traditional catering and physical retail sectors has been increasing day by day. In the catering industry, the performance of Chinese restaurants has remained sluggish, while in comparison, non-Chinese restaurants and fast-food outlets have performed strongly, reflecting a shift in consumer preferences towards diversification and convenience. Cost pressure is a core pain point for the catering

industry, as high rents, staff remunerations and food costs have squeezed the survival space of small and medium-sized merchants to varying degrees. At the same time, the trend of Hong Kong people travelling north to spend has intensified the diversion of local demand. In the first half of the year, a large number of Hong Kong residents travelled north to spend, leading to a recorded decline in local catering turnover.

In contrast to the sluggishness of traditional sectors, online trading of food products has become the main driver of industry growth. The scale of online delivery platforms and e-grocery services has continued to expand. Technology empowerment has become the key to efficiency improvement. Online delivery platforms use big data to predict inventory and optimise regional operations, effectively reducing average delivery times, while cooperating with multiple brands to build price advantages through direct cross-border procurement of foreign specialty products. In terms of cross-border trade, Hong Kong's food export volume recorded an increase, thanks to Hong Kong's geographical advantages in the global supply chain.

Overall, the food trading industry in Hong Kong has demonstrated strong resilience amid structural adjustments over the past half-year. Although traditional operating models are still under the dual pressure of high costs and consumption diversion, the industry is expected to continue its recovery as the Hong Kong SAR Government successively rolls out various favourable policies.

Business Review of Food Trading Business

In 2023, the Group entered the Hong Kong food trading industry. The food trading business segment covers a range of activities focused on sourcing various frozen foods, such as whole and cut salmon from Norway, scallops, eels, sea cucumbers, yellowtail fillets, wagyu beef, lamb, and other frozen seafood and meats. These products are obtained from both local and global suppliers.

A large part of this business segment's customer base includes local restaurants and frozen food stores. The food trading team has gained a competitive edge by providing whole salmon imported directly from Norway. Customers can customise their orders to meet specific needs, such as cutting and packaging the salmon into smaller portions or particular sizes. This flexibility helps meet the varied demands of the market.

To enhance its flexibility, the food trading team monitors market trends, particularly the growing consumer interest in healthy and sustainable food options. To broaden its product offerings, the segment has obtained Chain of Custody certifications from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) in July 2025. These certifications establish sustainability standards for both wild-caught and farmed seafood. The team remains dedicated to reassuring consumers and buyers that its seafood comes from responsibly managed, sustainable sources.

During the period under review, the revenue of the food trading business segment was approximately HK\$40.7 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$34.3 million), accounting for approximately 46.7% (30 September 2024: approximately 20.2%) of the Group's total revenue. Gross Profit also increased significantly from HK\$2.3 million to HK\$8.3 million, with the Gross Profit Margin increasing by approximately 13.7%.

The main reason is that the Group has attracted a wider customer base and increased the variety of goods sold, while effectively controlling sales costs from external customers.

Outlook of Food Trading Business

To manage expenses more effectively, the food trading team is strategically focusing on negotiating long-term contracts with select suppliers to secure more favourable pricing structures. This approach not only aims to stabilise costs but also ensures a reliable supply of quality products over time.

Furthermore, the team is considering strategic collaborations with local food delivery companies. This partnership is intended to enhance the efficiency of their distribution network, ensuring that products are delivered swiftly and reliably to customers. By aligning with established delivery services, they aim to streamline their operations and improve customer satisfaction through timely deliveries.

Market Overview of Financial Services Business

During the period under review, given the intertwined impact of multiple factors such as lingering global economic uncertainty, adjustments in the geopolitical landscape and changes in the interest rate environment, the finance industry accelerated its internal optimisation and upgrading. The iteration of traditional business coexisted with the explosion of emerging demands, further consolidating Hong Kong's core position as an international financial hub.

Securities Brokerage and Advisory Services Businesses

In the securities brokerage industry, despite market fluctuations, the overall market is still growing. Digital transformation continues to play a role, with its effects becoming increasingly evident. Although factors such as global economic uncertainties, geopolitical tensions, and interest rate fluctuations have caused short-term volatility, the optimisation of investor structure and the upgrading of trading tools have significantly boosted market vitality. According to the latest Financial Review of the Securities Industry released by the Securities and Futures Commission, in the first half of 2025, the total trading volume of all securities dealers and securities margin financiers in Hong Kong hit a record high, showing a significant increase compared to the previous period.

The consulting services industry is experiencing an outbreak of demand. As enterprises and high-net-worth individuals face a more complex economic environment and policy changes, their reliance on professional consulting services has significantly increased. The demand for core services such as financial planning, risk management, and cross-border asset allocation continues to rise. Particularly in the field of sustainable finance, Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investment has become the main driver of industry growth. Both the planning of ESG information disclosure for corporate clients and the construction of green investment portfolios for high-net-worth families have promoted the rapid expansion of related consulting business scales, reflecting the in-depth implementation of the global trend towards responsible investment practices in the Hong Kong market. Market competition has also intensified simultaneously. Local financial institutions rely on their in-depth understanding of the regional market to delve into segmented fields, while international consulting firms introduce advanced experience through their global networks. These two types of entities compete for market share through differentiated competition, driving continuous improvement in the overall service quality and professional level of the industry.

Money Lending Business

During the period under review, the financing for small and medium-sized enterprises and the money lending business have garnered significant market attention. Since the beginning of the year 2025, global macroeconomic and geopolitical risks (including Sino-US trade tariff tensions, the continuation of the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Gaza conflicts, and inflationary pressures) have exacerbated customers' repayment pressure and default risk, causing a significant impact on Hong Kong's money lending business. Compounded by interest rates remaining at relatively high levels, which suppressed the borrowing appetite of corporations and consumers, and the continued decline in Hong Kong property prices (with private residential properties and the Centa-City Leading Index falling from the end of 2024), which led to a shrinkage in the value of collaterals, banks and money lenders have further tightened their lending criteria, especially for industrial, commercial, and retail properties. Although the Hong Kong Government completely abolished the property market cooling measures at the end of February 2024 to boost the market, the pressure on the industry has not been significantly eased.

At the regulatory level, the strength of regulation has been simultaneously enhanced, promoting an improvement in the industry's compliance standards. In March 2025, the Guideline on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism for licensed money lenders issued by the Companies Registry became effective. The guidance requires finance companies to formulate internal policies, conduct customer risk assessment and carry out due diligence. The Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau has proposed strengthening the regulation of unsecured personal loans to address the issue of excessive borrowing among low-income individuals, and the relevant consultation concluded in August 2025. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority has also further strengthened its criteria for asset classification and impairment, encouraging institutions to accelerate the disposal of non-performing assets and enhance the transparency of information disclosures, providing a clear framework for industry development.

Against this backdrop, the personal credit markets in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area have continued to face pressure. In the first half of 2025, the default rates for credit cards and personal loans rose, prompting financial institutions to accelerate the disposal of non-performing assets, thereby providing attractive acquisition opportunities for the market, with unsecured loan asset portfolios being of particular interest.

Business Review of Financial Services Business

The financial services business segment that the Group operates mainly includes securities brokerage, advisory services and money lending.

Securities Brokerage and Advisory Services Businesses

The Group holds SFC licences to operate securities brokerage and advisory businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wanhai Securities (HK) Limited (“**Wanhai Securities**”). The securities brokerage and advisory services businesses are among the Group’s main sources of revenue. Revenue has steadily increased, driven by the allocation of additional resources to the business development function. This investment has allowed the business to seek new opportunities, grow its client base, and introduce more innovative services, all of which have contributed to revenue growth.

During the period under review, the securities brokerage and advisory services team has reinstated the Stock Exchange Trading Right on the Hong Kong Exchanges in June 2025, enabling the provision of more stable, compliant, and liquid trading services to clients. Additionally, Wanhai Securities successfully assisted several corporations in completing placements, which were well received by the market, further enhancing the Group’s reputation and recognition in the capital markets.

During the period under review, the securities brokerage and advisory team has strengthened and optimised its current securities operations. This involves streamlining internal processes, enhancing risk management capabilities, and staying abreast of the latest market trends to maintain a competitive edge. Additionally, it has enhanced its collaboration with other business segments within the Group. By integrating the expertise and resources of different business segments, the team has provided institutional and high-net-worth individual clients with comprehensive, one-stop financial services. This approach will not only meet the diverse needs of clients more effectively but also enhance the Group’s overall market competitiveness and brand value.

During the period under review, this business segment contributed a revenue of approximately HK\$23.1 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$37.8 million), accounting for approximately 26.5% (30 September 2024: approximately 22.3%) of the Group's total revenue.

Also, the business segment contributed a net profit of approximately HK\$7.5 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$13.76 million).

The decrease in the revenue and net profit were primarily due to the gradual decline in market interest rates, which has decreased the attractiveness of the bond market and consequently affected this business segment, which is involved bond issuing and placing activities. In addition, the Group's selective underwriting (only accepting high-quality transactions) also caused a decline.

Money Lending Business

The Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Hunlicar CCIG Financial Management Limited (“**Hunlicar CCIG**”), engages in the money lending business, primarily focusing on the provision of short-term loan financing to both individual and corporate clients. This activity is conducted through a business network in Hong Kong and complies with the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163). The duration of the loans is typically one year and the interest rates range from 10.0% to 15.0%, reflecting prevailing market conditions.

During the period under review, Hunlicar CCIG contributed a revenue of approximately HK\$2.2 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$0.9 million), accounting for approximately 2.5% (30 September 2024: approximately 0.5%) of the Group's total revenue.

During the period under review, Hunlicar CCIG contributed a net profit of approximately HK\$1.6 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$0.7 million). Compared to the same period last year, business has grown steadily because Hunlicar CCIG has a stable customer base.

Acquisition of CCIG Credit Limited

In August 2025, the Group acquired a 65% interest (the “**Acquisition**”) in CCIG Credit Limited (“**CCIG Credit**”), a licensed money lender in Hong Kong, primarily involved in money lending and non-performing loan recovery.

CCIG Credit was incorporated in 2013 and has operated as a licensed money lender in Hong Kong since its inception. Initially focused on mortgage and personal loan services, CCIG Credit strategically developed its core business to non-performing loan recovery approximately six years ago. CCIG Credit’s operations are based entirely in Hong Kong.

Business Model of CCIG Credit

Save for the money lending business, CCIG Credit operates a specialised business model focused on the acquisition and recovery of distressed loan portfolios. Its core activities and revenue generation from such a specialised business model are structured as follows:

1. Customer Procurement

Customers are primarily sourced through (1) direct acquisitions of non-performing loan portfolios from financial institutions, and (2) strategic partnerships and referrals, particularly from entities with established lending operations.

In selecting portfolios for acquisition, CCIG Credit generally targets counterparties that (1) hold a valid Money Lender License or Banking License, (2) have a minimum of five years’ operating history in the finance or banking sector, (3) are members of TransUnion or Credit Data Smart, and (4) offer portfolios predominantly comprising unsecured loans, such as credit card and personal loan accounts.

2. Revenue Model

Revenue is generated through structured recovery efforts, which include (1) negotiating settlements with borrowers, (2) restructuring debts to facilitate repayment, and (3) initiating legal actions where necessary to recover outstanding amounts.

CCIG Credit's costs of acquiring NPLs are typically calculated based on the outstanding principal amount of the acquired debts, with rates generally ranging from 3% to 6.5%, depending on the nature and risk profile of the portfolio.

All revenue is derived from debt recovery activities conducted within Hong Kong.

3. Cost Structure

CCIG Credit's cost base includes both direct and indirect expenses, with the most significant components being (1) salaries for recovery and legal personnel, and (2) finance costs associated with portfolio acquisitions and operations.

Due diligence against CCIG Credit prior to the acquisition

In light of CCIG Credit's engagement in the business of money lending and non-performing loan recovery, the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of the Company has conducted comprehensive financial due diligence prior to the acquisition, with particular focus on its non-performing loan portfolios (the “**NPL Portfolios**”) acquired from various financial institutions. This due diligence process included a review of CCIG Credit's audited financial statements for the years ended 31 March 2022, 2023, and 2024, as well as unaudited management accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025 and the three months ended 30 June 2025. The Board also reviewed the balance sheet as at 30 June 2025, which reflected net assets of HK\$89.6 million.

In relation to the NPL Portfolios, the Board reviewed the sale and purchase agreements for each portfolio to understand the acquisition terms, pricing rationale, and any warranties or indemnities provided. The Board assessed the outstanding principal amounts, purchase prices, and recovery statistics for each portfolio. As disclosed in the valuation report prepared by Grant Sherman Valuation Limited (the “**Valuer**”), the NPL Portfolios had a combined outstanding principal of over HK\$800 million, with total recoveries of approximately HK\$128.6 million as at 30 June 2025.

For the purpose of due diligence, the Board further evaluated CCIG Credit’s provisioning methodology under Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard 9 (“**HKFRS 9**”), including assumptions for expected credit loss (ECL), probability of default (PD), and loss given default (LGD). These provisions were reviewed in consultation with CCIG Credit’s management and external auditors to ensure they were appropriately reflected in the financial statements. The Board also conducted sampling of individual loan files to verify borrower identity, loan documentation, repayment history, and legal enforceability.

In addition, the Board assessed CCIG Credit’s operational capacity to manage and recover NPL Portfolios, including its use of third-party collection agencies and legal enforcement mechanisms.

The Board was satisfied that the net assets of HK\$89.6 million as at 30 June 2025 recorded by CCIG Credit have taken into account potential impairments and liabilities arising from and related to the NPL Portfolios, and that the financial statements present a fair and prudent view of CCIG Credit’s financial position.

Specifically, CCIG Credit's net assets amount was prepared in accordance with the accounting treatment detailed below:

1. receivables purchased by CCIG Credit at deep discount from one source in a single transaction were recognised at the transaction price as a single unit of account on a portfolio basis. These portfolios were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate calculated at the date of purchase, which incorporated incurred credit losses up to that relevant date; and
2. Impairment losses arising after the date of purchase were recognised as incurred. The carrying amount of the portfolios was re-estimated periodically to reflect actual cash receipts. If actual cash flow patterns or other objective observable events indicated a revision to the original estimated future cash flows was necessary, CCIG Credit recalculated the carrying amount by computing the present value of the revised estimated future cash flows at the original effective interest rate. Any adjustment was recognised in the combined statements of comprehensive income as either interest income or impairment loss.

In addition, the Board was not aware of any contingent liabilities of CCIG Credit during the due diligence.

Revenue of CCIG Credit

For the two years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 and the three months ended 30 June 2025, CCIG Credit recorded revenue of:

1. HK\$27.8 million based on the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024;
2. HK\$34.9 million based on the unaudited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025; and
3. HK\$4.9 million based on the unaudited financial statements for the three months ended 30 June 2025.

Non-performing loans of CCIG Credit

The NPL loans are unsecured personal loans and credit card loans without collaterals. The relevant terms of the NPL Portfolios are set out as follows:

Portfolio A

Item	Details
Identity and Background of Borrowers	Individuals with Hong Kong identity cards. All borrowers are independent third parties of the Company.
Original Principal Amount	Aggregate principal of over HK\$482 million
Settlement Received	Approximately HK\$96.8 million recovered as at 30 September 2025
Interest Rate	Below 44% per annum
Maturity Date	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Repayment Schedule	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Default Payment Record	The loans were acquired in default status.
Provision Made	No provisions were made by CCIG Credit at the time of CCIG Credit's acquisition, as the loans were already fully written off by the original lenders. The portfolios were acquired at a deep discount and were subsequently measured at amortised cost. Periodic re-estimation is performed based on actual cash receipts, in line with its recovery strategy and accounting policies.

Portfolio B

Item	Details
Identity and Background of Borrowers	Individuals with Hong Kong identity cards. All borrowers are independent third parties of the Company.
Original Principal Amount	Aggregate principal of over HK\$463 million
Settlement Received	Approximately HK\$69.3 million recovered as at 30 September 2025
Interest Rate	Below 44% per annum
Maturity Date	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Repayment Schedule	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Default Payment Record	The loans were acquired in default status.
Provision Made	No provisions were made by CCIG Credit at the time of CCIG Credit's acquisition, as the loans were already fully written off by the original lenders. The portfolios were acquired at a deep discount and were subsequently measured at amortised cost. Periodic re-estimation is performed based on actual cash receipts, in line with its recovery strategy and accounting policies.

Portfolio C

Item	Details
Identity and Background of Borrowers	Individuals with Hong Kong identity card. All borrowers are independent third parties of the Company.
Original Principal Amount	Aggregate principal of over HK\$2 million
Settlement Received	Approximately HK\$66,000 recovered as at 30 September 2025
Interest Rate	38%–60% per annum
Maturity Date	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Repayment Schedule	This is not applicable, as the loans had already been written off by the original lenders due to prolonged non-payment status prior to acquisition by CCIG Credit.
Default Payment Record	The loans were acquired in default status.
Provision Made	No provisions were made by CCIG Credit at the time of CCIG Credit's acquisition, as the loans were already fully written off by the original lenders. The portfolios were acquired at a deep discount and were subsequently measured at amortised cost. Periodic re-estimation is performed based on actual cash receipts, in line with its recovery strategy and accounting policies.

Impairment and Liabilities of the NPL Portfolios

In summary of the above, CCIG Credit currently holds the following three major NPL portfolios:

Portfolio	Year of purchase	Purchase price (HK\$)	Recovery (HK\$)
A.	2016	Approximately 19 million	Approximately HK\$96.8 million (as at 30 September 2025)
B.	2022	Approximately 32 million	Approximately HK\$69.3 million (as at 30 September 2025)
C.	2024	Approximately 0.5 million	Approximately HK\$66,000 (as at 30 September 2025)

In relation to Portfolios A and B, the recoveries as at 30 June 2025 have significantly exceeded their respective purchase prices and the expected cash inflows estimated during the initial recognition. As such, as at 30 June 2025, no impairment loss is deemed necessary.

In relation to Portfolio C, it was acquired during the previous financial year 2024. Since the acquisition, there has been no adverse change in the estimated future cash flows. As such, as at 30 June 2025, no impairment loss has been recognised.

Recoverability

To ensure recoverability of the NPL Portfolios, CCIG Credit employs a multi-layered recovery strategy to ensure the collectability of the NPL Portfolios:

1. Legal enforcement and structured settlement arrangements;
2. Deployment of in-house and third-party recovery teams;
3. Ongoing portfolio monitoring and periodic review on recoverability;

4. Tight selection criteria for NPL Portfolios purchased from financial institutions, as outlined in the business model;
5. Detailed guidelines and workflows followed by experienced in-house collectors or external collection partners; and
6. Use of accredited mediators to assist in negotiation and resolution processes.

Following the completion of the Acquisition, the enlarged group (i.e. the Group and CCIG Credit) (the “**Enlarged Group**”) will benefit from significant operational synergies in managing and recovering the NPL Portfolios. The Group already maintains a professional team with extensive experience in debt recovery, including legal professionals, credit analysts, and recovery specialists. This team has a proven track record in managing distressed assets and executing recovery strategies across various asset classes. The integration of CCIG Credit’s NPL Portfolios into the Group’s existing recovery platform is expected to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and improve recovery outcomes through centralised case management, data analytics, and coordinated legal enforcement.

The Board believes that the Enlarged Group’s enhanced capabilities and infrastructure will provide a robust framework for maximising the value of the NPL Portfolios and safeguarding shareholders’ interests.

Further Information on the valuation of the Acquisition

Valuation of comparable companies

The Valuer selected comparable companies based on the following relevant criteria: (i) principally engaged in purchasing and recovering non-performing loans, mainly unsecured retail loans, with over 60% of revenue attributed to the non-performing loan business; and (ii) listed on a well-recognised stock exchange.

Based on the above criteria, the Valuer exhaustively selected seven comparable companies. All of them are listed overseas.

In particular, the Valuer was unable to identify any company listed in Hong Kong that meets the selection criteria. The selected comparable companies are listed and mainly operate in Australia, Europe and the United States. Despite the difference in business locations, the business model of the comparable companies is very similar to that of CCIG Credit's. They acquire non-performing loans, mainly unsecured retail loans, from financial institutions at discount and earn from collections on purchased loan portfolios.

For valuation purposes, the comparable company multiples are size-adjusted with reference to "Adjusting Guideline Multiples for Size" by Mattson, Shannon and Drysdale published in September/October 2001 Valuation Strategies.

The following formula is adopted in deriving the size adjustment:

$$\text{Adjusted Multiple} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\text{Multiple}} + \alpha \varepsilon \rho \theta}$$

Where:

- θ is the size differential with reference to 2025 Cost of Capital Navigator by Kroll, LLC before application.
- α is an adjustment made to θ when using a multiple other than one based on net income or net operating profit after tax, being the ratio of the measure to net income or net operating profit after tax.
- ε is an adjustment made to θ when there is debt in capital structure and a pricing multiple based on market value of invested capital is being used, being the ratio of market value to market capitalization of invested capital.
- ρ is an adjustment made to θ when pricing multiple based on total assets or net assets is being used, being the ratio of total assets to NOPAT or net assets to net income.

Additionally, the valuation of the Acquisition incorporated a marketability discount and control premium to reflect risk-adjusted fair value:

1. A control premium of 30.6% is applied to the indicated fair market value of the entire business equity in CCIG Credit with reference to the “Control Premium Study Quarterly” by Business Valuation Resource; and
2. A lack of marketability discount of 15.6% is applied to the indicated fair market value of the business equity in CCIG Credit with reference to the “2024 edition of the Stout Restricted Stock Study Companion Guide” by Stout Risius Ross, LLC.

The Company’s Recovery Plan

The Company’s recovery plan on collecting the outstanding loan portfolios of CCIG Credit is set out below:

Recovery Procedures & Actions

A. Collection Channels

CCIG Credit leverages on the following channels for debt collection, covering internal, external, and legal dimensions:

1. In-house collection team: This internal team carries out direct outreach to relevant parties through phone calls to collect debts;
2. Third-party debt collection agents: For accounts that need follow-up by external parties (i.e. cases where internal collection efforts may be insufficient or inappropriate), specialised debt collection agents are engaged to handle the debt collection process; and

3. Legal actions and remedies: For debt cases that meet the jurisdictional and claim amount requirements of the Small Claims Tribunal (i.e. monetary claims not exceeding HK\$75,000), CCIG Credit initiates proceedings through the Small Claims Tribunal to pursue recovery. This process is relatively efficient and cost-effective, and is suitable for straightforward claims involving individual debtors. In all cases, CCIG Credit conducts a thorough legal and financial assessment before initiating proceedings, including a review of the enforceability of the loan agreement, the debtor's asset profile, and the likelihood of successful recovery. Legal action is pursued only where the expected recovery outweighs the associated costs and risks. CCIG Credit also considers reputational and ethical factors in determining the appropriate course of action.

B. Operational Guidelines

To ensure standardised and respectful debt collection practices, CCIG Credit's operations adhere to the following operational guidelines:

1. There are clear contact limits in place, specifying a maximum of three calls per day and one outdoor visit per day to avoid excessive disruption to debtors;
2. Collection activities are strictly prohibited during culturally sensitive periods, such as Chinese New Year and funerals, out of respect for debtors' cultural traditions and personal circumstances; and
3. All communications related to debt collection must be sealed and delivered directly to the debtors themselves to guarantee the privacy and accuracy of the information conveyed.

C. Escalation & Closure

For debt accounts that remain unresolved after standard collection efforts, we adopt a two-fold approach for escalation and closure. On one hand, these accounts may be escalated to legal proceedings to seek debt recovery through formal legal enforcement procedures. On the other hand, accounts may be closed based on an evaluation of the debtor's current status. Examples of such statuses include the debtor being deceased or having filed for bankruptcy.

Responsible Staff & Approval Process

The debt collection process involves a clear division of responsibilities among various personnel to ensure efficiency, compliance, and effective execution. There is ongoing portfolio monitoring and periodic review of recoverability. Senior management is tasked with the annual review and updating of the overall recovery strategy, thereby providing strategic direction for collection activities. The compliance officer is responsible for overseeing the entire process, ensuring strict adherence to applicable legal regulations and ethical standards, which serves to prevent non-compliant practices. The head of collection oversees day-to-day operational functions, including the execution of daily collection tasks and the appropriate assignment of specific cases to either internal collection personnel or external debt collection agents based on the characteristics of each case. Finally, collection officers are responsible for the direct implementation of collection procedures, engaging with and communicating with debtors to facilitate the recovery of debts.

Timeline & Considerations

The Enlarged Group will adopt a structured and evidence-based approach to assess and pursue the recoverability of its outstanding loan portfolios. Upon Completion, an initial assessment will be conducted within the first month to classify loans based on risk levels, legal enforceability, and debtors' profiles. This will include a review of documentation, contractual terms, and any available information on each debtor's financial condition.

The recovery process then progresses through a structured engagement phase, typically spanning the first three months, during which direct contact is initiated with debtors to negotiate repayment plans or settlements. Where appropriate, legal notices are issued to signal the commencement of formal recovery efforts. Active recovery efforts continue for up to twelve months, during which the Company employs a combination of follow-ups, restructuring proposals, and legal action where viable. Progress is monitored monthly, and quarterly reviews are conducted to reassess the recoverability of each loan based on updated information. These reviews inform impairment assessments, which are adjusted as necessary to reflect the evolving prospects of recovery.

In determining recoverability, the Company considers several key factors. These include a debtor's financial capacity and historical repayment behaviour and the legal enforceability of the relevant loan agreements. A cost-benefit analysis is also performed to ensure that recovery efforts are economically justified. Loans are impaired when recovery is deemed remote or uneconomical, and such determinations are supported by documented evidence, including failed negotiations, legal advice, or signs of debtor insolvency.

Governance and oversight are integral to the recovery process. Recovery strategies and impairment decisions are reviewed by senior management, with input from external legal and valuation experts where appropriate. All decisions are documented and subject to internal audit to ensure transparency and accountability. This framework ensures that the Company's approach to non-performing loans recoverability is both commercially sound and aligned with regulatory expectations.

Financial Impact if the Remaining Loan Portfolio Could Not be Recovered

If the remaining non-performing loan portfolios held by the Group are ultimately deemed unrecoverable, the financial impact would primarily arise from the recognition of impairment losses. These losses would be reflected in the Group's consolidated income statement, reducing reported profit or increasing reported loss for the relevant period. The carrying value of the loan assets on the balance sheet would also be reduced, which may affect key financial ratios such as return on assets and equity.

The Board and Audit Committee continue to monitor the situation closely and have engaged external advisors to support the assessment of recoverability and impairment. All impairment decisions are made in accordance with applicable accounting standards and regulatory guidance.

During the period under review, CCIG Credit contributed a revenue of approximately HK\$1.2 million (30 September 2024: Nil), accounting for approximately 1.4% (30 September 2024: Nil) of the Group's total revenue.

During the period under review, CCIG Credit contributed a net profit of approximately HK\$3.0 million (30 September 2024: Nil).

Insurance brokerage business

In May 2025, the Group acquired an 82% interest in Victoria Wealth Management Limited (“**Victoria WM**”), principally engaged in the provision of wealth management and insurance services in Hong Kong. Its business includes providing wealth management, life insurance, investment-linked savings plans, critical illness and health insurance, as well as general insurance services. Upon completion of the acquisition, Victoria WM became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

During the period under review, with the growing demand from high-net-worth customers, the insurance brokerage business team has been actively seeking opportunities to cooperate with the Group’s family office business team. Family offices typically manage large amounts of assets, and cooperating with them can expand this business’s customer base, allowing the insurance brokerage business team to provide professional insurance solutions to meet the unique asset allocation and risk management needs of customers.

To meet the market’s demand for integrated financial solutions, the insurance brokerage business team has been encouraging each team member to pursue continuous education, constantly enhancing the diversity and professionalism of its services, thereby building a professional consultant team with extensive industry knowledge and experience, enabling it to provide personalised services for different consumer demands and enhance its appeal to customers.

During the period under review, Victoria WM contributed a revenue of approximately HK\$10.5 million (30 September 2024: Nil), accounting for approximately 12.1% (30 September 2024: Nil) of the Group’s total revenue.

During the period under review, Victoria WM contributed a net profit of approximately HK\$1.0 million (30 September 2025: Nil).

Outlook of Financial Services Business

Securities Brokerage and Advisory Services Businesses

To further optimise operational efficiency, the securities brokerage team plans to take a series of measures. On one hand, they will increase investment in artificial intelligence-driven trading systems, hoping to leverage the powerful computing power and intelligent algorithms of artificial intelligence to enhance transaction execution speed, accuracy, and market analysis capabilities, thereby seizing opportunities in the rapidly changing financial market. At the same time, they will promote cybersecurity upgrades to respond to increasingly complex and ever-changing cybersecurity threats, protect the security of clients' transaction information and funds, and this series of actions is also a positive response to the paperless listing regime implemented by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

On the other hand, in order to continuously adhere to the relevant regulations, the securities brokerage team will make efforts in internal management. Among them, strengthening the training of directors and responsible officers is an important part. Through organising professional training courses and inviting industry experts to give lectures, they will improve directors' and responsible officers' understanding and application of the regulations, enabling them to better perform their duties. In addition, they will further improve the compliance review mechanism and establish a more rigorous and efficient review process to ensure that the company's operations fully comply with the regulatory requirements.

In terms of product types, to align with the current market trend of sustainable investment, the securities brokerage team will focus on enriching product categories. In addition to the existing product lines, the team will expand investment options such as ESG funds, green bonds, and cross-border ETFs. By launching these diverse products, the team expects to attract a broader customer base and meets the needs of different investors.

Money Lending Business

The credit business team believes that Hong Kong's residential property price levels will gradually recover in the coming quarters. In this regard, the team will adhere to prudent credit risk management principles, while simultaneously optimising loan portfolio adjustments (including aspects such as loan types, property types and loan-to-value ratios), to fully grasp the development opportunities brought by the improving market environment.

The credit business team will, on an ongoing basis, seek out loan accounts in the market that have not been repaid on time to banks or financial institutions in accordance with the original loan agreements, and will acquire suitable non-performing assets. In addition, the team will expand cooperation with various financial institutions such as licensed money lenders and banks to enhance the diversity and stability of asset sources and expand market coverage.

At the operational level, the credit business team will promote the construction of process automation, gradually reducing reliance on manual collections. Through systematic administration and standardised operations, it will further optimise resource allocation, enhance recovery stability, and create a sustainable revenue contribution for the Group.

On the other hand, the credit business team includes members familiar with the disposal procedures and strategies for various types of non-performing loans. The team will continue to rely on their years of practical experience, while also promoting the optimisation and standardisation of the collection process to stabilise collection efficiency.

Market Overview of Family Office Services Business

During the period under review, after experiencing the previous explosive growth, the family office services industry in Hong Kong has gradually entered a stage of stable growth and deep integration. Although the pace of growth has slowed, the industry's scale continues to expand and the service system is constantly being upgraded. The development at this stage both reflects the mature characteristics of a market trending towards rationality and confirms Hong Kong's solid strategic advantages in the regional economic structure.

From the beginning of the year to mid-year, the Invest Hong Kong has assisted a number of family offices in establishing or expanding in Hong Kong, an increase compared to the same period of the previous year. Although the pace of growth has become more stable compared to the previous explosive growth, the overall size of the industry continues to grow. In addition, the share of the asset size of family office and private trust customers in Hong Kong's private wealth management market has recorded an increase. In terms of client base structure, in addition to traditional international ultra-high-net-worth families, the proportion of clients from the Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta geographical areas in the Mainland has seen an increase, becoming a new driving force for industry growth.

The Hong Kong Government has continued to optimise the regulatory and policy ecosystem, launching various measures including providing taxation incentives and introducing the “New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme”, to create a favourable competitive environment for the family office industry and attract the congregation of multinational wealth.

At the same time, the Hong Kong Government has continued to deepen its presence in the field of sustainable investment. Through measures such as improving Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) information disclosure standards and promoting innovation in green financial products, it has further aligned with the mainstream trend of “responsible investment” in the global wealth management field, effectively enhancing its appeal to international family offices that focus on sustainable development. Continuous efforts at the policy level have enabled Hong Kong to consistently maintain a balanced advantage of regulatory adaptability and market vitality in its competition with regions such as Singapore and the Middle East.

Insurance Brokerage Business

As the global economic situation becomes increasingly complex, consumers are paying ever-stronger attention to their own financial security. This increased attention has directly led to a significant surge in their demand for products that can guarantee returns. Among these, short-term plans have stood out from the many wealth management options and are highly favoured by consumers, thanks to their outstanding advantage of being able to provide relatively stable rewards. At the same time, when faced with economic uncertainty, consumers' risk tolerance has also seen a noticeable decrease. Compared to high-risk, high-reward products, in their choice of insurance products, they are more inclined towards insurance solutions that can practically and effectively reduce their own financial risk, hoping to build a solid line of defence for their financial position.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Insurance Authority will carry on a new round of supervision targeting the operation of intermediary businesses and insurance companies, which may trigger significant changes in the market environment. The new policies will increase compliance costs, requiring insurance companies and brokers to strengthen their compliance, especially in referral business and commission supervision. The introduction of new regulations will enhance the standardisation of market operation, prompting the insurance broker industry to develop in a more transparent and compliant direction. This change may probably accelerate market competition, causing many small brokerage firms to exit the market due to their inability to adapt to the new rules, leading to a phenomenon of the survival of the fittest. For companies that can quickly adapt to the new rules, this will be an excellent opportunity to expand market share and enhance brand influence.

Business Review of the Family Office Services Business

The Group has officially launched its family office services business through its subsidiary, Harbour Family Office Limited (“**Harbour Family Office**”) since 2024. The family office services team deeply understands that each family has its unique goals and faces different pain points. In the complex and diverse market environment, it is quite difficult to clearly segment the target market from a single dimension. In view of this, the team started from aspects such as customers’ pain points, interests and needs, and after in-depth analysis, finally subdivided the characteristics of high-net-worth families into 15 categories from 4 dimensions. Thus, each client can be classified into the corresponding category according to their own characteristics.

On this basis, the family office services team strives to tailor family inheritance planning solutions for clients, providing professional and comprehensive family office consulting services from an all-round perspective.

Harbour Family Office has an excellent service team and many reliable partners. Its business scope is extensive, covering legal and tax services to ensure that clients receive professional guidance in legal and tax matters; charity fund management to help families fulfill their social responsibilities; cross-border structural reorganisation to meet the various structural adjustment needs of family businesses in the context of globalisation; and an inheritance planning centre, focusing on the design of family wealth inheritance. With these strong resources and professional capabilities, Harbour Family Office is committed to providing one-stop family office services for various enterprises and families, and always focuses on the two key targets of wealth inheritance and sustainable development.

During the period under review, the business segment contributed a revenue of approximately HK\$17.1 million (30 September 2024: HK\$7.2 million), accounting for approximately 19.6% (30 September 2024: approximately 4.2%) of the Group’s total revenue.

During the period under review, this business segment contributed a segment profit of approximately HK\$2.2 million (30 September 2024: HK\$4.7 million).

Outlook of the Family Office Services Business

The family office service team will continuously expand its service scope. Specifically, it will fully cover the important field of global investment layout, ranging from in-depth research on the investment environment, policies, and regulations of different countries and regions to seeking various types of investment opportunities, including but not limited to diversified asset allocation such as stocks, bonds, private equity, insurance products, and real estate, so as to help family clients achieve reasonable asset allocation and appreciation on a global scale.

In terms of professional tax planning, the team will continue to analyse various tax policies, tailor tax strategies that meet the specific needs of families, and ensure the legality and rationality of tax handling. As for the field of family inheritance and succession, the team will build a systematic solution, helping families smoothly complete the transfer of power and the continuation of their careers from multiple dimensions, such as the inheritance of family culture, the design of family governance structure, the education and training of the next generation of family members, and the inheritance of enterprise management capabilities.

To better cope with the increasingly complex and changing financial environment, the family office service team plans to increase investment in talent recruitment and development. On the one hand, it will actively attract high-end talents with rich experience and professional knowledge in the industry; on the other hand, it will focus on the training and development of internal employees, and consolidate the professional capabilities of the entire team by organising various professional training courses and participating in industry seminars.

At the same time, the team will also actively explore the introduction of advanced fintech solutions. For example, it will use technical means such as artificial intelligence and big data analysis to optimise the efficiency of investment portfolio management, more accurately analyse market trends, evaluate investment risks, and thus make more reasonable investment decisions; it will improve the quality of decision-making with data-driven decision models, making investment strategies more scientific and precise.

Looking forward to the future, the family office service team will follow the general trend of market development, accurately capture new opportunities emerging in the market with its experience, consolidate its business development, provide family clients with more comprehensive, high-quality, and forward-looking services, and help families achieve long-term wealth preservation, appreciation, and sustainable development.

Insurance Brokerage Business

The insurance brokerage business team will enhance its compliance administration level to ensure all business operations are consistent with regulatory rules. The team will seek to specialise in the field of personalised consultant services. Through a deep and detailed understanding of high-net-worth customers, including various factors such as their financial position, investment objectives and risk appetite, the team precisely matches the unique needs of each high-net-worth customer. In this way, the team can not only better meet the needs of its customers but also further enhance customer stickiness and loyalty, allowing customers to experience a unique and premium service.

In addition, the insurance brokerage business team will attempt to expand its high-net-worth customer base through strategies of market promotion and word-of-mouth marketing. The team will use a variety of market promotion methods, such as online and offline advertising and participating in industry events, to increase brand awareness. The team will focus on improving the quality of its services and rely on the good reputation among its customers to attract more potential high-net-worth customers. In this way, it will further broaden the room for business growth and inject ongoing momentum into business expansion.

The insurance brokerage business team hopes that through the above measures, it will assist the Group's insurance brokerage business to achieve steady development amidst intense industry competition.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue and Gross Profit Margin

Revenue by business segments for the Group's revenue for the six months ended 30 September 2025 is as follows:

- Computer and electronic products trading business: approximately HK\$2.8 million, being a decrease of approximately HK\$86.8 million when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$89.6 million
- Food trading business: approximately HK\$40.7 million, being an increase of approximately HK\$6.4 million when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$34.3 million
- Financial services business (including securities brokerage business, advisory services business and money lending business): approximately HK\$26.5 million, being an decrease of approximately HK\$12.2 million when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$38.7 million
- Family office services business: approximately HK\$17.1 million, being an increase of approximately HK\$9.9 million when compared to the last Corresponding Period of HK\$7.2 million

The Group's total revenue for the Current Period was approximately HK\$87.1 million, being a decrease of approximately HK\$82.7 million when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$169.8 million. The decrease was mainly attributable to decrease in revenue derived from computer and electronic products trading business and financial services business which was partially offset by the increase in revenue derived from food trading business and family office services business.

Gross profit margin for the Current Period was approximately 59.8% (Last Corresponding Period: approximately 31.8%). Increase in gross profit margin was mainly caused by the relatively higher gross profit earned from food trading business for the Current Period.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses for the Current Period decreased by approximately HK\$0.2 million from the Last Corresponding Period, which was mainly attributable to the food trading business.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the Current Period increased by approximately HK\$5.3 million from the Last Corresponding Period, which was mainly attributable to the financial services business.

Expected Credit Loss on Financial Assets, net

During the period ended 30 September 2025, the Group recorded a reversal of Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) on financial assets of approximately HK\$3,000, being a decrease when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$2.9 million, which was mainly attributed to the change in ECL incurred from cash client receivables. During the Current Period, the rates of stock market volatility and deterioration in economy were slower compared to the Last Corresponding Period, the group recorded a reversal of expected credit loss on cash client receivables of approximately HK\$3,000 (Last Corresponding Period: approximately HK\$3.4 million). The Group did not engage any independent external valuers to perform the assessment of ECL on financial assets, instead, conducted an internal assessment and evaluation to support the impairment made. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. Reversal of expected credit loss/ (expected credit loss) on financial assets, net are as follows:

	Unaudited Six months ended 30 September	
	2025	2024
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Loan receivables (i)	–	(498)
Cash client receivables (ii)	<u>3</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Total ECL on financial assets reversed in profit or loss	<u><u>3</u></u>	<u><u>2,902</u></u>

The basis for determining the impairment of the Company is based on the ECL model according to HKFRS 9. 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 impairment 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 impairment 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 impairment allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

In addition to the above three-stage framework, if there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery, the relevant amount will be written off.

The assessment of the impairment is conducted based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The management of the Group regularly reviews the change of the factors in the ECL formula (if any), and determines whether the credit risk of financial assets has changed.

The Group always recognised lifetime ECL for trade receivables which are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward-looking macroeconomic information. For all other instruments, the Group measures the impairment equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, where the Group would then consider recognising lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

In assessing whether the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

(i) Expected credit loss on loan receivables and interest receivables

Loan receivables and interest receivables are arising from the money lending business. The business model of the money lending business is targeted to provide short-term loan financing to individual and corporate clients through its business network in Hong Kong. The term of loans is within one year. The interest rate is within a range from 8% to 15% by reference to the market.

Credit risk assessments were performed by the Group before each loan was advanced. Identity checks, financial background checks, relevant public searches (such as company search and land search) were conducted on the borrowers (where applicable). In credit assessment, the Company will normally take into account factors including, but not limited to personal financial background and repayment ability of the borrowers, internal and external credit checking results, and the borrowers' repayment record to assure the clients have the financial capacity to meet loan obligations.

Subsequent to the drawdown of loans, to ensure that loan repayments are punctual and past due accounts are handled efficiently, the Group actively reviews and monitors the loan repayment status on a regular basis.

The Group has closely monitored the loans receivables for the purpose of assessing credit risk and has put effort into the collection procedures of the loan receivables, such as making phone calls and sending reminders to the relevant customers from time to time. The Group may also negotiate with customers on the repayment arrangements on a case-by-case basis according to the circumstances of the customers, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Legal actions may be brought against the relevant customers depending on the actual circumstances on a case-by-case basis.

ECL assessment is done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, latest financial capabilities of the borrowers, general economic and financial conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The Group performs collective assessments on impairment allowance for the loan receivables and respective interest receivables on a regular basis by dividing its loans receivables into different groups according to the loan types, with each loan type sharing similar credit risk characteristics, and calculates the ECL for each loan type. The measurement of impairment allowance for collective assessment is mainly based on the amount of loans receivables and interest receivables of each loan type at a point of time and will take into the past-due status, the probability of default (which may be affected by the duration of delinquency), loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default), historical repayment performance and adjusted by forwarding-looking information such as the economic and financial environment, etc.

The Group also performs individual assessments on impairment allowance for the loan receivables and interest receivables. For individual assessment, the amount of impairment allowance on loans receivables and interest receivables will be considered on a case-by-case basis by way of expected cash flow, taking into account, among other factors, the expected date of recovery.

The Group considers the loan and respective interest receivables as a loss if the repayment of principal and/or interest has been overdue for a pro-longed period and the collection of principal and interest in full is considered improbable after exhausting all collection efforts such as initiation of legal proceedings.

For the six months ended 30 September 2025, the Group recorded an no ECL on loans receivables (Last Corresponding Period: provision of approximately HK\$0.5 million) and recorded no ECL on interest receivables (Last Corresponding Period: HK\$nil), after assessing all the borrowers' financial background, repayment abilities and expected future cash flows. During the period, the repayment of loan receivables and interest receivables were approximately HK\$23.0 million and HK\$2.2 million respectively.

(ii) Expected credit loss on cash client receivables

Cash client receivables are arising from the securities brokerage business. For cash client receivables, the Group considers there has been a significant increase in credit risk when clients cannot meet the loan call requirement and use the loan-to-collateral value (“**LTV**”) to make its assessment.

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

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

The Group considers a cash client receivable is in default when LTV is larger than a defined benchmark. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a cash client receivable to be in default when there is a significant shortfall which indicates the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full taking into account the pledged securities held by the Group. A cash client receivable is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For the six months ended 30 September 2025, the Group recorded a reversal of ECL on cash client receivables of approximately HK\$3,000 (Last Corresponding Period: approximately HK\$3.4 million). The change was mainly due to the slower rates of stock market volatility and deterioration in economy during the period. The decrease in market value of the pledged securities of each client was relatively steady during the Current Period.

Other Income and Gains, net

The Group's other income and gains for the Current Period was approximately HK\$6.8 million (Last Corresponding Period: approximately HK\$3.6 million). The amount mainly represents sundry income and management fee income generated during the period.

Finance Costs

Finance costs for the Current Period was approximately HK\$5.3 million, being an increase of approximately HK\$0.7 million when compared to the Last Corresponding Period of approximately HK\$4.6 million. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the amount borrowed during the Current Period.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the Current Period was approximately HK\$0.5 million (Last Corresponding Period: approximately HK\$1.1 million).

Profit for the Period

The Group recorded a profit of approximately HK\$0.3 million for the Current Period, as compared to approximately HK\$3.9 million for the Last Corresponding Period.

Profit for the Period Attributable to Owners of the Company

The profit for the Current Period attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK\$0.7 million (Last Corresponding Period: approximately HK\$1.1 million), resulted in a basic earnings per share for the Current Period of HK0.88 cent (Last Corresponding Period: approximately basis earnings per share HK1.45 cent (after share consolidation)) and diluted earnings per share for the Current Period of HK0.88 cent (Last Corresponding Period: HK1.45 cent (after share consolidation)).

Inventories, Loan Receivables and Account Receivables

The Group has enhanced the inventory control policy to manage business risks associated with its principal activities. Inventories as at 30 September 2025 was HK\$5.1 (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$3.4 million). The overall inventories turnover days remained healthy and reasonable for the period under review.

As at 30 September 2025, the Group's loan receivables amounted to HK\$84.4 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$38.7 million), which arise from its money lending business in Hong Kong, which included HK\$55.1 million in loan receivables from the acquisition of a 65% interest in CCIG Credit. The Group recorded no ECL on loan receivables for the Current Period.

The Group continues to closely monitor the settlements from its customers on an ongoing basis to manage the credit risk from time to time. As at 30 September 2025, included in the account receivables are trade receivables, cash client receivables and margin client receivables, which amounted to approximately HK\$137.4 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$185.0 million), approximately HK\$4.4 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$2.4 million) and approximately HK\$1.0 million (31 March 2025: HK\$0.9), respectively. Trade receivables are arising from its trading business. Cash client receivables and margin client receivables are arising from its securities brokerage business. The Group recorded no ECL on trade receivables and recorded a reversal of ECL on cash client receivables of approximately HK\$3,000 (30 September 2024: provision of approximately HK\$3.4 million) for the Current Period.

Liquidity, Financial Resources, Working Capital and Treasury Policy

As at 30 September 2025, cash and cash equivalents of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$102.3 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$21.9 million), and the Group's net assets amounted to approximately HK\$211.0 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$198.1 million). As at 30 September 2025, there was approximately HK\$105.7 million outstanding borrowings balance (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$87.0 million).

As at 30 September 2025, non-current assets of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$237.2 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$198.4 million), the Group's current assets amounted to approximately HK\$496.9 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$361.3 million), and net current assets as at 30 September 2025 amounted to approximately HK\$7.9 million (31 March 2025: approximately HK\$32.7 million). As at 30 September 2025, the current ratio was approximately 1.0 (31 March 2025: approximately 1.1) (calculated by dividing the total current assets by the total current liabilities).

The Group's gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital (the sum of total equity and net debt), as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The gearing ratio as at 30 September 2025 was approximately 1.6% (31 March 2025: approximately 24.7%).

The Group funds its business and working capital requirements by using a balanced mix of internal resources, borrowings and funds from the Company's equity fund raising exercises. In order to release the Group's liquidity stress, the Group will resolve different approaches including but not limited to reduction of overall operating cost of in all aspects and endeavor to obtain both long-term and short-term credit facilities. The Group will strive to reduce credit risk by performing ongoing credit assessments and evaluations of the financial status of its customers. The Group would also be receptive to any feasible proposals to dispose of the low utilizing properties as suitable opportunities arise. The Group will continue to make efforts to improve the Group's liquidity and financial position by any ways including actively and regularly reviewing its capital structure negotiating with banks and other institutions for roll-over or re-financing its existing borrowings and will consider raising additional fundings by bank borrowings and by issuing bonds or new shares, where appropriate.

Capital Structure and Fund Raising Activities

The capital of the Company comprises only ordinary shares. During the six months ended 30 September 2025, no fund raising activity was conducted by the Company.

As at 30 September 2025, the number of ordinary shares of the Company issued and fully paid was 77,423,775 (31 March 2025: 77,423,775).

Capital Commitments

The Group had no capital commitments as at 30 September 2025 (31 March 2025: nil).

Pledge of Assets

As at 30 September 2025, the Group's margin payables of approximately HK\$15.0 million (31 March 2025: Nil) were secured by Group's other financial assets of approximately HK\$31.7 million (31 March 2025: Nil).

As at 30 September 2025, the Group's other borrowings of approximately HK\$60.0 million (31 March 2025: HK\$60.0 million) were secured by Group's investment properties situated in Hong Kong of approximately HK\$123.5 million (31 March 2025: HK\$123.5 million).

Foreign Currency Exposure

The Group is exposed to certain foreign currency risk primarily with respect to Renminbi (“**RMB**”) and United States dollar (“**US\$**”) as most of the transactions are denominated in Hong Kong dollar (“**HK\$**”), RMB and US\$. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily through expenses transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the group companies. During the Current Period, the Group recorded a foreign exchange gain of approximately HK\$0.7 million (Last Corresponding Period: foreign exchange gain of approximately HK\$0.1 million). The Group manages its exposure to foreign currency transactions by monitoring the level of foreign currency receipts and payments and ensures that the net exposure to foreign exchange risk is kept to an acceptable level. During the Current Period, the Group has not used any forward exchange contract to hedge against foreign exchange risk as management considers its exposure as not significant. The Group will continue to manage the net exposure of foreign exchange risk to keep it at an acceptable level from time to time.

Contingent Liabilities

The Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities as at 30 September 2025 (31 March 2025: nil).

Employees and Emolument Policy

As at 30 September 2025, the Group had a total of 61 employees. Employee benefits expenses, including Directors' remuneration for the Current Period, totally amounted to approximately HK\$27.4 million (30 September 2024: approximately HK\$19.5 million). The Group's remuneration policy is based on the position, duties and performance of the employees. The employees' remuneration varies according to their positions, which may include salary, overtime allowance, bonus and various subsidies. The Group offers a comprehensive and competitive remuneration and benefits package to all its employees. In addition, the Group has adopted a share option scheme and a share award scheme for providing incentives and rewards to eligible persons who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. The Group has also adopted other employee benefits including a provident fund scheme for its employees in Hong Kong, as required under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, and has participated in employee pension schemes organised and governed by the relevant local governments for its employees in the PRC.

Interim Dividend

The Board does not recommend the payment of an interim dividend for the Current Period.

Subsequent Event after the Reporting Period

No significant event has occurred after the period ended 30 September 2025 and up to the date of this announcement.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings according to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules. The Company had made specific enquiries of all Directors and was not aware of any non-compliance with the required standard of dealings and its code of conduct regarding securities transactions by Directors during the six months ended 30 September 2025.

CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

During the six months ended 30 September 2025 and up to the date of this announcement, there was not any change in the composition of the Board.

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

During the six months ended 30 September 2025, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's listed securities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board is dedicated to upholding a high standard of corporate governance. It believes that such standards provide a framework for the Group to develop effective business strategies and policies while managing associated risks through robust internal control procedures. A strong governance framework also enhances the Group's transparency and strengthens accountability to shareholders and creditors. The Board has established a corporate governance committee primarily responsible for developing and reviewing the Group's corporate governance policies and practices and making recommendations to the Board.

The Company has followed the requirements under the code provisions set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “**CG Code**”) as set out in Part 2 of Appendix C1 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as its own code of corporate governance.

During the six months ended 30 September 2025, the Board is of the view that the Company has complied with the code provisions set out in the CG Code.

REVIEW BY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established an audit committee (the “**Audit Committee**”) with written terms of reference set out in the CG Code. The principal duties of the audit committee include the review and supervision of the Group’s financial reporting matters, risk management and internal control procedures. The Audit Committee comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr Loo Hong Shing Vincent (Chairman of the Audit Committee), Mr Leung Wai Kwan and Mr Lee Ka Leung Daniel. The Audit Committee has reviewed the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed internal controls and financial reporting matters including a review of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial information of the Group for the six months ended 30 September 2025 with the Directors of the Company.

PUBLICATION OF THE UNAUDITED INTERIM RESULTS AND REPORT ON THE WEBSITES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE COMPANY

This unaudited interim results announcement is published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company, and the interim report of the Company for the six months ended 30 September 2025 containing all the information required by the Listing Rules will be despatched to the shareholders of the Company and published on the respective websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company in due course.

By order of the Board
Hunlicar Group Limited
Cheung Lit Wan Kenneth
Chairman & Executive Director

Hong Kong, 28 November 2025

As at the date of this announcement, the executive Directors are Mr Cheung Lit Wan Kenneth, Mr Chan Wing Sum and Ms Luo Ying; and the independent non-executive Directors are Mr Loo Hong Shing Vincent, Mr Leung Wai Kwan and Mr Lee Ka Leung Daniel.