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ANJOY FOODS GROUP CO., LTD.

安井食品集團股份有限公司

(A joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)

(Stock code: 2648)

ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Anjoy Foods Group Co., Ltd. (the “**Company**”) hereby announces the consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the “**Reporting Period**”), together with the comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2024.

ANNUAL RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

Operating income of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to RMB16,192,613 thousand, representing an increase of 7.05% (2024: RMB15,126,652 thousand).

The Group’s net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to RMB1,359,237 thousand, representing a decrease of 8.46% (2024: RMB1,484,831 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group’s total assets were RMB20,766,685 thousand, representing an increase of 19.52% compared with the beginning of the year (31 December 2024: RMB17,375,098 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group’s net assets attributable to shareholders of the parent company were RMB15,492,623 thousand, representing an increase of 19.61% compared with the beginning of the year (31 December 2024: RMB12,952,529 thousand).

The Board recommended the payment of a final dividend of RMB1.44 per share (tax inclusive) for the year ended 31 December 2025, which is subject to approval at the 2025 annual general meeting.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The current consumer market is characterized by numerous new trends, with customized and high-quality products becoming the preferred choice for more consumers. The Company insists on enhancing massive consumers' experience and satisfaction with the products of the Company. In the domestic market, it has established a proven track record of successful product innovation, market promotion, as well as standardized and scalable operations.

Since 2025, the Company has proactively responded to developments and changes in the industry and market. Centered on consumer demand and aligned with healthy consumption trends, the Company continues to adhere to its new product planning strategy of “one generation in development, one in production and one in reserve”, and optimize its new product R&D strategy of “timely follow-up for business customer and upgrading for individual customers” and its competitive strategy of “competitor-oriented, channel-oriented and counter-oriented”, upgrading products in ingredients, processes, quality, concepts, and packaging. The overall performance of new products has met expectations. Notably, products such as the Family Bucket Assorted Pack for hot pot ingredients, 400g vacuum sealed exquisite series, shrimp paste series, meaty sausage series and fried eggs with tiger skin and figurative buns have all received positive market feedback within their respective categories or price segments.

The Company supports the transformation and upgrading of distributors by offering new products with higher gross profits, enhancing its terminal network, and providing marketing empowerment. The Company continues to deepen its collaborations with new retail channels such as Freshippo, adjusting from “fully embracing supermarket customization” at the beginning of the year to “promoting customized business with controlled oversight.” This approach has solidified our omnichannel layout with distributors as the foundation, complemented by the coordinated development of targeted channel, supermarket, new retail, and e-commerce. Leveraging social platforms like Xiaohongshu, the Company creates consumption scenarios such as family meals, convenient breakfasts, and light meals and add-on meals, guiding market demand and increasing the supply of quality consumer goods and supporting services.

The Company has accelerated its strategies of “going global” and “bringing in”, leveraging favorable market trends to actively expand into the promising overseas market while maintaining steady operations in the domestic market. On 4 July 2025, the Company officially listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, becoming the first quick-frozen food company in China to achieve an “A+H” listing. Leveraging the H-share platform, the Company steadily advances its internationalization strategy, actively exploring and negotiating export and mergers and acquisitions businesses in overseas markets, as well as in Hong Kong and Macau.

Furthermore, the Company vigorously pursues new growth points. Through the acquisition of Jiangsu Ding Wei Tai and establishment of a bakery business division, the Company integrates its resources and continuously increases investment in the frozen bakery sector. In December 2025, the Company officially launched the new project of “Anzhai (安齋)”, planning to explore both domestic and international Halal food markets. Through these initiatives, the Company has continuously consolidated its leading position in the domestic quick-frozen food industry, fully demonstrating the strong resilience of its business development.

MACRO AND INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENT

The quick-frozen food industry of China primarily consists of sub-industries such as quick-frozen flavored and processed products, quick-frozen prepared dishes, quick-frozen flour and rice products and other quick-frozen food categories. According to the data from the industry consultant Frost & Sullivan, China's quick-frozen food industry reached approximately RMB221.2 billion in 2024, making it the world's second-largest quick-frozen food market. Among these, the quick-frozen flavored and processed product segment was still in its growth phase, with a market size of approximately RMB56.5 billion; driven by several factors including increasing diversification of dining options like hot pot, malatang and barbecue, and increasing demand for premium products, the industry is expected to grow rapidly with a projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.1% from 2024 to 2029. The market size of quick-frozen prepared dishes in 2024 reached approximately RMB86.8 billion, which was still in its early stages. With the introduction of industry standards and rising consumer demand for delicious, premium and convenient products, the sector is poised for strong growth, with a projected CAGR of 16.1% from 2024 to 2029. The market size of quick-frozen flour and rice products reached RMB77.1 billion in 2024, showing a diversified development trend. Traditional quick-frozen flour and rice products like dumplings, sweet dumplings and rice dumplings have reached maturity relatively, while emerging flour and rice products represented by shumai and Chinese pancakes are gaining significant development opportunities driven by changes in customer preferences and expanding consumption scenarios, becoming the primary growth driver for the industry.

In terms of the global market, in 2024, the market scale of the quick-frozen food industry reached USD417.7 billion. According to Frost & Sullivan, the global quick-frozen food industry is expected to grow at a CAGR of 6.0% from 2024 to 2029. On a regional scale, there are significant structural differences in the development stages of the quick-frozen food industry across different countries and regions. In developed markets such as the UK, the US and Japan, there are well-established consumption habits for quick-frozen food. In 2024, the market shares of the top five companies by business scale were 40%, 43% and 70%, respectively, all significantly higher than the 15% of China. With the continuous expansion of Chinese brands and culture, like Chinese cuisine represented by hot pot, into overseas markets in recent years, the relevant customer base has gradually expanded to non-Chinese groups, presenting new opportunities for the overseas development of quick-frozen food. The quick-frozen food industry in Southeast Asia has just started, with a fragmented market competition landscape, with the market share of the top five companies in terms of business scale below 5%. However, it has a large population and consumption potential, and its culture and consumption habits are similar to China's. It is expected to achieve a projected CAGR of 14% from 2024 to 2029, currently undergoing a phase of rapid development.

Compared to developed markets such as Europe, the US and Japan, China's quick-frozen food industry has significant room for growth. Firstly, driven by expectations of accelerated industry integration, the market share is rapidly concentrating among leading high-quality companies. Secondly, China's restaurant chain penetration rate is only half that of mature markets, leaving substantial room for improvement. This is further driving huge demand for standardized and pre-processed ingredients, promoting rapid growth in the quick-frozen food industry. It is our understanding that currently China's per-capita consumption of quick-frozen food was only 10.0 kilograms, far below that of developed markets (62.2 kilograms in the US, 45.9 kilograms in the UK and 25.3 kilograms in Japan), indicating enormous growth potential. Lastly, the group catering market scale and Western-style catering market of China are expanding quickly, the quick-frozen food industry is expected to benefit from the significant demand for standardization, quality and efficiency.

On account of the increasing consumption penetration rate in the food and beverage sector and the rising per-capita consumption in the household sector, coupled with the rapid growth of the quick-frozen prepared dishes sub-industry and the improvement of frozen infrastructure, China's quick-frozen food industry is projected to grow at a CAGR of 9.4% from 2024 to 2029, outpacing other food and beverage sub-industries such as staple food, snacks, oil, condiments and liquid milk, indicating a long-term growth opportunity with significant potential.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY OPERATION INFORMATION

1. The differentiation and upgrading of consumer demand, coupled with innovation in supply-side, drives the sustained positive development of the quick-frozen food industry

From the perspective of catering scenarios, the growing trends towards chain penetration among Chinese catering enterprises drives the demand for standardized ingredients and semi-finished products. Meanwhile, benefitting from the accelerated localization of Western cuisine, along with the popularization of its categories and their penetration into lower-tier markets, quick-frozen foods gain wider application in Western-style dining in China. Additionally, standardized quick-frozen products effectively meet the requirements of the development of group meal market.

China's aging population, intertwined with declining birth rates, increasing elderly dependency, empty-nest households, and regional population shifts, along with the accelerated pace of life and work, has driven growing demand for healthy and convenient food products and consumption scenarios. Quick-frozen foods, being safe, convenient, and quick to prepare, cater to consumers' need for time efficiency in home dining scenarios, thereby stimulating demand for quick-frozen foods.

As people's living standards rise and culinary cultures blend together, the quick-frozen food industry is undergoing significant changes from the supply side. Major players in the quick-frozen food sector are continuously enhancing their innovation capabilities, driving iteration and quality upgrades of the quick-frozen food products. Signature products continue to emerge across various sub-segments to meet consumers' changing consumption habits.

During the Reporting Period, the Company maintained its strategic focus on creating signature products in the quick-frozen food sector to vigorously enhance the competitiveness of signature products across omni-channels, thereby solidifying its industry-leading position. At the same time, leveraging its competitive advantages on a wide range of products and channel expansion, the Company optimized its channel layout and increased investment in emerging channels, further strengthening product profitability and brand reputation of the Company.

2. China provides comprehensive policy guidance for the high-quality development of the quick-frozen food industry

2025 is the final year of China's 14th Five-Year Plan and the year of planning for the 15th Five-Year Plan, and high-quality development becomes the key theme of the era. China drives coordinated development across the entire industry chain from raw material supply, food processing, cold-chain transportation, to channel construction through improving the cold-chain logistics policy system and promoting standardized facilities and equipment. Leading enterprises are encouraged to integrate resources through alliances and mergers and acquisitions, thereby enhancing the industry's intensification level. In addition, guided by the principle of "quality as the foundation, policy as the navigator," the government, while strengthening food safety supervision, encourages enterprises to increase R&D investment in new products, technologies, and processes through industrial clustering and cultivation, supporting brand building and market expansion. In advancing the development of a unified national market, the government encourages enterprises to deepen their presence in the domestic market to align with demand for upgrading consumption, and supports enterprises in expanding overseas to compete in the global market, providing strong policy support for the quick-frozen food industry to establish a "dual circulation" development framework that integrates domestic and international markets.

During the Reporting Period, as a leading enterprise in the quick-frozen food industry, the Company aligned its development with the national strategy. Adhering to the philosophy of "pursuing progress while ensuring stability, and improving quality and efficiency", the Company solidified its foundation through innovation-driven growth in "products + channels", achieving coordinated development of scale and quality. As the Company becomes the first quick-frozen food enterprise in China to achieve a dual "A+H" listing, it accelerates its pace of globalization. In December 2025, it launched the new "Anzhai (安齋)" brand, planning to explore both domestic and international Halal food markets, thereby continuously enhancing its brand influence.

3. A continuously improving cold-chain logistics system lays a solid foundation for the healthy development of the quick-frozen food industry

During the period of 14th Five-Year Plan, China's cold-chain infrastructure achieved leapfrog development. In 2025, China continually intensified its efforts in building the cold-chain logistics system by pursuing policy guidance and facility upgrades. Eight departments including the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Commission jointly issued the "Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of Digital and Intelligent Supply Chains (《加快數智供應鏈發展專項行動計劃》)" which focuses on key areas such as agriculture to promote the intelligent upgrading of cold-chain logistics and support the construction of digital and intelligent supply chain networks. The National Development and Reform Commission added 19 new national major cold-chain logistics bases, expanding the national network to 105 bases with full coverage across all 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). This move further improved the major "four horizontal and four vertical" cold-chain logistics networks, providing stable support for the smoothness of the entire supply chain of quick-frozen foods from production to the terminal.

At the market level, the expansion of cold-chain logistics facilities and technological innovation advanced in parallel, injecting strong momentum into the high-quality development of the quick-frozen food industry. Since 2025, driven by steadily increasing market demand for the cold-chain logistics, investment in the cold-chain logistics sector has continued to grow, while the acceleration of digital and green transformation has led to the widespread application of smart warehousing and temperature monitoring equipment, as well as the rollout of green facilities such as rooftop photovoltaics and new-energy refrigerated trucks, continuously enhancing transportation capacity. A sound cold-chain logistics network not only solves the preservation challenges in warehousing and transportation of quick-frozen foods, but also improves circulation efficiency, providing comprehensive support for the healthy development of the industry.

The Company has always placed food safety and product quality at the core of its priorities. During the Reporting Period, it strictly follows national food safety standards and industry regulations, establishing a refined management and control system across the entire supply chain. Through the logistics tracking system, the Company has formed a closed-loop management “from source to terminal”, enabling real-time monitoring of temperature and humidity in refrigerated trucks and cold storage facilities while tracking geographical location and responsible personnel at each transportation stage, reducing losses and ensuring the quality and freshness of products and raw materials.

4. Informatization, digitalization and intellectualization applications inject strong momentum into the development of quick-frozen food enterprises

In 2025, the trends toward personalized consumer demand and shortened product iteration cycles became more obvious, imposing higher technical requirements for the entire production process involving raw materials trace-back management, flexible production, green packaging upgrades, and intelligent warehousing dispatch. Against this backdrop, the deep integration of intelligent production models and digital management systems is the key to making breakthroughs for the industry. Through the integrated application of industrial robots, AI vision inspection, and IoT sensors, enterprises have not only significantly reduced human operational errors and process delays but also achieved precise control and efficient coordination across the entire production chain, significantly improving production efficiency compared to traditional models.

During the Reporting Period, the Company focused on digital transformation, and comprehensively advanced informatization construction across multiple areas to continuously empower business development and enhance operational efficiency. On the sales side, it introduced a core business dashboard, enabling multi-dimensional data integration and risk warnings to improve decision-making efficiency. On the production front, it launched a safety production platform aligned with the eight key elements of the “Work Safety Law (《安全生产法》)” to ensure safe operations. In terms of data analysis, it independently developed a data governance platform to facilitate efficient data flow. Several AI applications were rolled out, covering image recognition, intelligent customer service, meeting minutes, and scenario-based workflows to unlock human potential. In terms of safety issues, the Company advanced anti-ransomware systems, and multi-channel safety publicity and protection systems to reinforce its safety management framework.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Main Business

The Company is primarily engaged in the R&D, production and sales of quick-frozen food products, such as quick-frozen flavored and processed products (primarily quick-frozen surimi products and quick-frozen meat products), quick-frozen prepared dishes and quick-frozen flour and rice products. After years of development, the Company has established a marketing network centered in Eastern China and extending throughout the country, gradually growing into one of the most influential and well-known quick-frozen food companies in China.

Main Products of the Company

The Company's product portfolio comprises over 500 types of products, positioning it as one of the companies with the most extensive product range in the industry. In the quick-frozen flavored and processed product category, the products primarily include those under "Anjoy" brand, such as stuffed meat balls, fish tofu, fish roe bun and pork sausage. In the quick-frozen prepared dishes category, the Company adopts a multi-brand strategy to feature its "Anjoy", "Frozen-food Master", "Anjoy Xiaochu", "Honghu Temptation" and "Liuwu" brands, the products primarily include prepared dishes such as crayfish, shrimp paste, fried crispy strips, beef/lamb rolls, Qianye tofu and egg dumplings. In the quick-frozen flour and rice product category, the products primarily include "Anjoy" branded products such as shumai, steamed buns, Chinese pancakes and brown sugar buns. In July 2025, the Company expanded its frozen bakery business segment by acquiring 70% of the equity in Jiangsu Ding Wei Tai Food Co., Ltd.* (hereinafter referred to as "**Ding Wei Tai**") and 100% of the equity in Ding Yifeng Food (Taicang) Co., Ltd.* (hereinafter referred to as "**Ding Yifeng**"), and subsequently included both companies into its consolidated financial statements in the second half of the year. The products primarily include frozen baked goods, such as toast, pineapple buns, scones, soft buns and bagels.

In addition, the Company is committed to focusing on developing 3-5 "strategic signature products" each year. Since its launch in 2019, the omnichannel sales of Lock-Fresh product line of mid-to-high-end hot pot food for individual customers has undergone continuous iterations. While expanding its channels, it has swiftly captured the leading position in the industry, significantly enhancing the Company's profitability and brand influence. Taking 2025 as an example, the Company had 40 signature products each generating annual revenue exceeding RMB100 million, among which five products exceed RMB500 million, demonstrating the comprehensive strength in product research and development, cost leadership, and marketing of the Company.

* *For identification purposes only*

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the revenue of principal business of the Group by product category in absolute amount and as a percentage of the revenue of principal business for the periods indicated:

(Unit: RMB in thousands, except for percentage)

| | For the year ended 31 December 2024 | | For the year ended 31 December 2025 | |
|--|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Quick-frozen flavored and processed products | 7,839,075 | 51.9 | 8,449,866 | 52.2 |
| Quick-frozen prepared dishes | 4,349,149 | 28.8 | 4,820,803 | 29.8 |
| Quick-frozen flour and rice products | 2,464,911 | 16.3 | 2,400,465 | 14.8 |
| Bakery products | – | – | 67,955 | 0.4 |
| Other products ^(Note) | 450,183 | 3.0 | 437,887 | 2.7 |
| Total | 15,103,318 | 100.0 | 16,176,976 | 100.0 |

Note: Other products primarily include sales of agricultural by-products, such as surimi, fishmeal and other fishery by-products.

Quick-Frozen Flavored and Processed Products

As the main product category of the Group, quick-frozen flavored and processed products are primarily made from surimi and/or meat. During the Reporting Period, the Group offered over 200 types of quick-frozen flavored and processed products. These products are consumed across various culinary scenarios primarily including hot pot, barbecue and malatang.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from quick-frozen flavored and processed products amounted to RMB8,449,866 thousand, representing an increase of 7.8% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 52.2% of the revenue of principal business.

Quick-Frozen Prepared Dishes

The Group's quick-frozen prepared dishes offer a variety of pre-processed and/or precooked and flavored ingredients in the ready-to-heat and ready-to-cook packs. During the Reporting Period, the Group offered over 160 types of quick-frozen prepared dishes. The quick-frozen prepared dishes are suitable for quickly and easily preparing dishes in various settings, including restaurants, other catering businesses, and home cooking. Furthermore, the Group's quick-frozen prepared dishes provide customers with various flavors and choices, allowing for effortless meal preparation even without cooking skills.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from quick-frozen prepared dishes amounted to RMB4,820,803 thousand, representing an increase of 10.8% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 29.8% of the revenue of principal business.

Quick-Frozen Flour and Rice Products

The Group's quick-frozen flour and rice products primarily focus on quick-frozen leavened products such as shumai, steamed buns and brown sugar buns. During the Reporting Period, the Group offered over 100 types of quick-frozen flour and rice products. The Group's quick-frozen flour and rice products meet a wide range of cooking needs while providing convenience and versatility. The Group's product line caters to diverse consumption scenarios, being available through breakfast restaurants and Chinese culinary restaurants, while also enabling customers to effortlessly prepare staple food in their home kitchens. The straightforward preparation process makes them an ideal choice for customers seeking delicious and quality breakfast during busy mornings.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from quick-frozen flour and rice products amounted to RMB2,400,465 thousand, representing a decrease of 2.6% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 14.8% of the revenue of principal business.

Procurement Model

The Company develops procurement plans based on its current production schedule, enters into contracts with suppliers, and conducts procurement through purchase orders. The Company's procurement of raw and auxiliary materials is primarily divided into two major categories: bulk products such as surimi, poultry and livestock meat and flour; and small-volume materials such as subsidiary agricultural products, additives, condiments and packaging materials. Among these, bulk raw materials with versatility, including surimi, poultry and livestock meat and flour, are procured in bulk or at locked prices based on sales and production requirements, while small-volume materials are procured according to production plans, in conjunction with sales orders and inventory management. The procurement department reviews raw material demand budgets and purchase orders submitted by various departments, selects specific suppliers through price comparison and negotiation, and signs procurement contracts. Purchases are made in installments based on orders. Regarding payment settlement, the Company stipulates settlement terms in procurement contracts, specifying that the Company shall settle and pay for the goods at the agreed price within a certain credit period after receiving and inspecting the goods.

To ensure the quality of raw material procurement, the Company has established strict access management and detailed supplier review processes. Access management includes qualification review, on-site evaluation, sample submission notification, sample confirmation and material trial use. All processes require the selection of corresponding access requirements based on the supplier category. After approval, the supplier becomes effective, and new suppliers can be included in the list of cooperative suppliers. During the new material access and review phase, the procurement department is responsible for the primary tasks of identifying, certifying and introducing suppliers of various raw and auxiliary materials, and also responsible for recommending qualified suppliers and raw materials that have passed qualification certification to the technical center for pilot testing. After the pilot testing is passed, the technical center organizes the quality department, production workshops, and other departments to conduct intermediate testing on the raw materials. If the intermediate testing is passed and the sample is confirmed as usable, the supplier then enters the qualified supplier review phase. The quality department organizes relevant departments to conduct on-site inspections and reviews of the suppliers based on the risk factors and risk levels associated with the raw and auxiliary materials.

The procurement department establishes a list of qualified suppliers, which is managed and updated in a timely manner by designated personnel. For new suppliers, once they meet the requirements and are included in the list of qualified suppliers for normal procurement, they need to be promptly updated in the list of qualified suppliers. The procurement department leads the implementation of supplier reviews each year. Based on the annual quality management scores, the quality department conducts the reviews. The procurement department considers comprehensive price factors, while the warehouse workshop evaluates delivery efficiency, internal processing and project factors, to score suppliers. Suppliers are graded according to the annual evaluation scores, those scoring below 60 points are excluded in the qualified supplier list, and those scoring above 60 points are included in the qualified supplier list. The decision on future cooperation intentions with suppliers is made in conjunction with actual supply and demand conditions and supplier grades.

Since 2022, the Company has appointed base general managers to concurrently serve as category directors for bulk materials. These directors are responsible for closely monitoring market trends, providing operational recommendations, coordinating order allocation among bases, and managing supplier qualification and admission processes. Each base bears primary responsibility for the quality, safety, and cost of the materials it procures. In 2025, amid economic headwinds and significant fluctuations in material prices, the Group's procurement department focused on ensuring supply security and strictly controlling costs, while actively aligning with production schedules. By conducting standardized tendering and bidding processes for major bulk materials, including starch, livestock and poultry products, packaging materials, and soybean protein, the Group broke through the limitations of existing supplier relationships, eliminated inefficient suppliers, vigorously developed high-quality new resources, and built a competitive, well-tiered supplier portfolio. On the basis of upholding the principles of fairness and impartiality and ensuring full-process transparency, the initiative effectively mitigated single-source risks and achieved a significant reduction in overall procurement costs compared to the previous year, thereby enhancing the Group's procurement efficiency and effectiveness.

Production Model

The Company's marketing center has an operations department. Relying on sales forecasts, order status, product inventory and other factors, the operations director holds a monthly "production and sales coordination meeting". Each subsidiary's production department develops monthly production plans and adjusts weekly production plans in a timely manner based on production equipment, numbers of front-line employees and product inventory information. These plans are approved and confirmed by the factory general manager and operations director, and production-related department and other departments are then arranged to carry out production, quality inspection and warehousing procedures.

The procurement department calculates material quantities based on production plans through system calculations to determine theoretical procurement quantities. It also analyzes raw material inventory levels, release to various workshops and purchase requests. After comparing quotes, it selects suitable suppliers and ensures timely, quality-assured and quantity-assured supply of all kinds of materials. The production workshops under the production department organize production staff schedules based on received production orders. They are responsible for limited release of raw and auxiliary materials, coordinating on-site production order and maintaining hygiene standards, inspecting and correcting labor discipline and operational procedures, and collaborating with the quality department to inspect different production processes. They also promptly and accurately feedback production-related information to relevant departments. The quality department is responsible for quality inspection and monitoring of raw and auxiliary materials, in-process products and finished products at various production process nodes; the equipment department is responsible for providing, maintaining and managing production facilities, equipment and tools to ensure smooth and uninterrupted production operations; the warehouse workshop under the production department is responsible for quantity verification, inventory management, safe inventory level and material release of raw and auxiliary materials. It is also responsible for managing the storage, inventory and shipping of finished products, as well as promptly entering various types of invoices and data into the production management system. In terms of production manufacturing informatization, the Company has fully implemented the electronic data interchange (EDI) system, integrating production system-related equipment to strictly control product quality and comprehensively enhance production management efficiency.

Sales Models

1. Distribution Model

Since its establishment, the Company has developed a distribution model tailored to its own growth. Its core characteristics include empowering distributors comprehensively. Together with its distributors, the Company drives what it refers to as the “Five Evolutions”: refined management (enhancing distributors’ management through developing digital systems such as ordering software and warehouse management system), deepened channel penetration (deploying field personnel to support full-scenario and omni-channel coverage), platform-based operations (promoting transformation to empower end terminals), online promotion (implementing “Influencer Program (大咖計劃)” that leverage short videos and other tools to promote) and service excellence (shifting from “product delivery” to “solution provider”), jointly addressing market challenges, strengthening partnership stickiness and enhancing market competitiveness.

2. *Supermarket Model*

The Company's sales model for supermarkets is primarily divided into two categories, one is standard sales based on supply and distribution contracts, where shipments are made according to the purchase orders specified in the contract, and settlements are conducted in accordance with the agreed terms; the other one is consignment sales, where shipments are made in installments according to the consignment contract, and the Company recognizes revenue based on the consignment list provided by the supermarket. The Company's marketing approach for supermarkets primarily focuses on promoting healthy diet as a brand proposition, with a unified annual promotional activity plan. Through promotional activities centered on "brand theme", "culinary culture" and "green health", the Company strengthens brand image promotion to enhance brand awareness and assists supermarkets in conducting a variety of terminal product promotions, combining holiday themes to carry out diverse in-store activities, and conducts in-depth communication with hypermarket, the procurement side, to create category-defining well-known products based on market demands, thereby increasing sales in the supermarket channel. In line with current product development trends, the Company develops different types of products which are rooted in the "medicine and food homology" concept, as well as products that deliver emotional value. Meanwhile, the Company enters into contracts with third-party O2O platforms such as Meituan Instashopping (美团閃購) and JDDJ (京東到家) to empower offline supermarket systems.

Currently, the Company's products are mainly sold in supermarkets in China, including RT-Mart (大潤發), Yonghui (永輝), Walmart, Wumart (物美), Rainbow Department Store (天虹), Sam's Club (山姆), Pangdonglai (胖東來) and other large-scale hypermarkets. As online platforms empower supermarket systems, the Company is simultaneously strengthening the expansion of its online O2O sales and signing agreements with third-party online sales platforms such as Meituan Instashopping (美团閃購) and JD Instant Delivery (京東秒送). Additionally, it actively participates in livestreaming sales events organized by different major supermarkets.

In the context of traditional supermarkets facing declining customer traffic and revenue pressure, certain supermarket chains are following the adjustment path of Pangdonglai and customization model under private brand of Sam's Club, seeking breakthroughs by expanding the display area for fresh product and increasing the proportion of customized products. To further expand market space, the Company is adapting to the trend and actively laying out in the product customization field, it has already established product co-creation and category innovation partnerships with traditional supermarkets such as Walmart, Metro and RT-Mart (大潤發).

3. Targeted Enterprise Mode

The target customers of the targeted enterprise channel model primarily include large chain catering companies, hotels, snack companies, and medium and large corporate group buying companies. It is dedicated to providing customers with comprehensive customized product solutions to promptly meet their needs. As the Company's products expand rapidly across major cities nationwide, the brand and quality of Anjoy products have gradually gained recognition from end consumers, driving increased preference for the Company's products among targeted channel customers in the catering industry and other sectors. Currently, the Company has established long-term partnerships with various domestic chain catering customers such as Yum! Brands, Inc. (百勝餐飲集團), Zhangliang Malatang (張亮麻辣燙), Xiaogujiejie Malatang (小穀姐姐麻辣燙), Xiaocaiyuan (小菜園), Ajisen Ramen (味千拉麵), Weila Hot Pot (圍辣火鍋), Bantianyao Grilled Fish (半天妖烤魚), Xiabuxiabu (呷哺呷哺), Haidilao (海底撈), Fish with You (魚你在一起酸菜魚), Xijie Zhachuan (喜姐炸串), Kwafood Fried Skewer (誇父炸串), Zhengxin Chicken Steak (正新雞排), Juwei Duck Neck (絕味鴨脖), Jiujiuya Marinated Delicacies (久久丫滷味), Lanxiangzi (蘭湘子), as well as upstream supply chain enterprises of listed snack companies such as Hubei Xule (湖北旭樂) and Zhejiang Ruisong (浙江瑞松).

4. E-commerce Model

The Company attaches great importance to the development of online e-commerce channels, continuously strengthening and consolidating partnerships with various e-commerce platforms and actively participating in major shopping festivals hosted by these platforms. It also comprehensively optimizes and upgrades the brand image of its flagship stores and professional customer service teams, while increasing its efforts on promoting the new products online. Leveraging the competitiveness of these new products, the Company boosts product exposure through video content, and effectively converts this exposure into sales through a combination of in-house live streaming and influencer-led live streaming, continuously enhancing brand promotion and new product promotion to align with the trend toward a younger consumer base. Additionally, leveraging the Group's stable supply chain system, the Group fully utilizes digital platform tools to gain precise insights into customer needs, maintains scientific and efficient interactions with online consumers, innovates multi-category product portfolio focused on family consumption, continuously expands the layout of regional forward warehouses and enhances its flexible and efficient supply capabilities for the individual customer market, so as to further enhance the core competitiveness of its online channels.

5. New Retail Mode

The Company actively expands its cooperation with new retail platforms, leveraging the big data from the new platforms to achieve deep integration between online product services, offline experiences and modern logistics. In new retail channels such as Freshippo (盒馬鮮生), Dingdong (叮咚買菜), JD Supermarkets (京東超市), Pupu (樸樸), Keemart (美團小象超市) and Guoquan (鍋圈食匯), the Company implements strategies such as launching new products, securing presence, increasing visibility, and organizing activities through its robust product R&D and service capabilities, diverse product portfolio and production technology expertise. Meanwhile, it has entered into strategic partnerships with various new retail platforms to mutually empower each other, adapt to emerging sales scenarios and deepen product customization collaborations with new retail formats like Freshippo and Meituan Kuailehou (美團快樂猴).

Sales Channels

With an extensive sales network, the Group effectively sold the products and reached a diverse customer base across China, and also expanded the sales network into overseas markets.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the revenue of principal business of the Group by sales channel in absolute amount and as a percentage of the revenue of principal business for the periods indicated:

(Unit: RMB in thousands, except for percentage)

| | For the year ended 31 December 2024 | | For the year ended 31 December 2025 | |
|--|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Distributors | 12,376,029 | 81.9 | 12,926,540 | 79.9 |
| Targeted enterprise ⁽¹⁾ | 1,005,598 | 6.7 | 1,192,128 | 7.4 |
| New retail and e-commerce ⁽²⁾ | 894,548 | 5.9 | 1,178,675 | 7.3 |
| Supermarkets | 827,143 | 5.5 | 879,633 | 5.4 |
| Total | 15,103,318 | 100.0 | 16,176,976 | 100.0 |

Notes:

- (1) Targeted enterprise customers primarily include chain catering companies, snack companies and other corporate customers.
- (2) New retail and e-commerce platforms primarily include retailers that adopt an online-offline integrated approach, as well as self-operated stores on mainstream e-commerce platforms.

Distributors

The Group primarily sells the products to distributors, who in turn distribute the products to catering businesses, wholesale markets, supermarkets, e-commerce platforms and other points of sale. Distributors are critical to our business in terms of setting up the downstream sales channels, maximizing the coverage of product distribution and driving the growth of the results of operations. The Group's distributors are our customers, and the Group maintains a buyer/seller relationship with them.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from sales to distributors amounted to RMB12,926,540 thousand, representing an increase of 4.4% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 79.9% of the revenue of principal business.

Targeted Enterprise Customers

The Group's targeted enterprise customers primarily include chain catering companies, snack companies and other corporate customers. During the Reporting Period, the revenue from sales to targeted enterprise customers amounted to RMB1,192,128 thousand, representing an increase of 18.5% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 7.4% of the revenue of principal business.

Leveraging the diverse product portfolio, the Group established long-term partnerships with renowned chain catering companies, including Zhangliang Malatang, Haidilao, Bantianyao Grilled Fish, Xiabuxiabu, Fish with You. The Group customizes products and solutions to meet the differentiated needs of customers.

New retail and E-commerce Platforms

The Group has been actively expanding the online multichannel development to adapt to changing customer habits and industry trends.

By expanding the cooperation with new retail platforms, such as Freshippo, Dingdong, JD Supermarkets and Guoquan, the Group offers both online and offline shopping experiences for end customers, leveraging technologies to enhance convenience. These platforms often incorporate e-commerce, mobile apps and data analytics to offer personalized shopping experiences, online order placements and various delivery options, including home delivery and in-store collection. New retail platforms primarily prioritize the sales of the Group's products suitable for individual customers such as Lock-Fresh product line and certain quick-frozen prepared dishes.

The Group has strengthened the cooperation with e-commerce platforms such as Tmall, JD.com and Pinduoduo, and participated in important shopping festivals and promotional events. The Group has established multiple online sales outlets, including the self-operated stores on Douyin and Kuaishou. In addition, the Group is proactively exploring the online livestreaming sales and has established the live streaming sales channel.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from sales via new retail and e-commerce platforms amounted to RMB1,178,675 thousand, representing an increase of 31.8% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 7.3% of the revenue of principal business.

Supermarkets

Supermarket customers primarily include national and regional supermarkets, such as RT-Mart (大潤發), Yonghui Superstores (永輝超市), Walmart, Wumart (物美) and Rainbow Department Store (天虹). The Group promotes our brand image through unified marketing activities with supermarkets to carry out various product promotions, and also participates in live-streaming sales events organized by the supermarket customers, thereby reinforcing the Group's position in the online retail.

During the Reporting Period, the revenue from sales to supermarkets amounted to RMB879,633 thousand, representing an increase of 6.3% as compared with the same period of last year, accounting for 5.4% of the revenue of principal business.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the revenue by geographical region of the customers in absolute amount and as a percentage of the revenue of principal business for the periods indicated:

(Unit: RMB in thousands, except for percentage)

| | For the year ended 31 December 2024 | | For the year ended 31 December 2025 | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Amount</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Domestic | 14,935,897 | 98.9 | 15,990,210 | 98.8 |
| Eastern China ⁽¹⁾ | 6,471,930 | 42.9 | 6,814,622 | 42.1 |
| Northern China ⁽²⁾ | 2,214,376 | 14.7 | 2,418,860 | 15.0 |
| Central China ⁽³⁾ | 1,918,086 | 12.7 | 2,032,085 | 12.6 |
| Southern China ⁽⁴⁾ | 1,263,482 | 8.4 | 1,527,317 | 9.4 |
| Northeastern China ⁽⁵⁾ | 1,295,610 | 8.6 | 1,341,440 | 8.3 |
| Southwestern China ⁽⁶⁾ | 936,798 | 6.2 | 958,458 | 5.9 |
| Northwestern China ⁽⁷⁾ | 835,615 | 5.4 | 897,428 | 5.5 |
| Overseas ⁽⁸⁾ | 167,421 | 1.1 | 186,766 | 1.2 |
| Total | 15,103,318 | 100.0 | 16,176,976 | 100.0 |

Notes:

- (1) Eastern China primarily includes Fujian Province, Anhui Province, Zhejiang Province, Jiangxi Province, Shanghai, Shandong Province and Jiangsu Province.
- (2) Northern China primarily includes Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
- (3) Central China primarily includes Henan Province, Hubei Province and Hunan Province.
- (4) Southern China primarily includes Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hainan Province.
- (5) Northeastern China primarily includes Heilongjiang Province, Jilin Province and Liaoning Province.
- (6) Southwestern China primarily includes Chongqing, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region.
- (7) Northwestern China primarily includes Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.
- (8) Overseas markets primarily include Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Core Competitiveness

The Company adheres to its corporate mission of “delivering health and happiness, making simple delicious food”, its corporate values of “responsibility, integrity, action and mutual benefit”, its business philosophy of “food is for the people”, and its corporate style of “do it right away and do it with your heart”. Upholding its business strategy of “parallel development across three product categories, and multi-channel coverage”, the Company continuously improves product quality, enhances brand reputation, and strengthens corporate competitiveness.

The Company adheres to a business philosophy of “market orientation and technology innovation”, with the business objectives of specialized production processes and food quality and safety, which drive the advancement of R&D efforts. The Company currently operates a National Enterprise Technology Center (國家級企業技術中心), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs’ Key Laboratory for Frozen Prepared Aquatic Products Processing (農業農村部冷凍調理水產品加工重點實驗室), and the National Sub-center for Frozen Prepared Aquatic Products (國家冷凍調理水產品加工分中心). It possesses strong technological innovation capabilities within the industry and continuously introduces a variety of new products each year. The Company has built good industry-academia-research relationships with multiple domestic universities and research institutions, including Jiangnan University, and has successively led a sub-project under the Science and Technology Support Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology, a key project on Food Manufacturing and Agricultural Product Logistics Technology Support under the “14th Five-Year Plan” National Key Research and Development Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Regional Demonstration Project for Innovative Development of the Marine Economy of the Ministry of Natural Resources. As of 31 December 2025, the Company (excluding third-party factories) has obtained 46 accreditation and certification for various management systems, including ISO 22000, ISO 9001, FSSC 22000, BRCGS and HACCP.

The Company adheres to its sales pricing strategy of “high quality at moderate price for business customers and high quality at moderate-to-premium price for individual customers” and its channel strategy of “multi-channel coverage reaching business and individual customers”, enabling it to expand its market share in the quick-frozen food market year after year and continuously demonstrate economies of scale.

The Company is vigorously promoting full collaboration and connectivity across information technology, digitalization and intelligence. By leveraging and customizing both internal R&D and external technologies, the Company has achieved full-process digitalization from strategic planning to business execution, thereby enhancing the timeliness and scientific nature of decision-making and comprehensive management. The Business Intelligence (BI) system of the Company enables real-time analysis of information across various dimensions, including products, customers, regional markets and marketing policies, and also cost analysis and refined management at the production end. With the enhanced decision-making capabilities brought by digitalization, the Company has strengthened communication and collaboration with distributors, ensured production efficiency and further improved quality control mechanisms. The comprehensive digitalized quality control system of the Company enables full-process traceability from raw material sourcing, through production, packaging and logistics, to customer receipt. In 2023, the Company became the first enterprise in China’s quick-frozen food industry to earn “Intelligent Production Capability Maturity Level III” certification and one of only two companies in the food industry listed on the “Top 100 Benchmark Smart Factories in China”, highlighting the leading position of the Company in intelligent manufacturing.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The following discussion is based on, and should be read in conjunction with, the financial information and the notes included in this announcement.

Operating Income

During the Reporting Period, the operating income of the Group was RMB16,192,613 thousand, representing an increase of 7.05% as compared to RMB15,126,652 thousand for the same period of last year, achieving a modest increase. Among these, revenue from principal activities was RMB16,176,976 thousand, representing an increase of 7.11% as compared to the same period of last year.

Revenue by Product:

- The revenue from sales of quick-frozen flavored and processed products increased by 7.8% from RMB7,839,075 thousand in the same period of last year to RMB8,449,866 thousand in the Reporting Period, primarily due to the growth in sausage series products. In addition to a higher increment in the original roasted pork sausage, the newly launched meaty sausage and Taiwanese-style sausage also performed well in terms of sales. Furthermore, sales of fish tofu and fish roe bun both experienced growth during the year.
- The revenue from sale of quick-frozen prepared dishes increased by 10.8% from RMB4,349,149 thousand in the same period of last year to RMB4,820,803 thousand in the Reporting Period, primarily due to the growth in shrimp paste series products. In addition to the increment in the original shrimp paste products, the newly launched large granular shrimp paste and black tiger shrimp paste also performed well in terms of sales. Furthermore, sales of flavored crawfish and fried crispy strips both experienced growth during the year.
- The revenue from sale of quick-frozen flour and rice products decreased by 2.6% from RMB2,464,911 thousand in the same period of last year to RMB2,400,465 thousand in the Reporting Period, primarily due to the decrease in sales of certain traditional products. In contrast, products like steamed fried dumpling and rice cake recorded sales growth, while sales of newly launched products such as rice ball and corn bun also performed well.
- The revenue from sale of other products decreased by 2.7% from RMB450,183 thousand in the same period of last year to RMB437,887 thousand in the Reporting Period, primarily due to the decrease in sales of feed products such as fishmeal and shrimp shells.
- The Group recorded revenue from bakery products of RMB67,955 thousand as a result of acquisition of Ding Wei Tai in the current period.

Operating Costs

The Group's operating costs primarily consisted of costs of raw materials, labor costs and manufacturing overhead, and logistic costs. During the Reporting Period, the Group's operating costs of principal business was RMB12,693,650 thousand, representing an increase of 9.5% as compared to RMB11,595,491 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase of 7.1% in the Group's sales revenue, which led to a corresponding rise in costs.

Costs of raw materials were RMB8,149,863 thousand, representing an increase of RMB716,378 thousand compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the expansion of the Group's sales scale, which led to a corresponding growth in procurement of raw materials; and the faster growth rate in the sales volume of dish products, which have a higher raw material proportion, driving up the costs of raw material. Labour costs were RMB813,330 thousand, representing an increase of RMB42,443 thousand compared with that of the same period of last year. This increase was lower than the growth in principal operating revenue, mainly because the Company continuously advanced automation upgrades, optimised production organization and labor structure, effectively curbing the overall growth in labor costs and achieving improved workforce efficiency. Manufacturing overheads were RMB1,667,093 thousand, representing an increase of RMB136,959 thousand compared with that of the same period of last year, mainly due to the increase in depreciation of fixed assets resulting from capacity expansion and higher investment in fixed assets, as well as higher energy consumption driven by expansion of scale of production, leading to the increase in related expenses.

| Cost structure of principal business | Amount for the current period (RMB'000) | Proportion to total costs during the current period (%) | Amount for the same period last year (RMB'000) | Proportion to total costs during the same period last year (%) | Changes in amount for the current period compared with the same period last year |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | (%) |
| Direct materials | 8,149,863 | 64.2 | 7,433,485 | 64.1 | 9.6 |
| Direct labour | 813,330 | 6.4 | 770,887 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing overheads | 1,667,093 | 13.1 | 1,530,134 | 13.2 | 9 |
| Purchase costs | 1,791,764 | 14.1 | 1,619,952 | 14.0 | 10.6 |
| Logistics costs | 271,600 | 2.2 | 241,033 | 2.1 | 12.7 |
| Total | <u>12,693,650</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>11,595,491</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>9.5</u> |

Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

During the Reporting Period, the Group's gross profit was RMB3,497,763 thousand, representing a decrease of 0.75% as compared to RMB3,524,157 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in depreciation of fix assets and higher costs of raw material for crayfish. During the Reporting Period, the Group's gross profit margin was 21.6%, representing a decrease of 1.7 percentage points as compared to 23.3% for the same period of last year.

Other Income

The Group's other income primarily included government grants related to income received by the Group, as well as certain government grants related to the investments in fixed assets. During the Reporting Period, the Group's net other income were RMB57,117 thousand, representing an increase of 27.3% as compared to RMB44,877 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in government grants related to daily operations received during the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Investment Income

The Group's investment income primarily included investment income arising from financial assets held for trading and income from its investment in associates. During the Reporting Period, investment income was RMB55,812 thousand, representing an increase of 81.2% as compared to RMB30,794 thousand for the same period of last year, which was mainly attributable to the increase in investment income from the disposal of financial assets held for trading during the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Selling Expenses

The Group's selling expenses primarily consisted of (i) employee remuneration, social security and welfare, (ii) advertising expenses, and (iii) marketing and promotion expenses. During the Reporting Period, the Group's selling expenses were RMB965,731 thousand, representing a decrease of 2.1% as compared to RMB986,208 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in expenses for outsourced promoters and advertising expenses during the Reporting Period as compared with the same period of last year.

General and Administrative Expenses

The Group's general and administrative expenses primarily consisted of (i) employee remuneration, social security and welfare, (ii) amortisation of shared-based payment expenses, and (iii) amortization of long-term assets. During the Reporting Period, the Group's general and administrative expenses were RMB415,933 thousand, representing a decrease of 17.6% as compared to RMB504,514 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in share-based payment expenses allocated for the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Research and Development Expenses

The Group's research and development expenses primarily consisted of (i) employee remuneration, (ii) raw materials and consumables used, and (iii) depreciation and amortization. During the Reporting Period, the Group's research and development expenses were RMB92,067 thousand, representing a decrease of 5.3% as compared to RMB97,214 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the improved quality and efficiency in management of research and development expenses for the current period, which reflected a decrease in employee remuneration and raw materials and consumables used as compared with the same period of last year, despite significant achievements in research and development of products.

Financial Expenses

The Group's financial expenses primarily included (i) loan interest, (ii) fiscal interest subsidies, and (iii) interest income. During the Reporting Period, the Group's financial expenses were RMB1,362 thousand, representing an increase of RMB72,572 thousand as compared to RMB-71,210 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in foreign exchange losses and loan interest as compared with the same period of last year, and the decrease in interest income for the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Credit Impairment Losses

The Group recorded certain impairment losses on and reversal of impairment losses on receivables. During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded impairment losses on receivables of RMB3,071 thousand, and impairment losses on receivables of RMB7,326 thousand in the same period of last year, primarily due to an impairment loss of RMB3,829 thousand on credit-impaired receivables recorded in the same period of last year, whereas no such impairment loss was recorded in the current period.

Asset Impairment Losses

The Group's asset impairment losses primarily consisted of impairment losses of inventory write-downs and impairment losses on goodwill. During the Reporting Period, impairment losses of inventory write-downs were RMB32,158 thousand, compared with RMB20,927 thousand in the same period of last year. The increase in impairment losses was mainly due to the increase in inventories at the end of the period.

During the Reporting Period, impairment losses on goodwill attributable to the parent company were RMB181,638 thousand, compared with impairment losses on goodwill attributable to the parent company of RMB31,278 thousand in the same period of last year, primarily due to the fact that affected by the crayfish industry, the performance of Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd. and Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. could not attain the expected results. After evaluation, the impairment losses on goodwill attributable to the parent company for the current period for Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd. and Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. amounted to RMB14,871 thousand and RMB149,358 thousand, respectively. Additionally, due to operational policy adjustments in 2025 that failed to adapt to the UK market, Oriental Food Express Limited recorded losses. After evaluation, the impairment loss on goodwill attributable to the parent company for the current period for Oriental Food Express Limited amounted to RMB17,409 thousand.

Non-Operating Income and Expenses

The Group's non-operating income primarily consisted of government grants and gains from disposal of non-current assets. During the Reporting Period, the Group's non-operating income was RMB38,221 thousand, representing an increase of 1.2% as compared to RMB37,755 thousand for the same period of last year, mainly due to the increase in government grants received that are not related to daily operations during the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

The Group's non-operating expenses primarily consisted of loss on retirement of non-current assets and donation expenses. During the Reporting Period, the Group's non-operating expenses were RMB2,460 thousand, representing a decrease of 36.7% as compared to RMB3,889 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in loss on retirement of non-current assets for the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Income Tax Expenses

During the Reporting Period, the Group's income tax expenses were RMB463,846 thousand, representing a decrease of 2.3% as compared to RMB474,657 thousand for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in profit before tax for the current period as compared with the same period of last year.

Net Profits

As a result of the foregoing, the Group's profit for the current period was RMB1,369,523 thousand, representing a decrease of 9.52% as compared to RMB1,513,619 thousand for the same period of last year. Net profits attributable to the shareholders of the parent company were RMB1,359,237 thousand, representing a decrease of 8.46% as compared to RMB1,484,831 thousand for the same period of last year.

Investment Properties

The Group's investment properties mainly consisted of buildings and land use rights that have been leased. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's investment properties were RMB30,868 thousand, representing new assets during the current period. This was mainly due to the building and land use rights leasing businesses of Ding Wei Tai and Ding Yifeng, the newly-acquired subsidiaries of the Company during the current period.

Fixed Assets

The Group's fixed assets mainly consisted of buildings, machinery, motor vehicles, office and electronic equipment. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's fixed assets were RMB5,197,433 thousand, representing an increase of 1.56% as compared to RMB5,117,835 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increase in buildings and machinery available for use for the current period.

Construction in Progress

The Group's construction in progress mainly consisted of own factories, installation projects and information projects of the subsidiaries of the Group. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's construction in progress were RMB323,590 thousand, representing an increase of 63.06% as compared to RMB198,454 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increased investment in on-going projects for the current period.

Intangible Assets

The Group's intangible assets mainly consisted of land use rights, patents, software, and trademark rights. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's intangible assets amounted to RMB836,990 thousand, representing an increase of 21.48% as compared to RMB688,983 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily attributable to the addition of related assets from the acquisition of Ding Wei Tai and Ding Yifeng by the Company during the current period.

Right-of-use Assets

The Group's right-of-use assets primarily consisted of leasehold office premises and plant and equipment. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's right-of-use assets were RMB55,722 thousand, representing an increase of 31.16% as compared to RMB42,484 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the addition of related assets from the acquisition of Ding Wei Tai by the Company during the current period.

Inventories

The Group's inventories primarily consisted of inventory, raw materials and goods shipped but not recognized as revenue. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's inventories were RMB3,647,317 thousand, representing an increase of 11.04% as compared to RMB3,284,638 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increase in inventory reserves to meet higher sales demand, the increase in crayfish inventory at the end of the current period, as well as the addition of inventory from Ding Wei Tai, a newly-consolidated entity.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's inventory turnover days were 99.7, representing a decrease of 8.1 days as compared to 107.8 days as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increase in cost of sales for the current period.

Accounts Receivable, Notes Receivable and Receivables Financing

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's accounts receivable were RMB671,445 thousand, representing an increase of 7.24% as compared to RMB626,127 thousand as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the acquisition of Ding Wei Tai by the Company during the current period. The accounts receivable turnover days increased from 14.43 days as of 31 December 2024 to 14.62 as of 31 December 2025.

As of 31 December 2025, notes receivable and receivables financing were RMB1,967 thousand and RMB1,216 thousand, respectively. (As of 31 December 2024, there was no balance of notes receivable and receivables financing.)

Notes payable and Accounts Payable

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's notes payable and accounts payable were RMB167,899 thousand and RMB1,498,253 thousand, respectively, representing a decrease of 28.23% and 7.53% as compared to RMB233,945 thousand and RMB1,620,314 thousand as of 31 December 2024, respectively. The accounts payable and notes payable turnover days decreased from 58.56 days as of 31 December 2024 to 50.61 as of 31 December 2025.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's net cash flows generated from operating activities were RMB2,316,723 thousand. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group's net cash flows generated from operating activities were RMB2,103,845 thousand, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.12%.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB1,146,286 thousand, primarily attributable to (i) payment of the purchases of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets of RMB873,465 thousand, and (ii) payment of the acquisition of subsidiaries and other operating entities of RMB408,037 thousand. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group's net cash flows used in investing activities were RMB3,204,827 thousand, primarily attributable to (i) payment of purchases of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets of RMB901,280 thousand, and (ii) the purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB11,606,526 thousand, partly offset by the proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of RMB9,262,475 thousand.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's net cash flows generated from financing activities were RMB1,487,521 thousand, primarily attributable to (i) proceeds from the Group's listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on 4 July 2025 of RMB2,186,734 thousand, (ii) the proceeds from interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB1,428,977 thousand, partially offset by repayment of interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB967,996 thousand, (iii) payment of dividends of RMB1,048,453 thousand and payment of interest of RMB16,411 thousand. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group's net cash flows used in financing activities were RMB1,197,804 thousand, primarily attributable to (i) payment of dividends of RMB921,791 thousand and payment of interest of RMB7,993 thousand, and (ii) repayment of interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB697,985 thousand, partially offset by the proceeds from interest-bearing bank and other borrowings of RMB483,000 thousand.

For the use of net proceeds from the Global Offering, please refer to "Use of Proceeds" in this announcement.

The Group has sufficient liquidity to meet its day-to-day liquidity management and capital expenditure requirements.

Indebtedness

The Group's indebtedness primarily consisted of interest-bearing borrowings, lease liabilities and long-term payables.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's borrowings were RMB890,605 thousand, which increased RMB779,490 thousand as compared to that as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increase in borrowings for the working capital of controlling subsidiaries.

All the outstanding borrowings of the Group were RMB borrowings and due within one year, and most of which were fixed rate borrowings.

As of the date of this announcement, there was no material restrictive covenant in the Group's indebtedness which could significantly limit the Group's ability to obtain future financing, nor was there any material default on our indebtedness or breach of covenant during the Reporting Period and up to the date of this announcement. As of the date of this announcement, except for bank borrowings, the Group did not have plans for other material external debt financing.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's total lease liabilities were RMB63,555 thousand, which increased RMB20,883 thousand as compared to that as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the increase in lease operations for the current period. As of 31 December 2025, RMB5,438 thousand of the total lease liabilities would be due within one year and RMB48,156 thousand would be due after one year.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's total long-term payables amounted to RMB138,369 thousand, representing an increase of RMB138,369 thousand compared to that as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the Company recognising a forward acquisition obligation for 20% equity interest of Ding Wei Tai in accordance with the equity transfer agreement entered into with the original shareholders of Ding Wei Tai during the current period. As of 31 December 2025, RMB15,056 thousand of the total long-term payables would be due within one year and RMB123,314 thousand would be due after one year.

Contingent Liabilities

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Group did not have material contingent liabilities.

Capital Expenditures

The Group's capital expenditures primarily consisted of expenditures on purchase of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets. During the Reporting Period, the Group's capital expenditures were RMB873,465 thousand, which decreased by RMB27,815 thousand as compared to that of the year ended 31 December 2024, primarily due to the decrease in expenditure on purchase of machinery and equipment for the current period. The Group funded these expenditures mainly with cash generated from operations and proceeds from financing activities.

Capital Commitments

The Group's capital commitments were primarily related to the purchase of building and equipment. At the end of the Reporting Period, the Group's capital commitments were RMB779,083 thousand, which increased by RMB382,211 thousand as compared to that as of 31 December 2024, primarily due to the new construction contracts entered into during the current period.

Gearing Ratio

The Group monitors capital using adjusted gearing ratio (debt divided by capital). Debt includes interest-bearing borrowings, lease liabilities and long-term payables. Capital represents equity attributable to owners of the parent company.

The Group's gearing ratio increased from 1.2% as of 31 December 2024 to 7.05% as of 31 December 2025, primarily due to the increase in interest-bearing bank borrowings at the end of the current period.

Distributable Reserves

As of 31 December 2025, the Group had RMB5,043,878 thousand of retained earnings available for distribution to shareholders.

Pledge of Assets

As of 31 December 2025, the subsidiary Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. (湖北新柳伍食品集團有限公司) (“**Hubei New Liuwu**”) provided mortgage guarantee for six properties located at No.1 Pingyuanhuan Road, Zongkou Management Zone, Qianjiang City (real estate certificate numbers: Hubei (2023) Qianjiang City Real Estate Rights (鄂(2023)潛江市不動產權) No.0003933, 0003934, 0003935, 0004104, 0024885, and 0024897) and land-use rights. In addition, Mr. Liu Zhonghu, the legal representative of the subsidiary Hubei New Liuwu, provided a joint and several liability guarantee for a borrowing of RMB100,000 thousand from Agricultural Bank of China (Qianjiang Laoxin Branch).

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

During the Reporting Period, in order to improve the corporate product and channel structure, the Company maintains its steady growth in its principal business, while proactively carrying out industrial expansion and business integration. To this end, the Company has completed the acquisition of 70% equity interest in Ding Wei Tai, a producer of premium cod products and frozen bakery goods, and 100% equity interest in Ding Yifeng. As at the date of this announcement, the Company has utilised internal funds in the amount of RMB444.5 million and RMB50.24 million to settle the equity transfer payments for Ding Wei Tai and Ding Yifeng, respectively. The relevant procedures for the registration of industrial and commercial changes have also been completed. For details of this matter, please refer to the prospectus of the Company issued on 25 June 2025 (the “**Prospectus**”).

According to the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange (《上海證券交易所股票上市規則》), Articles of Association of Anjoy Foods Group Co., Ltd. (the “**Articles of Association**”) and other relevant regulations, this matter is not subject to be reviewed and approved by the board of directors or the shareholders’ meeting of the Company. This matter does not constitute a connected transaction, nor does it constitute a material asset restructuring as defined under the Administrative Measures for the Material Asset Restructuring of Listed Companies (《上市公司重大資產重組管理辦法》).

Save as disclosed above, during the Reporting Period, the Company did not engage in any significant acquisitions and/or disposals of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group did not have any significant investments as required to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph 32(4A) of Appendix D2 to the Listing Rules.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OR CAPITAL ASSETS

As of the date of this announcement, save as disclosed in this announcement and the section headed “Future Plans and Use of Proceeds” in the Prospectus, the Group did not have plans for material investments and capital assets.

RISK FACTORS

1. Food safety risk: There may be certain food safety risk in the procurement, production and distribution phases. Food ingredients such as surimi, meat, flour and other auxiliary materials cannot be fully controlled at the enterprise level. Food safety issues caused by temperature fluctuations in the distribution phases outside the factory, including the cold chain storage and transportation and terminal sales, also cannot be completely eliminated. In addition, if other peer companies experience major food safety incidents, this may also affect our Company. Furthermore, the incompliance of industry standards for intermediate products and inconsistencies in standards across upstream and downstream industries can also lead to food safety regulatory issues.
2. Rising costs risk: The Company may face rising costs for raw materials such as meat and flour, increased freight costs of unit products and rigid wage increase for employees in the future, leading to higher operating costs of the Company. Although the Company has controlled the increase in cost through a series of efficiency measures, it cannot completely eliminate the pressure on corporate profits.
3. Force majeure risk: Natural disasters, wars and sudden public health incidents may cause damage to the Company's property and personnel, and may affect its normal production and operations. The occurrence of such force majeure events may also increase the additional costs to the Company, thereby affecting its profitability.
4. Public opinion risk: In the future, there may be sudden negative or inaccurate reports in newspapers, television, the Internet and other media about the industry or the Company, as well as rumors or information circulating in society that may have an adverse impact on the industry or the Company. Due to the public nature of the food industry and listed companies, negative public opinion may continue to ferment, causing abnormal fluctuations in stock prices, which in turn may affect the normal operation and management of the Company and the interests of investors.
5. Exchange rate fluctuation risk: The Company primarily operates in China, and most of its transactions are denominated in RMB. However, the Company holds a certain amount of foreign currency cash and is exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. The Company does not hedge foreign exchange risk. The Company will manage exchange rate fluctuation risk by closely monitoring changes in foreign currency exchange rates and will take prudent measures to minimize this risk.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Save as disclosed in this announcement, there are no significant events after the Reporting Period that require disclosure.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Industry Landscape and Trend

Looking ahead, global demand for quick-frozen food is driven by both business customers and individual customers. Consumers' reliance on safe and convenient quick-frozen food that is quick to prepare has significantly increased, and consumption habits are penetrating downward into lower-tier markets and emerging economies. In developing countries, with accelerating

urbanization driving the changes of dietary patterns, quick-frozen food increasingly becomes a daily necessity, offering vast potential for higher penetration rates. The rising penetration rate of restaurant chain and the need for cost reduction and efficiency enhancement compels the industry players to upgrade towards standardization. To ensure product consistency and operational efficiency, catering brands operating fast-food, hot pot, and malatang business substantially increase their procurement of quick-frozen and semi-finished products, leading to a continuous increase in the penetration rate of customized quick frozen flavored and processed products. Furthermore, the popularization of new e-commerce retail and instant delivery channels, coupled with the explosive demand in emerging scenarios like group meals, convenience store fresh food and outdoor travel, further drives industry demand from “stock substitution” to “incremental expansion”.

Specifically, quick-frozen flavored and processed products can meet the needs of different chain restaurants through customized solutions, leading to enhanced market penetration. Channels like new e-commerce retail reach a wider customer base, further increasing the exposure of quick-frozen prepared food in household scenario. Quick-frozen flavored and processed products with high quality at competitive prices, such as Lock-Fresh product and volcanic stone grilled sausage, continue to show an expanding trend. Quick-frozen prepared foods are also expected to achieve long-term growth as the catering enterprises operating hot pot and malatang businesses expand into overseas markets.

Benefiting from the expansion of the catering industry, growing household demand, and the guidance of national standards for prepared dishes, quick-frozen prepared dishes continue to see expanding market potential. The industry is gradually moving from its early “small, weak, scattered, and chaotic” stage towards standardization, and products are becoming increasingly differentiated. Health-oriented products featuring low fat, low sodium, and low sugar become the main focus of innovation. Taking paste products as an example, the Company’s shrimp paste series aligns well with current consumer demand for low-fat and high protein options, and is highly compatible with the Company’s channel capabilities. It enjoys strong market recognition and becomes a crucial starting point for deepening cooperation with major supermarket systems.

Although traditional quick-frozen flour and rice products like the “Old Trio” (dumplings, Tangyuan, and Zongzi) have entered matured phase, the demand for these products remains stable through flavor innovation and health-oriented improvements. Meanwhile, snack items and leavened dough products like Shaomai, hand-pulled pancakes, and Xiaolongbao, are in an early maturity phase with penetration rapidly increasing due to their strong scenario adaptability, serving as a growth supplement to traditional categories.

Overall, driven by multiple factors such as increased customer penetration, product category extension, technological advancement, and infrastructure improvements, the quick-frozen food industry will continue to maintain steady growth, achieving a transition from “scale expansion” to “high-quality development.” In 2026, the Company will continue to focus on the quick-frozen food sector. Through continuous product innovation, enhancing intelligent and advanced production capabilities, expanding and optimizing product mix, the Company aims to consolidate its leading position in China’s quick-frozen food industry and enhance profitability. It also strives to further expand into broader overseas markets, enhance its brand image, and build itself into a globally leading quick-frozen food enterprise.

Corporate Development Strategy

Operational Strategy: Focus on the primary business of quick-frozen food, and implement business strategy of “parallel development across three product categories” in quick-frozen flavored and processed products, quick-frozen prepared dishes and quick-frozen flour and rice products. Based on a comprehensive strategy to enhance competitiveness of signature products across all channels, the Company will optimize its product structure and increase the proportion of mid-to-high-end products to continuously increase its market share and profitability in the quick-frozen food market and enhance its brand image.

Channel Strategy: “Multi-channel coverage reaching business and individual customers”, which means making strides in both business and individual customers channels. While strengthening traditional distribution and supermarket channels, the Company will continuously deepen the development of all channels, including targeted channels, new retail, and interest-based e-commerce, maximizing returns through a reasonable channel mix.

Product Strategy: The Company follows its product pricing strategy of “high quality at moderate price for business customers and high quality at moderate-to-premium price for individual customers”, continuously improving product cost-effectiveness to drive unsolicited sales. Meanwhile, in line with the industry trend towards high-end and customized products, the Company will accelerate the optimization and upgrade of its product structure.

Factory Construction Strategy: The Company adheres to the “in-region production and distribution” model, establishing local factories once sales in a region reach a certain scale, so as to save transportation costs, improve market responsiveness, and quickly generate profits. To support the strategy of “in-region production and distribution”, the Company implements more reasonable business models, such as high-speed production lines, mass production, large-volume customization, and a signature product strategy. This approach continuously strengthens the economies of scale of the Company, leading to a year-on-year decrease in production costs and expenses for the period. At the same time, the Company will adapt to local conditions, actively explore, and scientifically implement a production model combining “in-region production and distribution + centralized production”. It will also orderly advance the business layout in segments like halal and bakery products, as well as halal exports and customization.

R&D Management Strategy: Adopts an “R&D with regional insights” approach for new product management. The headquarters is responsible for project approval and planning of new products, while different production bases are respectively responsible for the R&D of new products in specific categories, comprehensively promoting localized transformation. The Company develops regional popular products well-suited to market demand, and strengthens the positioning of core products within categories, all together ensuring that new products meeting certain assessment standard can be rolled out intensively in bulk, thus driving a sustainable growth of the Company.

Digitalization Strategy: The Company’s digitalization strategy focuses on end-to-end digital transformation to enhance overall operational efficiency. On the sales side, the Company continuously empowers the distributors with digital management platform, and enhances digital integration with large supermarkets and chain restaurant clients. On the production side, the Company advances digital-intelligent and safe production capabilities to further optimize production efficiency and ensure product quality. Moreover, it empowers enterprise’s various application scenarios with AI to achieve company-wide AI adoption.

Internationalization Strategy: As China’s global influence expands and the global demand for Chinese cuisine grows, the quick-frozen Chinese food sector presents significant new opportunities. The Company plans to focus on expanding into high-growth or large-scale overseas markets. In addition, it plans to establish a global supply chain platform to optimize costs and ensure stable supply of quality raw materials such as surimi, shrimp and other aquatic products.

Talent Strategy: The Company implements a talent development strategy that focuses on internal training supplemented by external recruitment, invests in human capital, and offer career guidance and professional training to create a supportive working environment that fosters creativity and intrapreneurship among our employees.

Business Plan

Capacity Expansion Plan: The Company will implement the strategy of “in-region production and distribution” for layout of production bases. Based on the investment plan for proceed-funded projects and the market demand in major regions in China, the Company will adopt a flexible strategy of expanding prudently and advancing steadily the construction of production base, ramping up production capacity in an orderly manner. In 2026, the Company will continue to advance the construction of the Phase III in Henan, Phase III in Sichuan, Anjoy Foods Xiamen, Phase III in Taizhou, and DingYifeng Bread Baking Project. Building on the “in-region production and distribution”, the Company will implement centralized production for certain items and conduct business deployment in Halal food sector to leverage the large-scale manufacturing strengths. Meanwhile, the Company will take comprehensive measures, including initiating public tenders for the procurement of raw materials, auxiliary materials and packaging materials when necessary, and optimizing headcount allocation in the production system to enhance efficiency through workforce streamlining, in order to control product and operating costs.

Brand Promotion Plan: The Company shifts its focus from channel-based branding to deep cultivation of consumer brands. Its communication strategy has been upgraded to multi-dimensional communication of “dynamic short videos + static visual marketing”. In terms of channel brand building, the Company places advertisement on “inside and outside supermarkets + inside and outside wet markets” via “in-store displays + outdoor advertising”. To further strengthen the influence of Anjoy brand in Hong Kong and overseas markets, the Company will continue to deepen its presence in the Hong Kong market by focusing on Chun Yeung Street in Hong Kong and advertising media like buses, minibuses, taxis, the MTR, and outdoor large screens, in order to achieve comprehensive brand coverage. At the same time, the Company will increase its efforts on advertising tailored for consumers, such as supermarket exterior walls, roadside billboards, and advertisements on buses, trams, and light rail vehicles, to continuously enhance brand awareness and reputation. In recent years, the Company has also actively expanded into new media, building a multi-dimensional publicity matrix by focusing on platforms like WeChat Channels, Douyin, and Xiaohongshu. For short videos, the Company develops IP short videos for over 100 influencer distributors in China to boost Anjoy’s local influence and efficiently facilitate the promotion of new product. In e-commerce live streaming, the Company employs a combination model of “short videos + posts + live streaming” to better reach younger consumer demographics, expand brand reach, and drive integrated marketing that achieve both branding and performance goals. Furthermore, in sports marketing, in June 2025, the Company partnered with the “Su Super League” event, focusing on the new product of “Meaty Sausage” to create an integrated marketing campaign from online to offline. In July 2025, the “Fujian Anjoy Team”, sponsored by Anjoy Foods, participated in the 2025 China Table Tennis Super League, competing with Olympic champions and other top-tier athletes on the same platform. Looking ahead to 2026, the Company will continue to deepen its cross-industry collaborations in sports marketing and related fields.

New Product Promotion Plan: The Company implements a promotion strategy of “developing new products into signature products (for business customers) and developing signature products into product series (for individual customers)”. For products for individual customers, the Company carries out upgrading for “ingredients, process, appearance, concept, and packaging”. The Company will adopt an approach of “capitalizing on momentum and amplifying strengths” for the new product promotion in 2026. On one hand, the Company will continue to promote products such as the Six Rice and Flour Products series launched in the second half of 2025 to enhance the market foundation. On the other hand, for products like the Family Bucket Assorted Pack that is an immediate bestseller, the Company will adopt a strategy of developing signature products into product series. Meanwhile, the Company will focus on developing the Lock-Fresh Series 6.0 and Meaty Sausage, guiding consumers through scenario-based marketing in order to gradually increase its share of individual customer market. Furthermore, by adopting the strategy of “parallel development across three product categories with a focus on pork sausage”, the Company will enrich the product matrix for the Taiwan-style sausage product series through differentiated specifications and flavors, establishing a product system covering various tiers and price points to improve the layout of pork sausage category. Overall, the Company will focus on increasing the speed and success rate of new product launches, continuously increasing the proportion of sales of new products to promote corporate growth.

Market Expansion Plan: The Company will continue to uphold its channel strategy of “multi-channel coverage reaching business and individual customers” and adopt “Controllable large to-B customization” approach. By tiering the needs of new retail players, the Company establishes cooperation relationship with membership-based supermarkets such as Freshippo, Sam’s Club, Pangdonglai, and Aldi, as well as hard discount stores including Kuailehou and Haoxianglai, expanding into emerging growth channels in an all-round way. In e-commerce, the Company will continue to focus on live-streaming commerce, leveraging proven successful models to continuously build various vertical live-streaming rooms. For the catering and leisure channel, the Company will deepen customer relationships by offering tailored product solutions and providing guidance on scenario-based applications, while closely monitoring the development of chain restaurant enterprises, particularly making arrangements in advance for new brands and business formats to seize first-mover advantages. For the traditional distributor channel, the Company will steadily advance the “Five Evolutions” process to enhance distributors’ operational capabilities and channel penetration. Through comprehensive planning and deployment across online and offline, as well as emerging and traditional channels, the Company will drive its operating results growth.

Equipment Technological Renovation Plan: The Company will promote compliance assurance at the production site through implementation of vision and AI based technologies, reduce reliance on manual labor, and further enhance overall product quality from raw materials to finished goods. It will leverage information technology to strengthen safety management and optimize cost control.

Technology Innovation Plan: The Company will continue to rely on platforms such as the National Enterprise Technology Center and the Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to increase R&D investment in areas including deep processing of freshwater fish products, frozen prepared aquatic products, pre-made aquatic dishes, and sausage products. It will further leverage its technological advantages in quick-freezing and fresh-keeping to preserve flavors, focus on food flavor and texture research, prioritize natural seasonings, and reduce the use of unnecessary food additives. Through process improvements and formula optimization, the Company will reasonably control sodium, fat, and added sugar content. The Company will introduce the low GI concept and increase the proportion of whole grains, vegetables, and high-quality protein in its products. The Company will also facilitate the construction of its food safety testing platform to continuously improve the level of food safety control, providing consumers with safe and delicious products.

Information Technology Construction Plan: In management digitalization, the Company switches to the ERP system to comprehensively enhance internal and external business process efficiency. The Company introduces AI to enable intelligent data inquiries and customer self-service, accelerating the application of AI for all. The Company promotes the integration of production and sales, loading, and delivery to improve end-to-end supply chain efficiency. In quality and technology, it implements PLM+LIMS to enhance product lifecycle management and quality control. On the production side, the Company initiates the development of intelligent scheduling systems and APS system to improve the production and management system. For acquired companies, the Company promotes CRM distributor management, electronic contracts, and BI data analytics to improve information-based management and control.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2025

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

| ASSETS | Note | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash at bank and on hand | V.1 | 4,980,279,916.72 | 2,779,147,320.50 |
| Settlement reserves | | | |
| Placements with financial institutions | | | |
| Financial assets held for trading | V.2 | 3,639,173,341.26 | 3,321,232,760.25 |
| Derivative financial assets | | | |
| Notes receivable | | 1,967,358.95 | |
| Accounts receivable | V.3 | 671,444,798.54 | 626,126,834.39 |
| Receivables financing | | 1,216,335.50 | |
| Prepayments | | 95,048,430.15 | 64,891,335.27 |
| Premium receivables | | | |
| Reinsurance accounts receivable | | | |
| Reinsurance contract reserves receivables | | | |
| Other receivables | | 23,172,952.63 | 19,918,161.43 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | | | |
| Inventories | | 3,647,316,907.29 | 3,284,637,556.75 |
| Including: Data resources | | | |
| Contract assets | | | |
| Assets held for sale | | | |
| Non-current assets due within one year | | | |
| Other current assets | | 165,993,954.79 | 254,617,690.70 |
| Total current assets | | 13,225,613,995.83 | 10,350,571,659.29 |

| ASSETS | <i>Note</i> | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Non-current assets: | | | |
| Loans and advances | | | |
| Debt investments | | | |
| Other debt investment | | | |
| Long-term receivables | | | |
| Long-term equity investments | | 15,568,064.29 | 13,764,499.33 |
| Investments in other equity instruments | | | |
| Other non-current financial assets | | | |
| Investment properties | | 30,867,987.22 | |
| Fixed assets | | 5,197,433,283.85 | 5,117,835,293.69 |
| Construction in progress | | 323,589,579.31 | 198,453,777.35 |
| Productive biological assets | | | |
| Oil and gas assets | | | |
| Right-of-use assets | | 55,721,841.55 | 42,483,789.24 |
| Intangible assets | | 836,990,453.28 | 688,982,631.17 |
| Including: Data resources | | | |
| Development costs | | | |
| Including: Data resources | | | |
| Goodwill | V,4 | 755,182,959.93 | 739,129,048.51 |
| Long-term deferred expenses | | 112,201,112.62 | 48,296,912.31 |
| Deferred tax assets | | 167,390,901.18 | 157,030,086.82 |
| Other non-current assets | | 46,125,069.33 | 18,550,716.41 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total non-current assets | | 7,541,071,252.56 | 7,024,526,754.83 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | <u>20,766,685,248.39</u> | <u>17,375,098,414.12</u> |

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| | <i>Note</i> | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Short-term borrowings | | 890,604,887.79 | 111,115,011.11 |
| Borrowings from the central bank | | | |
| Placement from financial institutions | | | |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | | | 6,902,000.00 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | | | |
| Notes payable | | 167,899,413.21 | 233,945,292.26 |
| Accounts payable | V.5 | 1,498,252,688.11 | 1,620,314,330.91 |
| Advances from customers | | | |
| Contract liabilities | | 573,510,094.73 | 260,137,977.27 |
| Securities sold under agreement to repurchase | | | |
| Deposits from customers and banks | | | |
| Funds held for securities brokering | | | |
| Funds held for securities underwriting | | | |
| Employee benefits payable | | 216,564,213.36 | 245,519,629.29 |
| Taxes payable | V.6 | 332,420,003.45 | 240,320,723.39 |
| Other payables | | 197,517,164.81 | 638,186,409.38 |
| Commission and brokerage payable | | | |
| Reinsurance payable | | | |
| Liabilities held for sale | | | |
| Non-current liabilities due within one year | | 30,453,948.28 | 7,456,818.03 |
| Other current liabilities | | 375,876,492.58 | 314,868,598.07 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>4,283,098,906.32</u> | <u>3,678,766,789.71</u> |

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

| | <i>Note</i> | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Insurance contract reserves | | | |
| Long-term borrowings | | | 490,131.00 |
| Bonds payable | | | |
| Including: Preference shares | | | |
| Perpetual debt | | | |
| Lease liabilities | | 48,156,365.93 | 36,194,829.93 |
| Long-term payables | | 123,313,819.05 | |
| Long-term employee benefits payable | | 3,696,418.59 | 2,146,477.45 |
| Provisions | | | |
| Deferred income | | 170,786,628.20 | 131,686,008.18 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | 234,050,959.37 | 255,481,444.10 |
| Other non-current liabilities | | | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total non-current liabilities | | <u>580,004,191.14</u> | <u>425,998,890.66</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u><u>4,863,103,097.46</u></u> | <u><u>4,104,765,680.37</u></u> |
| Shareholders' equity: | | | |
| Share capital | | 333,288,932.00 | 293,294,232.00 |
| Other equity instruments | | | |
| Including: Preference shares | | | |
| Perpetual debt | | | |
| Capital surplus | | 10,054,003,390.49 | 8,143,848,179.42 |
| Less: Treasury shares | | 108,593,033.82 | 108,593,033.82 |
| Other comprehensive income | | 2,142,538.11 | 1,638,108.55 |
| Specialized reserve | | | |
| Surplus reserve | | 167,902,880.22 | 147,905,530.22 |
| General risk reserve | | | |
| Retained earnings | V.7 | 5,043,878,192.65 | 4,474,436,194.16 |
| Total equity attributable to owners of the company | | 15,492,622,899.65 | 12,952,529,210.53 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 410,959,251.28 | 317,803,523.22 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total shareholders' equity | | <u><u>15,903,582,150.93</u></u> | <u><u>13,270,332,733.75</u></u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | <u><u>20,766,685,248.39</u></u> | <u><u>17,375,098,414.12</u></u> |

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

| Items | Note | Year ended 31 December 2025 | Year ended 31 December 2024 |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. Total revenue | | 16,192,613,033.59 | 15,126,651,674.36 |
| Including: Operating income | V.8 | 16,192,613,033.59 | 15,126,651,674.36 |
| Interest income | | | |
| Earned premiums | | | |
| Fee and commissions | | | |
| II. Total costs | | 14,297,633,153.67 | 13,247,140,742.20 |
| Including: Operating costs | V.8 | 12,694,849,606.10 | 11,602,494,309.32 |
| Interest expenses | | | |
| Fees and commission paid | | | |
| Surrender value | | | |
| Net claims paid | | | |
| Net provision of insurance liabilities | | | |
| Policy dividends paid | | | |
| Reinsurance expenses | | | |
| Taxes and surcharges | V.9 | 127,690,457.21 | 127,920,808.66 |
| Selling expenses | | 965,731,453.07 | 986,207,826.57 |
| General and administration expenses | | 415,932,826.32 | 504,513,774.19 |
| Research and development expenses | | 92,066,916.21 | 97,213,672.95 |
| Financial expenses | | 1,361,894.76 | -71,209,649.49 |
| Including: Interest expenses | | 17,449,346.99 | 1,540,461.26 |
| Interest income | | 57,126,326.73 | 73,873,023.58 |
| Add: Other income | | 57,117,297.31 | 44,877,382.29 |
| Investment income (“-” for losses) | | 55,811,664.06 | 30,793,717.32 |
| Including: Income from investment | | | |
| in associates and joint ventures | | 6,189,043.14 | 4,070,286.43 |
| Gain from derecognition of | | | |
| financial assets measured at | | | |
| amortized cost (“-” for losses) | | | |

| Items | Note | Year ended 31 December 2025 | Year ended 31 December 2024 |
|---|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gain from foreign exchange (“-” for losses) | | | |
| Net exposure to hedging gains (“-” for losses) | | | |
| Profit arising from changes in fair value (“-” for losses) | | 8,021,187.39 | 62,232,760.25 |
| Credit impairment losses (“-” for losses) | | -3,070,504.97 | -7,325,736.16 |
| Asset impairment losses (“-” for losses) | V.10 | -213,795,305.36 | -52,204,800.40 |
| Gains from assets disposal (“-” for losses) | V.11 | -1,455,727.69 | -3,474,859.28 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| III. Operating profit (“-” for losses) | | 1,797,608,490.66 | 1,954,409,396.18 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Add: Non-operating income | | 38,221,113.61 | 37,755,358.83 |
| Less: Non-operating expenses | | 2,460,348.46 | 3,889,095.73 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| IV. Profit before income tax (“-” for losses) | | 1,833,369,255.81 | 1,988,275,659.28 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Less: Income tax expenses | V.12 | 463,846,326.26 | 474,657,071.14 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| V. Net profit for the year (“-” for net loss) | | 1,369,522,929.55 | 1,513,618,588.14 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| (I) Classified by continuity of operations | | | |
| 1. Net profit from continuing operations (“-” for net loss) | | 1,369,522,929.55 | 1,513,618,588.14 |
| 2. Net profit from discontinued operations (“-” for net loss) | | | |
| (II) Classified by ownership of the equity | | | |
| 1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (“-” for net loss) | | 1,359,237,139.62 | 1,484,831,242.06 |
| 2. Non-controlling interest (“-” for net loss) | | 10,285,789.93 | 28,787,346.08 |
| VI: Other comprehensive income, net of tax | | 720,758.84 | 1,519,848.83 |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to shareholders of the Company | | 504,429.56 | 1,063,679.88 |
| (I) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | | |
| 1. Remeasurement of defined benefit plan liability or asset | | | |
| 2. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments | | | |
| 3. Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments | | | |
| 4. Changes in fair value of enterprise’s own credit risk | | | |

| Items | <i>Note</i> | Year ended 31 December 2025 | Year ended 31 December 2024 |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (II) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss | | 504,429.56 | 1,063,679.88 |
| 1. Share of other comprehensive income of the equity method investments | | | |
| 2. Changes in fair value of other debt investments | | | |
| 3. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income | | | |
| 4. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments | | | |
| 5. Cash flow hedging reserves | | | |
| 6. Translation differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements | | 504,429.56 | 1,063,679.88 |
| 7. Others | | | |
| Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to non-controlling interests | | 216,329.28 | 456,168.95 |
| VII. Total comprehensive income for the year | | 1,370,243,688.39 | 1,515,138,436.97 |
| Attributable to: Shareholders of the Company | | 1,359,741,569.18 | 1,485,894,921.94 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 10,502,119.21 | 29,243,515.03 |
| VIII. Earnings per share | | | |
| (I) Basic earnings per share (RMB/Share) | <i>V.13</i> | 4.40 | 5.08 |
| (II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/Share) | <i>V.13</i> | 4.40 | 5.08 |

I. CORPORATION GENERAL INFORMATION

Anjoy Foods Group Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) is a joint-stock company incorporated in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) on 24 December 2001. Its A shares and H shares are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in Renminbi (RMB), which is also the functional currency of the Company. The Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) is principally engaged in the production and sales of frozen food products.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual results contained in this announcement do not constitute the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025, but are extracted therefrom. Such consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Basic Standards” and various specific accounting standards, the Implementation Guidance for the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the Interpretation of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other relevant requirements issued by the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter referred to as the “Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises”), the Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies offering Securities to the Public No.15-the General provisions of the Financial Reports issued by the China Securities and Regulatory Commission. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has also considered the disclosure requirements under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

III. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Segment Reporting

The Group determines operating segments based on its internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system. The Group identifies reportable segments and discloses segment information on the basis of operating segments. An operating segment is a component of the Group that meets all of the following criteria: (1) it engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; (2) its operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group’s management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; (3) discrete financial information about its financial position, operating results and cash flows is available. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if they have similar economic characteristics and meet certain specified criteria.

The Group operates as whole with a unified internal organizational structure, management evaluation system and internal reporting system. Management allocates resource and assesses performance by regularly reviewing the group-level financial information. The Group does not have any separately managed operating segments and therefore has only one operating segment.

2. Significant changes in accounting policies

There were no significant changes in accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2025.

IV. TAXATION

1. Main taxes and rates

| Category | Tax base | Tax Rate |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Value-added Tax (“VAT”) | Tax payable is calculated using the taxable amount of sales of goods or rendering of services multiplied by the applicable tax rate less deductible VAT input of the current period. | 13%, 9%, 6%, 5% |
| City maintenance and construction tax | The payment amount of VAT and consumption tax | 7%, 5%, 1% |
| Enterprise income tax | Taxable income | 25%, 20%, 15% |

Entities subject to different enterprise income tax rates:

| Taxable entities | Enterprise income tax rate |
|--|--|
| Hong Kong Anjoy Foods Limited Xiamen Anjoy E-commerce Co., Ltd. Jiangxi Liuwu Co., Ltd. Honghu Xinhongye Aquatic Co., Ltd. Jiangsu Dingguan Food Co., Ltd. Ding Yifeng Food (Taicang) Co., Ltd. Laikar (Taicang) Baking Co., Ltd. Laikar Castle (Taicang) Baking Co., Ltd. Laikar Baking (Lianyungang) Co., Ltd. | 20% |
| Sichuan Anjoy Foods Co., Ltd. | 15% |
| Hubei Anrun Foods Co., Ltd. Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd. Honghu Hongye Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd. Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. Qianjiang New Liuwu Food Technology Co., Ltd. Hubei Songlin Biological Feed Co., Ltd. Jiangxi Liuwu Co., Ltd. | Income derived from primary processing of agricultural products is exempt from enterprise income tax |

2. Preferential tax treatments

- 1) In accordance with the Announcement on Further Supporting the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households issued by the State Taxation Administration (Announcement No. 12 of 2023 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), the policy of calculating taxable income at a reduced rate of 25% and paying enterprise income tax at a tax rate of 20% for small low-profit enterprises is extended to December 31, 2027. During the reporting period, the Company's subsidiaries Hong Kong Anjoy Foods Limited, Xiamen Anjoy E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Ding Yifeng Food (Taicang) Co., Ltd., and the Company's grand-sub-subsidiaries Jiangxi Liuwu Co., Ltd., Honghu Xinhongye Aquatic Products Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Dingguan Food Co., Ltd., Laikar (Taicang) Baking Co., Ltd., Laikaer Castle (Taicang) Baking Co., Ltd. and Laikaer Baking (Lianyungang) Co., Ltd. enjoyed preferential enterprise income tax treatment for small low-profit enterprises.
- 2) The principal business of the Company's subsidiary Sichuan Anjoy Foods Co., Ltd. falls within the encouraged industries specified in the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries in the Western Region (2025 Version), and its enterprise income tax is levied at a reduced rate of 15%.
- 3) In accordance with the Regulation on the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, income derived from primary processing of agricultural products by the Company's subsidiaries Hubei Anrun Foods Co., Ltd., Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd., Hubei Xinliuwu Food Group Co., Ltd., and the Company's grand-sub-subsidiaries Honghu Hongye Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd., Qianjiang Xinliuwu Food Technology Co., Ltd., Hubei Songlin Biological Feed Co., Ltd. and Jiangxi Liuwu Foods Co., Ltd. is exempt from enterprise income tax.
- 4) In accordance with the Notice on Exemption of Value-Added Tax on Feed Products (Caishui [2001] No. 121) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, sales of feed products such as fish meal and shrimp meal by the Company's grand-sub-subsidiaries Honghu Hongye Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd. and Hubei Songlin Biological Feed Co., Ltd. are exempt from value-added tax.

V. NOTES

1. Cash at bank and on hand

| Items | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash on hand | 50,397.97 | 18,508.01 |
| Digital currency | | |
| Cash at bank | 4,934,614,647.42 | 2,756,745,112.47 |
| Other monetary funds | 45,614,871.33 | 22,383,700.02 |
| Cash deposited at the financial company | | |
| Total | <u>4,980,279,916.72</u> | <u>2,779,147,320.50</u> |
| Including: Total amount deposited overseas | 38,421,353.11 | 28,237,246.80 |
| Amounts deposited overseas with restriction to remit to China | | |

Breakdown of restricted cash, including pledged, charged, frozen, subject to withdrawal restrictions due to centralized cash management, and deposited outside Mainland China with restrictions on remittance, are as follows:

| Items | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Certificates of deposit and time deposits not available on demand | 91,423,125.00 | 533,510,831.77 |
| Bank acceptance bill deposits | 39,995,189.98 | 17,314,828.94 |
| Performance deposits | 1,026,110.33 | |
| Frozen funds | 280,000.00 | |
| Total | <u>132,724,425.31</u> | <u>550,825,660.71</u> |

The certificates of deposit and time deposits not available on demand represent time deposits of RMB90,000,000.00 with an original term of over three months but within one year and its accrued interest of RMB1,423,125.00, which are not pledged.

2. Financial assets held for trading

| Item | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 3,639,173,341.26 | 3,321,232,760.25 |
| Including: Private fund products | 1,999,066,821.23 | |
| Wealth management products | 1,640,106,520.03 | 3,274,117,399.64 |
| Contingent consideration | | 47,115,360.61 |
| Total | <u>3,639,173,341.26</u> | <u>3,321,232,760.25</u> |

3. Accounts receivable

1) *Aging analysis from the data when they were recognized*

| Aging | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Within 1 year | 702,433,699.69 | 651,578,707.37 |
| 1 to 2 years | 9,046,947.57 | 10,250,621.29 |
| 2 to 3 years | 2,902,322.89 | 7,531,647.71 |
| Over 3 years | 3,379,264.77 | 2,551,648.96 |
| Subtotal | <u>717,762,234.92</u> | <u>671,912,625.33</u> |
| Less: provision for bad debts | <u>46,317,436.38</u> | <u>45,785,790.94</u> |
| Total | <u>671,444,798.54</u> | <u>626,126,834.39</u> |

2) Disclosure by method of bad debt provisions

| Category | 31 December 2025 | | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Gross carrying amount | | Bad debt provisions | Net book value | | Gross carrying amount | | Bad debt provisions | Net book value | |
| | Amount | Proportion | Amount | Proportion of | Amount | Amount | Proportion | Amount | Proportion of | Amount |
| | RMB | (%) | RMB | (%) | RMB | RMB | (%) | RMB | (%) | RMB |
| Accounts receivable with bad debt provisions based on an individual basis | 3,051,339.02 | 0.43 | 3,051,339.02 | 100.00 | | 9,698,306.65 | 1.44 | 9,698,306.65 | 100.00 | |
| Accounts receivable with bad debt provisions based on a collective credit risk basis | <u>714,710,895.90</u> | <u>99.57</u> | <u>43,266,097.36</u> | <u>6.05</u> | <u>671,444,798.54</u> | <u>662,214,318.68</u> | <u>98.56</u> | <u>36,087,484.29</u> | <u>5.45</u> | <u>626,126,834.39</u> |
| Total | <u><u>717,762,234.92</u></u> | <u><u>100.00</u></u> | <u><u>46,317,436.38</u></u> | | <u><u>671,444,798.54</u></u> | <u><u>671,912,625.33</u></u> | <u><u>100.00</u></u> | <u><u>45,785,790.94</u></u> | | <u><u>626,126,834.39</u></u> |

There is no significant accounts receivable with bad debt provisions based on an individual basis as at the end of the year.

Bad debts provision based on a collective credit risk characteristics:

Collective credit risk basis items: accounts receivable for which bad debt provided on a collective credit risk characteristics basis

| Category | 31 December 2025 | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Accounts receivable | Bad debt provisions | Proportion of provision (%) |
| | RMB | RMB | |
| Not overdue | 654,098,913.20 | 32,704,945.88 | 5.00 |
| Within 9 months | 51,571,532.47 | 5,157,153.26 | 10.00 |
| Within 9 to 21 months | 7,272,904.11 | 3,636,452.10 | 50.00 |
| Overdue 21 months | <u>1,767,546.12</u> | <u>1,767,546.12</u> | <u>100.00</u> |
| Total | <u><u>714,710,895.90</u></u> | <u><u>43,266,097.36</u></u> | |

Recognition criteria and explanation for bad debt provisions based on a collective credit risk basis: The Group combines the accounts receivable based on similar credit risk characteristics (aging) and estimates the proportion of provision for bad debt provision of the accounts receivable based on all reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information.

4. Goodwill

| Name of investee or matter giving rise to goodwill | 31 December 2024 <i>RMB</i> | Increase in the current period <i>RMB</i> | Decrease in the current period <i>RMB</i> | 31 December 2025 <i>RMB</i> |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Gross carrying amount | | | | |
| Wuxi Anjoy Foods Marketing Co., Ltd. | 1,059,552.59 | | | 1,059,552.59 |
| Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd. | 441,351,750.40 | | | 441,351,750.40 |
| Oriental Food Express Limited | 19,956,729.16 | | | 19,956,729.16 |
| Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. | 344,131,979.83 | | | 344,131,979.83 |
| Jiangsu Ding Wei Tai Food Co., Ltd. | | 197,691,689.94 | | 197,691,689.94 |
| Subtotal | <u>806,500,011.98</u> | <u>197,691,689.94</u> | | <u>1,004,191,701.94</u> |
| Impairment | | | | |
| Wuxi Anjoy Foods Marketing Co., Ltd. | | | | |
| Honghu Xinhongye Food Co., Ltd. | 20,255,602.86 | 14,870,907.84 | | 35,126,510.70 |
| Oriental Food Express Limited | | 17,408,846.61 | | 17,408,846.61 |
| Hubei New Liuwu Foodstuff Group Co., Ltd. | 47,115,360.61 | 149,358,024.07 | | 196,473,384.68 |
| Jiangsu Ding Wei Tai Food Co., Ltd. | | | | |
| Subtotal | <u>67,370,963.47</u> | <u>181,637,778.52</u> | | <u>249,008,741.99</u> |
| Net book value | <u>739,129,048.51</u> | <u>16,053,911.42</u> | | <u>755,182,959.93</u> |

5. Accounts payable

Aging analysis from the data when they were recognized

| Item | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Within 1 year | 1,462,519,590.14 | 1,505,188,835.42 |
| Over 1 year | 35,733,097.97 | 115,125,495.49 |
| Total | <u>1,498,252,688.11</u> | <u>1,620,314,330.91</u> |

The accounts payable with an aging of over one year primarily represent warranty deposits for construction projects and equipment, as well as outstanding balances for construction and equipment purchases. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the amounts of such warranty deposits and outstanding balances were RMB31,370,750.63 and RMB109,783,073.04, respectively.

6. Taxes payable

| Tax Item | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Enterprise income tax | 265,581,171.26 | 175,158,752.04 |
| Value-added Tax | 45,998,575.17 | 45,877,811.16 |
| Other taxes | 20,840,257.02 | 19,284,160.19 |
| Total | <u>332,420,003.45</u> | <u>240,320,723.39</u> |

7. Retained earnings

| Item | For the year ended | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
| Ending balance of retained earnings at end of prior year before adjustments | 4,474,436,194.16 | 4,188,923,041.11 |
| Total adjustments to the opening balance of retained earnings (Increase “+”, Decrease “-”) | | |
| Opening balance of retained earnings after adjustments | 4,474,436,194.16 | 4,188,923,041.11 |
| Add: net profits attributable to the Company’s shareholders in the period | 1,359,237,139.62 | 1,484,831,242.06 |
| Less: appropriation to statutory surplus reserve | 19,997,350.00 | |
| Appropriation to discretionary surplus reserve | | |
| Appropriation to general risk reserve | | |
| Dividend distribution to ordinary shareholders | 769,797,791.13 | 1,199,318,089.01 |
| Transfer from ordinary dividend to share capital | | |
| Ending balance of retained earnings at end of the period | 5,043,878,192.65 | 4,474,436,194.16 |

- 1) At the 2024 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21 May 2025, the resolution on the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan was approved. Pursuant to such resolution, a cash dividend of RMB1.015 (tax inclusive) per share was declared to all shareholders, calculated based on the total share capital recorded on the equity distribution record date, after deducting the shares held in the Company’s special repurchase account. The Company’s total share capital amounted to 293,294,232 shares. After deducting 1,160,900 shares held in the repurchase special securities account, the number of shares eligible for distribution was 292,133,332 shares, resulting in an aggregate cash dividend of RMB296,515,337.54 (tax inclusive).
- 2) In accordance with the authorization for the 2025 interim cash dividend as set out in the aforesaid resolution on the 2024 Profit Distribution Plan, the 21st meeting of the Fifth Board of Directors was held on 25 August 2025, at which the Proposal on the 2025 Interim Profit Distribution Plan was considered and approved. A cash dividend of RMB1.425 (tax inclusive) per share was declared. The cash dividend was denominated and declared in RMB and was paid in RMB to A-shareholders and in Hong Kong dollars (HKD) to H-shareholders. An aggregate cash dividend of RMB473,282,453.59 (tax inclusive) was distributed accordingly.

As such, a total of RMB769,797,791.13 (tax inclusive) (2024: RMB1,199,318,089.01, tax inclusive) cash dividends was distributed during 2025.

8. Operating income and operating costs

1) Breakdown of operating income and operating costs

| Item | For the year ended | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | | 31 December 2024 | |
| | Revenue RMB | Cost of sales RMB | Revenue RMB | Cost of sales RMB |
| Main operations | 16,176,975,631.60 | 12,693,649,806.82 | 15,103,318,104.27 | 11,595,490,556.01 |
| Other operations | 15,637,401.99 | 1,199,799.28 | 23,333,570.09 | 7,003,753.31 |
| Total | 16,192,613,033.59 | 12,694,849,606.10 | 15,126,651,674.36 | 11,602,494,309.32 |

2) Disaggregated of operating income and operating costs

| Categories of contract | Operating income RMB | Operating costs RMB |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| By product category | | |
| Quick-Frozen Flavored and Processed Products | 8,449,865,557.36 | 6,053,985,045.69 |
| Quick-frozen prepared dishes | 4,820,803,095.66 | 4,363,414,128.68 |
| Quick-frozen flour and rice products | 2,400,464,813.95 | 1,851,094,389.94 |
| Bakery products | 67,955,134.88 | 58,807,806.26 |
| Other products | 437,887,029.75 | 366,348,436.25 |
| By operating region | | |
| Eastern China | 6,814,622,441.13 | 5,238,288,270.52 |
| Northern China | 2,418,859,923.76 | 1,856,531,355.40 |
| Central China | 2,032,084,899.99 | 1,647,738,516.95 |
| Southern China | 1,527,317,431.37 | 1,235,870,476.70 |
| Northeastern China | 1,341,440,275.65 | 1,024,723,869.67 |
| Southwestern China | 958,457,709.31 | 796,708,456.94 |
| Northwestern China | 897,427,149.97 | 728,941,640.89 |
| Overseas | 186,765,800.42 | 164,847,219.75 |
| By sales channel | | |
| Distributors | 12,926,539,951.28 | 10,212,360,961.04 |
| Targeted Enterprise | 1,192,127,713.32 | 1,050,720,005.76 |
| New retail and E-commerce | 1,178,674,550.62 | 845,175,909.56 |
| Supermarkets | 879,633,416.38 | 585,392,930.46 |
| Others | 15,637,401.99 | 1,199,799.28 |
| Total | 16,192,613,033.59 | 12,694,849,606.10 |

9. Taxes and surcharges

| Item | For the year ended | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| | RMB | RMB |
| City maintenance and construction tax | 37,511,470.66 | 41,607,318.71 |
| Educational surcharge | 28,935,321.90 | 32,113,961.60 |
| Property tax | 30,390,912.39 | 25,954,612.49 |
| Land use tax | 10,661,206.22 | 10,421,970.72 |
| Stamp duty | 18,825,807.59 | 17,303,942.53 |
| Others | 1,365,738.45 | 519,002.61 |
| Total | <u>127,690,457.21</u> | <u>127,920,808.66</u> |

10. Asset impairment losses

| Item | For the year ended | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| | RMB | RMB |
| Decline in the value of inventories and impairment of contract fulfillment costs | 32,157,526.84 | 20,926,716.01 |
| Impairment of goodwill | 181,637,778.52 | 31,278,084.39 |
| Total | <u>213,795,305.36</u> | <u>52,204,800.40</u> |

11. Gains from assets disposal

| Item | For the year ended | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| | RMB | RMB |
| Gains from disposal of fixed assets | -1,461,639.90 | -3,410,582.11 |
| Gains from disposal of right-of-use assets | 5,912.21 | -64,277.17 |
| Total | <u>-1,455,727.69</u> | <u>-3,474,859.28</u> |

The Group did not engage in any transfer of buildings or land use rights during the reporting period.

12. Income tax expenses

1) *Statement of income tax*

| Item | For the year ended | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| | RMB | RMB |
| Current income tax | 535,238,858.67 | 470,706,567.39 |
| Deferred income tax | <u>-71,392,532.41</u> | <u>3,950,503.75</u> |
| Total | <u><u>463,846,326.26</u></u> | <u><u>474,657,071.14</u></u> |

2) *Reconciliation from accounting profit to income tax expenses*

| Item | For the year ended |
|---|------------------------------|
| | December 31 2025 |
| | RMB |
| Profit before tax | 1,833,369,255.81 |
| Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory/applicable tax rates | 458,342,313.95 |
| Impact of different tax rates applied to certain subsidiaries | -17,933,934.87 |
| Adjustment for current income tax of prior periods | 2,397,411.43 |
| Income not subject to tax | -13,944,464.54 |
| Costs, expenses and losses not deductible for tax purpose | 48,188,147.14 |
| Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses | -150,034.20 |
| Deductible temporary differences or deductible tax losses which no deferred tax assets was recognized in current period | 570,910.34 |
| Tax credit of research and development expenses, salaries of disabled employees, etc. | -13,607,385.82 |
| Other preferential tax policies on income tax | <u>-16,637.17</u> |
| Income tax expenses | <u><u>463,846,326.26</u></u> |

13. Earnings per share

1) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of issued ordinary shares of the Company.

| Items | For the year ended | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 RMB | 31 December 2024 RMB |
| Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (“-” for net loss) | 1,359,237,139.62 | 1,484,831,242.06 |
| Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares of the Company | 308,797,790.33 | 292,259,648.67 |
| Basic earnings per share | 4.40 | 5.08 |
| Including: basic earnings per share from continuing operations | 4.40 | 5.08 |
| Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations | | |

2) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the diluted consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, which is consistent with basic earnings per share.

VI. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Profit distribution

On 30 March 2026, the 28th meeting of the 5th Session Board of Directors of the Company reviewed and approved the following profit distribution proposal:

The Company intends to distribute a cash dividend of RMB1.44 per share (tax inclusive) to all shareholders, based on the total share capital registered on the Record Date for the implementation of the equity distribution, after deducting the shares held in the Company’s special securities account for share repurchase. The aforementioned profit distribution plan is subject to the consideration and approval of the general meeting of shareholders.

The cash dividend is denominated and declared in RMB. It shall be paid in RMB to A-share shareholders and in HKD to H-share shareholders. The actual amount of HKD to be distributed shall be converted at the central parity rate of RMB against HKD published by the People’s Bank of China on the date of the general meeting of shareholders.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES

From the listing date of the Company (i.e., 4 July 2025) to the end of the Reporting Period, the Company and any of its subsidiaries did not purchase, sell, or redeem any of the Company's listed securities (including sales of treasury shares (as defined under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Listing Rules"))). As of 31 December 2025, the Company held 1,160,900 treasury shares, all of which were A shares and used for the Company's employee share incentive plan.

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Proposal on the 2025 Profit Distribution Plan of the Company (the "Profit Distribution Plan") was considered and approved at the twenty-eighth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 30 March 2026. The Profit Distribution Plan complies with the dividend policy stipulated in the Articles of Association and the Company's disclosed shareholder return framework. The formulation of the Profit Distribution Plan fully considers the actual circumstances and future capital requirements of the Company, and will not have a material impact on its earnings per share, cash flow status or production and operation activities.

As of 31 December 2025, in accordance with China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the undistributed profits of the parent of the Company at the end of the 2025 were RMB3,500,161,686.09. From January to December 2025, the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements of the Company was RMB1,359,237,139.62. Upon the resolution by the Board, the Company intends to distribute profits for the year of 2025 based on the total issued share capital as of the registration date for the equity distribution, excluding the shares held in the share repurchase special securities account. The Profit Distribution Plan is as follows:

The Company proposes to distribute a cash dividend of RMB1.44 per share (tax inclusive) to all shareholders, based on the total issued share capital as of the registration date for the equity distribution, excluding the shares held in the share repurchase special securities account of the Company. As at present, the total share capital of the Company is 333,288,932 shares; after deducting 1,160,900 shares in the share repurchase special securities account of the Company, the base number is 332,128,032 shares. Calculated on this basis, the proposed cash dividend was RMB478,264,366.08 (tax inclusive), representing 35.19% of the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company (audited) in the 2025 consolidated financial statements of the Company. In addition to the interim cash dividend paid of RMB473,282,453.59 (tax inclusive) for 2025, the Company's total dividends for 2025 are expected to be RMB951,546,819.67 (tax inclusive), representing 70.01% of the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company (audited) in the 2025 consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The cash dividend is denominated and declared in RMB, with payments made in RMB to A shareholders and in HKD to H shareholders. The actual amount of dividends to be paid in HKD shall be calculated based on the central parity exchange rate of RMB against HKD as quoted by the PBOC on the date of the annual general meeting.

During the period from the date of disclosure of this announcement to the registration date of the equity interest for the interest distribution, if there are changes in the total share capital of the Company or the number of shares in the repurchase special securities account, the Company intends to maintain the same distribution ratio per share and adjust the total distribution amount accordingly. Further announcement will be made for the specific adjustments if there are subsequent changes in the total share capital.

During the Reporting Period, there was no arrangement under which a shareholder has waived or agreed to waive any dividend.

The Profit Distribution Plan is required to be submitted to the annual general meeting for approval. For details about the annual general meeting and the record date of dividend distributions, period for closure of register of members, and the specific date of dividend distributions, please refer to the upcoming announcements issued by the Company.

TAX INFORMATION

Individual Income Tax

In accordance with provisions of the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Individual Income Tax Collection Issues after the Document with the Number of Guo Shui Fa [1993] No. 045 Has Been Abolished (《國家稅務總局關於國稅發[1993]045 號文件廢止後有關個人所得稅徵管問題的通知》) (Guo Shui Han [2011] No. 348), withholding and paying obligor will withhold and pay individual income tax for dividends and bonuses income of overseas resident individual shareholders from the domestic non-foreign-funded enterprises by issuing shares in Hong Kong. When the domestic non-foreign-funded enterprise issues shares in Hong Kong, its overseas resident individual shareholders will enjoy relevant tax preference in accordance with tax convention signed by the PRC and the country stated in the residential identity and tax arrangement of Mainland China and Hong Kong (Macau). The tax rate for dividend is generally 10% in accordance with relevant tax convention and provisions on tax arrangement. To simplify tax collection and management, when a domestic non-foreign-funded enterprise that has issued shares in Hong Kong distributes dividends and bonuses, individual income tax will be generally withheld and paid at the tax rate of 10% and application is not necessary. Situations in which tax rate for dividends is not 10% will be handled in accordance with the following provisions: (1) as for residents of countries under the convention whose tax rate is less than 10%, withholding and paying obligor can handle the application for enjoying relevant convention treatment and excessive tax will be refunded upon approval of competent taxation authority; (2) as for residents of countries under the convention whose tax rate is between 10% and 20%, withholding and paying obligor shall withhold and pay individual income tax as per actual tax rate under the convention when distributing dividends and bonuses and no need to handle application issues; (3) as for residents of countries without tax convention and other situations, withholding and paying obligor shall withhold and pay individual income tax at the tax rate of 20% when distributing dividends and bonuses.

Enterprise Income Tax

According to the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法》), the Implementation Regulations of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC (《中華人民共和國企業所得稅法實施條例》) and the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Relating to Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax by PRC Resident Enterprises on Dividends Paid to Overseas Non-PRC Resident Enterprise Shareholders of H Shares (《國家稅務總局關於中國居民企業向境外 H 股非居民企業股東派發股息代扣代繳企業所得稅有關問題的通知》) (Guo Shui Han [2008] No. 897), when a PRC resident enterprise pays dividends for 2008 or any year thereafter to overseas non-PRC resident enterprise shareholders of H shares, it shall withhold and pay enterprise income tax thereon at a uniform rate of 10%.

Profit Distribution to Investors of Northbound Trading

For investors of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (including enterprises and individuals) investing in the A shares listed on the SSE (the “**Northbound Trading**”), their dividends and bonuses will be distributed in Renminbi by the Company through the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited to the accounts of the nominees holding such shares. The Company will withhold income taxes at the rate of 10% on behalf of the investors and will report to the competent tax authorities for the withholding. For investors of Northbound Trading who are tax residents of other countries and whose country of domicile has entered into a tax treaty with the PRC stipulating a dividend and bonus tax rate of lower than 10%, those enterprises or individuals may, or may entrust a withholding and paying obligor to, apply to the competent tax authorities for the entitlement of the rate under such tax treaty. Upon approval by the competent tax authorities, the paid tax in excess of the tax payable based on the tax rate under such tax treaty will be refunded.

The registration date of the equity interest and the date of distribution of cash dividends and other schedule arrangements for the investors of Northbound Trading will be the same as those for the A shareholders.

Profit Distribution to Investors of Southbound Trading

For investors of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (including enterprises and individuals) investing in the H shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the “**Southbound Trading**”), the cash dividends will be paid in RMB. Relevant tax policies are subject to the relevant requirements under the Notice on the Tax Policies Related to the Pilot Program of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect (Caishui [2014] No.81) (《關於滬港股票市場交易互聯互通機制試點有關稅收政策的通知(財稅[2014]81 號)》) and the Notice on the Tax Policies Related to the Pilot Program of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (Caishui [2016] No.127) (《關於深港股票市場交易互聯互通機制試點有關稅收政策的通知(財稅[2016]127 號)》). For dividends and bonuses received by domestic individual investors from investing in H shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the companies shall withhold individual income tax at the rate of 20% on behalf of the investors. For dividends and bonuses received by domestic securities investment funds from investing in H Shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the tax payable shall be the same as that for individual investors. The companies will not withhold the income tax of dividends and bonuses for domestic enterprise investors and those domestic enterprise investors shall report and pay the relevant tax themselves.

The registration date of the equity interest and the date of distribution of cash dividends and other schedule arrangements for the investors of Southbound Trading will be the same as those for the H shareholders.

Shareholders are recommended to consult their tax consultants regarding the tax impacts in the PRC, Hong Kong and other countries (regions) for holding and selling shares.

COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance to safeguard the interests of shareholders and to enhance corporate value and accountability. The Company has adopted the corporate governance code set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules (the “**Corporate Governance Code**”), which sets out principles of good corporate governance. To the best knowledge of the Directors, the Company has complied with all code provisions set out in Part 2 of the Corporate Governance Code from the listing date to the end of the Reporting Period.

The Board will continue to review and monitor the Company’s corporate governance practices to ensure compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and maintain high standards of corporate governance practices.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE

The Company has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix C3 of the Listing Rules (the “**Model Code**”). Following specific enquiry by the Company, all Directors have confirmed that they complied with the requirements regarding the securities transactions by directors under the Model Code from the listing date to the end of the Reporting Period.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company issued H shares on 4 July 2025 and listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Stock Exchange**”). A total of 39,994,700 H shares with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each were issued through the Hong Kong Public Offering and international placing at an issue price of HKD60.00 per share. The total proceeds raised from this issuance of H shares amounted to HKD2,399.68 million. After deducting the issuance expenses directly incurred from the issuance, the net proceeds were approximately HKD2,297.2 million.

There was no change in the use of proceeds as disclosed in the Prospectus. The use of proceeds raised from the H shares of the Company is as follows:

| | Approximate % of the total amount | Net proceeds available for use <i>(HK\$ in million)</i> | Utilized proceeds during the Reporting Period <i>(HK\$ in million)</i> | Unutilized proceeds as of the end of Reporting Period <i>(HK\$ in million)</i> | Expected timetable for the fully utilizing of unutilized proceeds |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Expanding our sales and distribution network | 35.0% | 804.0 | 0 | 804.0 | Before 31 December 2030 |
| Strengthening our procurement capabilities, optimizing our supply chain and building a supply chain system | 35.0% | 804.0 | 0 | 804.0 | Before 31 December 2030 |
| Digitalizing our business operations | 15.0% | 344.6 | 0 | 344.6 | Before 31 December 2030 |
| Product development and technological innovation | 5.0% | 114.9 | 0 | 114.9 | Before 31 December 2030 |
| Working capital and general corporate purposes | 10.0% | 229.7 | 0 | 229.7 | Before 31 December 2028 |
| Total | 100% | 2,297.2 | 0 | 2,297.2 | |

The balance of the proceeds from the initial public offering will be utilized according to the usages and proportions as disclosed in the Prospectus.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL RESULTS BY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established the audit committee (the “**Audit Committee**”) with written terms of reference in compliance with Rules 3.21 and 3.22 of the Listing Rules and Code Provisions D.3.3 of the Corporate Governance Code. The Audit Committee consists of 2 non-executive directors (including Mr. Dai Fan and Mr. Zhang Guangxi) and 3 independent non-executive directors (including Ms. Zhang Mei, Dr. Liu Xiaofeng and Dr. Zhao Bei), and is currently chaired by Ms. Zhang Mei.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the consolidated results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and confirmed that it has complied with all applicable accounting principles, standards and requirements and that adequate disclosures have been made.

SCOPE OF WORK OF BDO CHINA

The figures in respect of the Group’s consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement and the related notes thereto for the year ended 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with the China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises as set out in this announcement have been agreed by the Group’s independent auditor, BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP (立信會計師事務所(特殊普通合伙)) (“**BDO CHINA**”), to the amounts set out in the Group’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year. The work performed by BDO CHINA in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement and consequently no opinion or assurance conclusion has been expressed by BDO CHINA on this announcement.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RESULTS AND ANNUAL REPORT

This announcement is published on the websites of the Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company (www.anjoyfood.com). The annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025, containing all the information required by the Listing Rules will be despatched to the shareholders who request printed copies and made available on the above websites in due course.

By order of the Board
Anjoy Foods Group Co., Ltd.
Mr. Liu Mingming
Chairman of the Board and Executive Director

Xiamen, China, 30 March 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of the Company comprises: (i) Mr. Liu Mingming, Mr. Zhang Qingmiao, Mr. Zhang Gaolu and Mr. Huang Jianlian as executive directors; (ii) Dr. Zheng Yanan, Mr. Dai Fan and Mr. Zhang Guangxi as non-executive directors; and (iii) Ms. Zhang Mei, Dr. Liu Xiaofeng, Dr. Zhao Bei and Mr. Zhang Yueping as independent non-executive directors.