



DREAM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

德林國際有限公司

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

於香港註冊成立之有限公司

Stock Code 股份代號:1126



2025

ANNUAL REPORT 年報







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This report is published in both English and Chinese.
Where the English and the Chinese texts conflict, the English text prevails.



Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr Kyoo Yoon CHOI (*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr Jae Seng YU
Mr Min Jung LEE
Ms Hyunjoo KIM

Independent non-executive Directors

Professor Cheong Heon YI
Dr Chan YOO
Professor Seung Yeon YOO

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Professor Cheong Heon YI (*Chairman*)
Dr Chan YOO
Professor Seung Yeon YOO

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Dr Chan YOO (*Chairman*)
Professor Cheong Heon YI
Professor Seung Yeon YOO
Mr Min Jung LEE

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Professor Seung Yeon YOO (*Chairman*)
Professor Cheong Heon YI
Dr Chan YOO
Mr Min Jung LEE
Ms Hyunjoo KIM

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

6/F, Tower 1, South Seas Centre
75 Mody Road
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Hong Kong

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms Shui Bing LEUNG

AUDITOR

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
Public Interest Entity Auditor registered in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council Ordinance
8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

Mr Min Jung LEE
Ms Shui Bing LEUNG

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Citibank, N.A.
Standard Chartered Bank
Bank of China

SHARE REGISTRAR

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

FINANCIAL RELATIONS CONSULTANT

Strategic Financial Relations Limited
2401-02, Admiralty Centre I
18 Harcourt Road, Admiralty
Hong Kong

WEBSITE ADDRESS

www.dream-i.com.hk

STOCK CODE

1126

Chairman's Statement



On behalf of the board (the “Board”) of directors (the “Directors”) of Dream International Limited (the “Company” or “Dream International”, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”), I hereby present to our shareholders the Group’s annual results for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the “Year”).

In 2025, the global manufacturing sector underwent a profound transformation driven by such challenges as Sino-US trade tensions, shifting geopolitical landscapes, inflationary pressures, and cautious consumer sentiment. Within the toy industry, key trends emerged, including technological integration, the proliferation of new intellectual properties (IPs), and the rapid expansion of the “Kidult” market. Concurrently, intensified supply chain consolidation heightened competition, prompting us to respond with agility to these dynamic conditions.

Recognizing the evolving landscape, Dream International has deliberately positioned itself as an integrated partner capable of delivering comprehensive supply chain solutions. Our emphasis on swift response to consumer trends, flexible production capacities, and meticulous inventory management has empowered us to mitigate risks effectively. Moreover, through forward-looking investments in multi-regional production bases and an expanded product portfolio, we have further strengthened customer relationships and bolstered our overall business resilience.

An unwavering commitment to fostering customer partnership has always been our central strategy. For decades, we have collaborated with distinguished toy brands, character owners, and licensors. Building on this foundation, we have increased investment in our design team and deepened engagement with key customers over the past year. These efforts have kept us closely attuned to market trends, enabling timely adjustments to our production planning in line with customer expectations and further strengthening our relationships well into the future.

Our broad multi-regional manufacturing presence in China, Vietnam, and Indonesia has become a vital asset. Our new plant in China, which began operations in January 2026, specifically targeting the burgeoning domestic IP toy market. To address increasing customer demand for diversification amid geopolitical risks, we are also constructing a new facility in Vietnam and expanding our Indonesia operations, both planned to be operational for the 2026 peak season. Validated by past experiences, we are confident that this strategic layout will enhance our flexibility and adaptability in a complex geopolitical landscape, while capturing emerging opportunities.

Additionally, we have refined our product portfolio to elevate high-value-added offerings, leveraging our craftsmanship and quality assurance expertise. This approach not only wins contracts with existing clients but also nurtures partnerships with emerging brands, ensuring a stable order book and profit margin protection. In response to ongoing challenges, such as fluctuating raw material prices and escalating labor costs, we are committed to enhancing operational resilience. By improving production efficiency through automation

Chairman's Statement



and tightening cost management, we aim to minimize our reliance on manual labor while consistently meeting customer expectations for quality and delivery.

As responsible corporate citizens, we have embedded environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into our operations, underscoring our commitment to long-term sustainability. Over the past year, we have expanded the use of recycled materials across suitable product lines, balancing our environmental responsibilities with the high-quality standards expected by our customers. Through these comprehensive initiatives, we have laid a solid foundation to navigate the complexities ahead.

Looking ahead to 2026, the emerging trends in the entertainment industry could create fresh opportunities. A series of highly anticipated global film releases scheduled for 2026 and 2027 is expected to stimulate demand for licensed toys. However, we anticipate that macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties, especially the recent damage to oil production facilities in the Middle East, will continue to weigh on market sentiment, disrupt supply chains and exert pressure on our cost structure. Against this cautiously optimistic backdrop, we remain committed to serving as a dependable manufacturing partner to renowned toy brands, character owners, and licensors. We will continue to support their needs through our diverse product offerings and comprehensive multi-regional production capabilities and localized supply chains, thereby feeding back into and strengthening our

business resilience. In parallel, our consistent investment in core business pillars over the years, coupled with disciplined financial management, empowers us to navigate changing economic cycles while maintaining our competitive advantage amid uncertainties.

As we embrace the future, the Group is resolute in seizing opportunities through prudent strategies and effective execution, diligently striving to deliver sustainable long-term value for our shareholders and stakeholders.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our gratitude to all colleagues for their dedication and hard work, which have always been, and will remain, central to the Group's sustained long-term development. We would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to our partners, customers, and shareholders for their continued support, which constitutes the foundation of the Group. Moving forward, we will continue to work hand in hand to build a shared and prosperous future.

Kyoo Yoon Choi
Chairman

27 March 2026

Management Discussion and Analysis

FINANCIAL REVIEW

In 2025, the global economy continued to face challenges arising from geopolitical tensions and trade policy uncertainties, leading to supply chain volatility and generally cautious consumer sentiment. Nevertheless, the toy industry experienced positive development driven by the launch of multiple entertainment projects, a surge in collectible licensed products, and the growing popularity of tech-integrated playsets. Against this backdrop, Dream International navigated the complex operating environment by leveraging the flexibility of its multi-regional production capacity and its proven ability to deliver a diverse product mix. These efforts helped the Group sustain its relationships with renowned brands, character owners and licensors, while maintaining resilience in a highly competitive industry.

For the Year, the Group's revenue increased to HK\$5,974.4 million (2024: HK\$5,450.0 million), driven by sustained order inflows for plush stuffed toys and plastic figures. However, rising labour costs as well as production schedule adjustments to accommodate customers' inventory management inevitably impacted gross profit. For the Year, it amounted to HK\$1,205.9 million (2024: HK\$1,253.9 million), with a gross profit margin of 20.2% (2024: 23.0%). Consequently, profit attributable to shareholders of the Company amounted to HK\$692.9 million (2024: HK\$738.5 million), with a net profit margin of 11.6% (2024: 13.6%).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group was in a healthy financial position with cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits amounting to HK\$1,798.0 million (2024: HK\$1,607.4 million). To reward shareholders for their long-term support, the Board has recommended a final dividend of HK35 cents per ordinary share for the Year (2024: HK40 cents).

BUSINESS REVIEW

Product Analysis

Plush Stuffed Toys

Revenue for this segment increased by 18.0% year-on-year to HK\$3,263.6 million (2024: HK\$2,765.5 million), representing 54.6% of total revenue. This growth was primarily driven by demand from theme parks in the Asian market, where customers scaled up their procurement in response to rising visitor numbers and seasonal events. Through continued coordination with customers on demand forecasts and efforts to enhance production and procurement planning, the Group was able to sustain its performance and secure repeat orders for certain items. To cater to customers' demand for products that support sales appeal, the Group continued to expand its design capabilities while working to improve manufacturing flexibility and quality control.

Plastic Figures

Revenue for this segment amounted to HK\$2,352.3 million (2024: HK\$2,311.2 million), accounting for 39.4% of total revenue. The growth was primarily fuelled by the "Kidult" trend, together with steady order inflows from new entertainment activities and seasonal promotions in the second half of the Year. The Group leveraged this momentum to refine its product mix, increasing the proportion of higher-value items such as premium figures and playsets. To enhance profitability, the Group continued to introduce automation equipment to improve efficiency and strived to secure raw materials at competitive prices. The Group also worked with major customers to streamline logistics and reduce transportation costs as part of broader efforts to integrate more deeply into customers' supplier-management systems.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Tarpaulin

Revenue for this segment reached HK\$358.5 million (2024: HK\$373.3 million), accounting for 6.0% of the Group's total revenue. Orders from the US fluctuated during the Year amid fluctuations in China-US tariff negotiations. Meanwhile, demand in Europe and Japan softened due to economic slowdowns and intensifying price competition. However, the Group endeavoured to maintain its performance by expanding its product portfolio to include more eco-friendly offerings and refining its marketing initiatives. These efforts helped to re-engage previous customers and establish new partnerships. Additionally, the Group invested in production automation while closely monitoring material costs to maintain effective cost control.

Geographical Market Analysis

For the year ended 31 December 2025, North America remained the Group's largest geographical market, accounting for 44.9% of total revenue. Sales from Japan accounted for 27.4% of total revenue, followed by the Chinese mainland at 16.5%, Hong Kong at 5.8%, and Europe at 3.0%.

Operational Analysis

As of 31 December 2025, the Group operated 30 factories (eight in China, 21 in Vietnam and one in Indonesia), maintaining an average utilisation rate of around 85.9%. To support stable large-scale production, the Group continued to advance production automation and expand capacity in response to growing demand. It introduced advanced equipment while maintaining a reasonably sized skilled workforce. It also expanded its R&D teams to provide real-time technical support and rapid prototyping, supporting greater operational flexibility. On the supply chain front, the Group sought to strengthen its supply chain resilience by establishing local supplier networks in Vietnam and Indonesia. It has long adopted multi-party bidding, optimised procurement timing, and strategically stockpiled key materials to mitigate the impact of cost volatility.

PROSPECTS

Looking ahead to 2026, a new wave of entertainment activities is expected to support demand for licensed toys, bringing growth opportunities to the Group. Nevertheless, the global economic outlook remains uncertain amid rising trade barriers and ongoing geopolitical conflicts, which continue to disrupt supply chains and put pressure on operating expenses. Adding to this, recent escalating conflicts in the Middle East heightens oil price volatility, exerting further upward pressure on raw material costs. To address upcoming headwinds, Dream International will concentrate on enhancing its core competitiveness. The Group will prioritise deepening its long-standing relationships with renowned brands, character owners, and licensors, while upholding product quality and diversity. By flexibly allocating production across its multi-regional manufacturing footprint and accelerate supply chain localisation, the Group aims to protect profit margins in a challenging market landscape.

A diverse, high-quality product portfolio remains central to the Group's resilience. It will further refine its product mix by increasing the share of higher-value-added offerings and serving as a reliable partner for innovation-focused customers, in order to deepen collaboration with existing customers while broadening its customer base. Closer coordination in product design and production planning will enhance capacity and procurement flexibility, thereby reinforcing long-term customer relationships. Meanwhile, partnerships with several emerging IP brands are progressing, with related products expected to enter mass production from 2026 onwards.

Expanding production capacity remains key to long-term development. The Group is continuing its "China Plus One" strategy, with Vietnam and Indonesia playing an increasingly important role amid complex geopolitical conditions. Alongside upgrades to existing facilities, a new plant in China commenced operations in January 2026, while the construction of a new plant in Vietnam and the second-phase expansion of the Indonesian facility are on track for completion by June 2026. Once fully operational, these facilities will significantly boost the Group's overall production capacity, enabling it to better serve existing customers and capture demand from toy companies diversifying their supply chains.

Management Discussion and Analysis

In parallel with its business development, the Group continues to integrate ESG principles into its operations. In line with global environmental trends, it is working with customers to adopt more eco-friendly materials in production, while also advancing energy and water conservation, recycling, and waste reduction, thereby supporting the industry's green transition.

While 2026 is expected to present both challenges and opportunities, the Group will continue its prudent planning amid generally cautious market sentiment and subdued consumer spending. By consolidating its competitive strengths, the Group will strive to maintain its business performance and seek to deliver stable, long-term value to shareholders and stakeholders.

NUMBER AND REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 30,466 (31 December 2024: 28,697) employees in Hong Kong, Chinese Mainland, Korea, the US, Japan, Vietnam, Singapore, and Indonesia. The total amount of staff costs of the Group for the Year was HK\$1,718.8 million (31 December 2024: HK\$1,491.1 million). The Group values its human resources and recognizes the importance of attracting and retaining quality staff for its continuing success. Staff bonuses are awarded based on individual performance. In addition, the Group provides comprehensive training programs to its employees or sponsors the employees to attend various job-related training courses.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND GEARING

The Group continued to maintain a reasonable liquidity position. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had net current assets of HK\$2,829.7 million (2024: HK\$2,602.8 million). The Group's total cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 amounted to HK\$1,658.4 million (2024: HK\$1,407.9 million). The bank loans of the Group as at 31 December 2025 amounted to HK\$41.0 million (2024: HK\$99.6 million). The Group financed its operations by internally generated cashflows and banking facilities provided by the banks. The Group maintains a prudent approach in managing its financial requirements.

The Group also maintains a conservative approach to foreign exchange exposure management. The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily through income and expenditure streams denominated in United States Dollar, Renminbi Yuan, Vietnamese Dong, Japanese Yen and Indonesia Rupiah. To manage currency risks, non-Hong Kong Dollar assets are financed primarily by matching local currency debts as far as possible. The Group's gearing ratio, calculated on the basis of total bank loan over the total equity, was at 1.0% at 31 December 2025 (2024: 2.5%).

Management Discussion and Analysis



PLEDGE ON GROUP ASSETS

Factory buildings, certain leasehold land and other property, plant and equipment and bank deposit of the Group with an aggregate carrying amount of HK\$116.4 million (31 December 2024: HK\$186.0 million) as at 31 December 2025 were pledged as security for bank loans of the Group of HK\$41.0 million (31 December 2024: HK\$99.6 million).

As at 31 December 2025, unutilised banking facility of HK\$82.1 million (2024: HK\$60.3 million) was secured by factory buildings, leasehold land and other property, plant and equipment, and bank deposit of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$117.7 million (2024: HK\$95.0 million).

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT HELD

There was no significant investment held by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES

There was no material acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The global economy continued to experience challenges, fluctuations in both raw material prices and currency exchange rates, as well as rising operation costs have all combined to exert pressure on the Group's business and operations. Under the complicated macroeconomic environment, the Group's two-pronged strategy has been proven effective in maintaining growth in both scale of business and revenue.

Socio-political volatility around the world and global economic instability are likely to persist. Uncertainties in the global economy linger, triggering toy retailers to be more cost-conscious in procurement, hence toy companies are exploring how to better work with manufacturers who can produce quality products at a more competitive price. This overriding trend accelerates the consolidation of the industry and is driving many toy manufacturers to relocate their plants to either China's interior or to Southeast Asia for lower manufacturing costs and look for production capacity outside China.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group recognises the importance of compliance with laws and regulations and any non-compliance with such requirements could lead to disruption to the Group's businesses. The Group has been closely monitoring the ongoing compliance with laws and regulations in various jurisdictions in which the Group has operations.

Management Discussion and Analysis

RELATIONSHIP WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The support from key stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers and Shareholders, contributes greatly to the Group's success. The Group has an objective to devote resources to promote and maintain long term and sustainable relationships with these stakeholders.

EXPOSURE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES AND ANY RELATED HEDGES

The majority of the Group's assets and liabilities and business transactions were denominated in Hong Kong dollars, United States dollars, Renminbi Yuan, Vietnamese Dong, Japanese Yen and Indonesian Rupiah. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group had not entered into any hedging arrangements. The management will continue to monitor closely its foreign currency exposure and to consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure when necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

The Group is committed to achieving environmental sustainability and has implemented its Corporate Social Responsibility strategy across the organization by deeply embedding social responsibility into daily operations. The in-house manufacturing facilities operate in compliance with all applicable local and international environmental regulations. The Group provides constant training programs for employees in different positions to fulfill environmental, social and corporate responsibility.

The Group encourages environmental protection and promotes awareness towards environmental protection to the employees. The Group resolves to adopt and encourage practices that prevent or minimize pollution and optimize efficient use of energy and natural resources in order to provide employees with a safe and healthy working and living environment.

The Group endeavours to refine our approach to addressing our environmental, social and ethical responsibilities along with improving our corporate governance and should generate greater value for all of our stakeholders including our shareholders, customers, and employees as well as the communities where we work and live.

The Group's Environmental, Social and Governance Report is set out on pages 34 to 57 of this annual report.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Details of capital commitments are included in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any significant contingent liabilities.



Directors and Senior Management

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi, aged 77, is the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the founder of the Group. He studied at Seoul National University in Korea between 1968 and 1972 and graduated with a bachelor's degree in engineering. Prior to setting up the Group in Korea in 1984, Mr Choi had over eight years of experience in the plush toy business at Daewoo Corporation, which was one of the leading conglomerates in Korea at the time. Mr Choi is responsible for the strategic planning and overall business development of the Group. Mr Choi is the father-in-law of Mr Min Jung Lee, an executive director of the Company. Mr Choi is also the elder brother-in-law of Mrs Shin Hee Cha, the Vice Chairman of Dream Inko Co., Ltd and a father of Ms You Jin Choi, the Group's Chief Business Officer ("CBO") and Managing Director of Dream International SG PTE Ltd.

Mr Jae Seng Yu, aged 53, is currently a legal representative of Dream Plastic Co., Ltd and JY Plastic Co., Ltd., which are under plastic figures segment within the Group. He graduated from University of INHA in Korea with a bachelor's degree of business administration in 1998. He joined J.Y. International Co., Ltd. in 1998 as a staff in management department. Throughout the years, he has gained extensive knowledge of the toy industry and its production. He was appointed as an executive Director on 25 August 2025.

Mr Min Jung Lee, aged 38, is currently the Chief Financial Officer and a senior managing director of finance department of the Company. Since he joined the Company in 2018, he has been holding a managerial role in the Finance Department. He graduated from Peking University with bachelor's degrees in International Relations. Mr Lee is the son-in-law of Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi, the Chairman and executive director of the Company. Mr Lee is also the nephew-in-law of Mrs Shin Hee Cha, the Vice Chairman of Dream Inko Co., Ltd and the brother-in-law of Ms You Jin Choi, the CBO and Managing Director of Dream International SG PTE Ltd. He was appointed as an executive Director on 16 October 2020.

Ms Hyunjoo Kim, aged 60, is the President of the sales and marketing department of the Company. She graduated from Korea University in Korea with a bachelor's degree of English Literature in 1987. She joined C & H in 1987 as a staff in the sales department. Throughout the years, she has gained extensive knowledge of the toy industry and the market before she was relocated to Hong Kong as the executive managing director of the sales and marketing department of the Company in 2013. She was appointed as an executive Director on 25 March 2022.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Professor Cheong Heon Yi, aged 61, received his bachelor's degree and master's degree in business administration from Seoul National University in Korea. Professor Yi was also awarded a philosophy of doctorate degree in accounting in 1997 from the University of California, Los Angeles. Professor Yi taught at the University of California, Los Angeles, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and the City University of Hong Kong. He was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 22 November 2003.

Dr Chan Yoo, aged 61, graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT") in the US with a bachelor degree in Electrical Engineering in 1989. He was awarded a philosophy of doctorate degree in Nuclear Engineering from MIT in 1995. Dr Yoo was a management consultant over four years at McKinsey & Company, in Chicago and Seoul Offices. In 2000, Dr Yoo founded McQs, Incorporated in Seoul, Korea to provide consulting services for Korean and Asian manufacturing companies to achieve world-class operational excellence. Dr Yoo was an independent non-executive director of the Company from September 2004 to September 2008. In 2008, he co-founded TheCobaltSky to build and operate hydrogen fuel cell power plants in Korea. He was an independent non-executive director of Woojin Inc. from February 2010 to March 2016. He is currently a Managing Director at Alvarez & Marsal Korea, a regional office of Alvarez & Marsal, a global leading consulting firm. He was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 30 May 2016.

Directors and Senior Management

Professor Seung Yeon Yoo, aged 42, received her bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Yonsei University in the South Korea and master's degree in Science in Statistical Studies from Indiana University in U.S.A. She also received Ph.D. in Finance from University of Southern California, Marshall School of Business in U.S.A. She is a CPA member of Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Candidate for American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Professor Yoo is Assistant Professor of Accounting in Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen in PRC. Before joining Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Professor Yoo had extensive experience in the area of financial audit and consulting in PricewaterhouseCoopers Seoul in South Korea and KPMG, Georgia, U.S.A.. She was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 20 November 2025.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mrs Shin Hee Cha, aged 71, is the Vice Chairman of Dream Inko Co., Ltd. Mrs Cha joined C & H in 1984 and has been in charge of the sales and marketing function of the Group. Mrs Cha was an executive director of the Company from 2006 to 2007 and relocated to Dream Inko Co., Ltd since 2007. She is the younger sister-in-law of Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi and aunt-in-law of Mr Min Jung Lee and aunt of Ms You Jin Choi.

Mr James Chuan Yung Wang, aged 64, is the President of J.Y. International USA, Inc. He joined Dream International USA, Inc. on 1 July 1991 and has been in charge of the Group's marketing function in the US. Mr Wang graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, with a bachelor's degree in business administration in 1986. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Wang had extensive experience in the fields of logistics and trading from his previous employments with Trans-union Line, KAL Trading Co. and Daewoo America Corp.

Mr Hyun Ho Kim, aged 60, is currently the Head of accounting and administration department of the Company. He joined the accounting department of C & H in October 1994. After nine years of service, Mr Kim was gradually promoted to the position of general manager before he was relocated to Hong Kong to take charge of the accounting department of the Company in October 2003. Prior to joining C & H, Mr Kim acquired eight years of comprehensive accounting experience in Poong Han Co., Ltd, a manufacturer of fabric and yarn, in Korea. Mr Kim graduated from the Seo Kyeong University in Korea, with a bachelor's degree of Economics in 1995. He was an executive director of the Company from May 2007 to March 2022.

Ms You Jin Choi, aged 38, is the CBO and Senior Managing Director of Dream International SG PTE LTD. She joined C & H in 2012, where she was in charge of toy licensing and domestic sales. After joining Dream Inko Co., Ltd. in 2014 as an account manager, she held key roles in Sales and Production in Korea, Vietnam and Singapore. Having managed the Group's operations in Singapore since 2020 as the Managing Director, she was promoted to the CBO position in 2022. She holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California and currently oversees the Group's resource allocation, R&D innovation and key client relationships. She is a daughter of Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi. She is also the sister-in-law of Mr Min Jung Lee and niece of Mrs Shin Hee Cha.

Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to submit their annual report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

The Company is a company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at 6/F, Tower 1, South Seas Centre, 75 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are the design, development, manufacture and sale of plush stuffed toys, plastic figures, tarpaulin, and investment holding. Further discussion and analysis of these activities as required by Schedule 5 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) (“Companies Ordinance”), including a discussion of the principal risks and uncertainties facing by the Group and an indication of likely future developments in the Group’s business, can be found in the Chairman’s Statement and Management Discussion and Analysis set out on pages 4 to 5 and pages 6 to 12 of this annual report respectively. The discussion forms part of this Report of the Directors. The principal activities and other particulars of the subsidiaries are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

The analysis of the principal activities and geographical locations of the operations of the Group during the financial year are set out in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of HK25 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK20 cents per ordinary share) was paid on 13 October 2025.

The Directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of HK35 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK40 cents per ordinary share) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2025.

As at the date of this annual report, there are no treasury shares held by the Company (whether held or deposited in the Central Clearing and Settlement System, or otherwise).

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The information in respect of the Group’s revenue from sales of goods attributable to the major customers during the financial year is as follows:

	Percentage of the Group’s total sales
The largest customer	25.5%
Five largest customers in aggregate	70.7%

Combined purchases attributable to the five largest suppliers of the Group accounted for less than 30.0% by value of the Group’s total purchases for the Year.

At no time during the Year have the Directors, their associates or any Shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the Company) had any interest in these major customers and suppliers.

Report of the Directors

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group conducted certain transactions with parties deemed as “related parties” under applicable accounting standard. The details of these transactions are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 134 to 135 of this annual report. Certain transactions mentioned under the note also constituted connected transactions or continuing connecting transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the “Listing Rules”) on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “SEHK”) but are exempt from the disclosure requirements under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company’s Corporate Governance Report is set out on pages 20 to 33 of this annual report.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Charitable donations made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to HK\$44,000 (2024: HK\$109,000).

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the share capital of the Company are set out in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements. There were no movements during the year.

DISTRIBUTABILITY OF RESERVES

At 31 December 2025, the aggregate amount of reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company, as calculated under the provisions of Part 6 of Companies Ordinance was HK\$1,282,301,000 (2024: HK\$1,188,775,000). After the end of the reporting period, the Directors proposed a final dividend of HK35 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK40 cents per ordinary share), amounting to HK\$236,903,000 (2024: HK\$270,746,000). This dividend has not been recognised as a liability at the end the reporting period.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

No equity-linked agreement was entered into by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2025.

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

As at 31 December 2025, there are no treasury shares held by the Company.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company’s listed securities (including sales of treasury shares).

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors

Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Mr Sungsik Kim (resigned on 25 August 2025)
Mr Min Jung Lee
Ms Hyunjoo Kim
Mr Jae Seng Yu (Note a) (appointed with effect from 25 August 2025)

Independent non-executive Directors

Professor Cheong Heon Yi
Dr Chan Yoo
Mr Jong Hun Lim (resigned on 20 November 2025)
Professor Seung Yeon Yoo (Note b) (appointed with effect from 20 November 2025)

Notes:

- a. Mr Jae Seng Yu obtained the legal advice on 8 August 2025 with regards to the requirements under the Listing Rules that are applicable to him as director of a listed issuer and the possible consequences of making a false declaration or giving false information to the Stock Exchange as set out in Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules and he understood his obligations as a director of a listed issuer.
- b. Professor Seung Yeon Yoo obtained the legal advice on 30 September 2025 with regards to the requirements under the Listing Rules that are applicable to her as director of a listed issuer and the possible consequences of making a false declaration or giving false information to the Stock Exchange as set out in Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules and she understood her obligations as a director of a listed issuer.

The biographical details of the Directors are set out under the section “Directors and Senior Management” of this annual report.

A full list of the names of the Directors of the Group’s subsidiaries can be found in the Company’s website at www.dream-i.com.hk under “Investor Relations/Board Committees”.

In accordance with Article 92 and Article 101 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr Jae Seng Yu, Professor Seung Yeon Yoo, and Dr Chan Yoo shall retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company (“AGM”).

DIRECTORS’ SERVICE CONTRACTS

The service contract of Mr Min Jung Lee, an executive Director, was signed on 16 October 2020 with no specific term of service and is terminable by the Company giving not less than three months’ notice or payment in lieu thereof.

The service contract of Ms Hyunjoo Kim, an executive Director, was signed on 25 March 2022 with no specific term of service and is terminable by the Company giving not less than three months’ notice or payment in lieu thereof.

The service contract of Mr Jae Seng Yu, an executive Director, was signed on 25 August 2025 with no specific term of service and is terminable by the Company giving not less than three months’ notice or payment in lieu thereof.

Report of the Directors

The service contract of Professor Cheong Heon Yi, an independent non-executive Director (“INED”), was renewed on 22 November 2025 for a term of two years commencing on 22 November 2025.

The service contract of Dr Chan Yoo, INED, was renewed on 30 May 2024 for a term of two years commencing on 30 May 2024.

The service contract of Professor Seung Yeon Yoo, INED, was signed on 20 November 2025 for two years commencing on 20 November 2025.

Their remuneration is determined by the remuneration committee of the Company (the “Remuneration Committee”) and is approved by the Board on the renewal of their service contracts and letters of engagement.

No Director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has an unexpired service contract which is not determinable by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within one year without payment of compensation, other than normal statutory obligations.

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

The Directors who held office as at 31 December 2025 had the following interests in the shares of the Company, its subsidiaries and other associated corporations (within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “SFO”), at that date as recorded in the register of Directors’ and chief executives’ interests and short positions required to be kept under Section 352 of Part XV of the SFO or otherwise notified to the Company and SEHK pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”):

Long positions in ordinary shares

	Number of ordinary shares held				Percentage of issued shares of the Company
	Personal interests (Note 1)	Family interests	Corporate interests	Total	
The Company					
Kyoo Yoon Choi	389,211,000	–	72,150,000 (Note 2)	461,361,000	68.16%
Min Jung Lee	–	23,500,000 (Note 3)	–	23,500,000	3.47%
Hyunjoo Kim	250,000	–	–	250,000	0.04%

Notes:

- (1) The shares are registered under the names of the Directors and chief executives of the Company who are the beneficial owners.
- (2) Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi beneficially owns 100% of the issued shares of Uni-Link Technology Limited which owned 72,150,000 shares of the Company.
- (3) These 23,500,000 shares of the Company were held by the spouse of Mr Min Jung Lee. Pursuant to Part XV of the SFO, Mr Min Jung Lee was deemed to be interested in these shares.

Report of the Directors

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, none of the other Directors or chief executives of the Company or any of their spouses or children under 18 years of age had interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company, or any of its subsidiaries or other associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), as recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of Part XV of the SFO, or as otherwise notified to the Company and the SEHK pursuant to the Model Code.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the Year was the Company, or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company and its associated corporations and none of the Directors or chief executives of the Company (including their spouses and children under the age of 18) held any interests in or was granted any right to subscribe for the securities of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO), or had exercised any such rights.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS AND SHORT POSITIONS IN SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES

The register of substantial shareholders required to be kept under Section 336 of Part XV of the SFO shows that as at 31 December 2025, the Company had been notified of the following Shareholders' interests and short positions, being 5% or more of the Company's ordinary shares in issue:

Substantial shareholders	Capacity	Number of ordinary shares held (Long position)	Percentage of the issued shares of the Company
Kyou Yoon Choi	Beneficial owner	389,211,000	57.50%
	Corporate interest (Note 1)	72,150,000	10.66%
Uni-Link Technology Limited	Beneficial owner	72,150,000	10.66%

Note:

- (1) Mr Kyou Yoon Choi beneficially owns 100% of the issued shares of Uni-Link Technology Limited which owned 72,150,000 shares of the Company.

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, the Company is not aware of any other registered substantial shareholder who holds 5% or more of the issued shares of the Company and none of other person who had interest or short position in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which were required, pursuant to Section 336 of Part XV of the SFO, to be recorded into the register referred to therein.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this annual report, the Company has maintained the prescribed public float under the Listing Rules.

Report of the Directors

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the financial year and up to the date of this annual report, the Company has in force indemnity provisions as permitted under the relevant statutes for the benefit of the Directors.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Apart from the related party transactions as disclosed in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements, no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to which the Company, or any of its subsidiaries or related companies was a party, and in which a Director had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the Year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2025 and up to the date of this annual report.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN COMPETING BUSINESS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, none of the Directors or their respective associates (as defined under the Listing Rules) have an interest in any business which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the business of the Group.

BANK LOANS

Particulars of the bank loans of the Group as at 31 December 2025 are set out in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on pages 139 to 140 of this annual report.

RETIREMENT SCHEMES

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme in Hong Kong, a defined contribution retirement plan in Korea and Central Provident Fund in Singapore.

The employees of the subsidiaries in Chinese Mainland, Vietnam, and Indonesia are members of the state-sponsored retirement schemes organised by the government of Chinese Mainland and Vietnam. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of payroll to the retirement schemes to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the subsidiaries with respect to the retirement schemes is the required contributions under the retirement schemes.

CONFIRMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received from each of the INEDs an annual confirmation of independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers all the INEDs to be independent.

Report of the Directors



COMPLIANCE WITH THE MODEL CODE FOR DIRECTORS' SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the Model Code as set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding Directors' securities transactions. The Company has made specific enquires of all Directors, and all Directors have confirmed that they had complied with the required standard as set out in the Model Code at all applicable times during the year ended 31 December 2025.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") has reviewed with the management of the Company with respect to the accounting policies, principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed risk management and internal control system, and financial reporting matters, including a review of the annual results for the year ended 31 December 2025.

AUDITOR

KPMG will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM. There was no change in the auditor of the Company in any of the preceding three years.

By order of the Board

Min Jung Lee
Director

Hong Kong, 27 March 2026

Corporate Governance Report

The Board is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Board believes that corporate governance is essential to the sustainable success of the Company and trust that all stakeholders of the Company can benefit from better transparency and accountability of a high standard of corporate governance. The corporate governance principles of the Company emphasize a quality Board, sound internal control, transparency, independence and accountability to all Shareholders.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company has applied the principles and complied with the code provisions contained in the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules, save for the deviation from the code provision C.2.1, details of which are stated in the section headed "Chairman and Chief Executive Officer" in this Corporate Governance Report.

In view of the latest amendments to the Listing Rules and the CG Code, the Board has taken actions and measures to ensure that the Company is in compliance with the requirements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition and responsibilities

The principal functions of the Board are to supervise management of the business and affairs; to approve strategic plans, investment and funding decisions; and to review the Group's financial performance and operating initiatives.

As at 31 December 2025, the Board consisted of four executive Directors, namely Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")), Mr Min Jung Lee and Ms Hyunjoo Kim, Mr Jae Seng Yu and three INEDs, namely Professor Cheong Heon Yi, Dr Chan Yoo and Professor Seung Yeon Yoo. The biographical details of the Directors are set out in the section "Directors and Senior Management" of this annual report. Save as disclosed in that section, there is no financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship among members of the Board.

All Directors are committed to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group. Directors have also disclosed to the Company the number and nature of offices held in Hong Kong or overseas listed public companies or organisations and other significant commitments, with the identity of the public companies or organisations. Directors are reminded to notify the Company in a timely manner of any changes of such information.

The Board will conduct meetings on a regular basis and on an ad hoc basis so far as the business required. The INEDs may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense in carrying out their functions. The Board is supplied with relevant information by the senior management pertaining to matters to be brought before the Board for decision as well as reports relating to operational and financial performance of the Group before each regular Board meeting. At least 14 days notice of a regular Board meeting is given to all Directors to give them the opportunity to attend. Board papers are dispatched to the Directors at least 3 days before the meeting to ensure that they have sufficient time to review the papers and be adequately prepared for the meeting.

The Company has arranged for appropriate liability insurance since the year of 2002 to indemnify its Directors for their liabilities arising out of corporate activities. The insurance coverage is reviewed on an annual basis.

Corporate Governance Report

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

Directors' securities transactions

The Company has adopted the code of conduct regarding Directors' securities transactions as set out in the Model Code of the Listing Rules. The Company has also established written guidelines on no less exacting terms than the Model Code for relevant employees in respect of their dealing in the Company's securities. The Company has made specific enquiry to all Directors, and all Directors have confirmed that they had complied with the required standards as set out in the Model Code at all applicable times throughout the year.

Board meeting and general meeting

Seven Board meetings, and an AGM were held during the Year. The attendance of each Director at the Board meetings, committee meetings and general meeting during the year ended 31 December 2025 is set out as follows:

Name of Director	Number of attendance/Meetings held				AGM
	Board meetings	Remuneration Committee	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	
Executive Directors					
Kyoo Yoon Choi	2/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1
Sungsick Kim (resigned on 25 August 2025)	2/3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/1
Min Jung Lee	4/4	3/3	N/A	3/3	1/1
Hyunjoo Kim (appointed of member of the Nomination Committee with effect from 1 July 2025)	4/4	N/A	N/A	2/2	1/1
Jae Seng Yu (appointed with effect from 25 August 2025)	1/1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INEDs					
Cheong Heon Yi	3/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	1/1
Chan Yoo	3/4	3/3	3/3	3/3	1/1
Jong Hun Lim (resigned on 20 November 2025)	3/4	3/3	2/2	3/3	1/1
Seung Yeon Yoo (appointed with effect from 20 November 2025)	N/A	N/A	1/1	N/A	N/A

Minutes of the Board and committee meetings are recorded in appropriate detail and are kept by the company secretary of the Company (the "Company Secretary"). Draft minutes are circulate to the Directors for comment within reasonable time after each meeting and the final version is always open for Directors' inspection.

Directors' training and professional development

During the Year, Directors are provided with monthly updates on the Company's performance, position and prospects to enable the Board as a whole and each Director to discharge their duties. In addition, all Directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. The Company updates Directors on the latest development regarding the Listing Rules and other applicable regulatory requirements from time to time, to ensure compliance and enhance their awareness of good corporate governance practices.

All Directors have participated in appropriate continuous professional development activities by receiving training courses and reading materials relevant to the Company's business or to the Directors' duties and responsibilities.

Corporate Governance Report

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

Directors' training and professional development *(Continued)*

According to the records provided by the Directors, a summary of training received by the Directors during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Name of Director	Type of continuous professional development activities
Kyoo Yoon Choi (Chairman)	A
Sungsick Kim (resigned on 25 August 2025)	A
Min Jung Lee	A
Hyunjoo Kim	A
Jae Seng Yu (appointed with effect from 25 August 2025)	A, B
Cheong Heon Yi	A
Chan Yoo	A
Jong Hun Lim (resigned on 20 November 2025)	A
Seung Yeon Yoo (appointed with effect from 20 November 2025)	A, B

Notes:

- A: Reading materials relevant to the Company's business or to the Directors' duties and responsibilities or to the rules.
- B: Training course provided by Jiang Law Office relevant to Directors' duties and responsibilities, corporate governance and laws and regulations update.

Independent non-executive Directors

The role of INEDs is to bring an independent and objective view to the Board's deliberations and decisions. Professor Cheong Heon Yi is experienced in teaching financial accounting and reporting and financial statement analysis in different universities. Dr Chan Yoo is a Managing Director at Alvarez & Marsal Korea, a regional office of Alvarez & Marsal, a global leading consulting firm. Professor Seung Yeon Yoo is a CPA member of Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Candidate for American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The Board considers all of them to have profound professional qualifications and expertise in accounting and financial management so that they are of sufficient caliber and number for their independent views to carry weight.

The Company has received from each of the INEDs, an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the INEDs are independent.

Professor Cheong Heon Yi was appointed as the Company's INED on 22 November 2003 and has served on the Board for more than 20 years. Dr Chan Yoo was appointed as the Company's INED on 30 May 2016 and has served on the Board for more than 9 years. To the best knowledge of the Board, Professor Cheong Heon Yi and Dr Chan Yoo had not relied on the remuneration given by the Company and they are independent of any connected person and substantial shareholder of the Company. Therefore, the Board believes that Professor Cheong Heon Yi and Dr Chan Yoo are able to exercise their professional judgment and draw upon their extensive knowledge in accounting and financial management and corporate governance matters for the benefit of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole and, in particular, the independent shareholders. The Board considers that Professor Cheong Heon Yi and Dr Chan Yoo meet the independence guidelines set out in Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and is independent in accordance with the terms of the guidelines.

Corporate Governance Report



DELEGATION BY THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for determining the overall strategy and approving the annual business plan of the Group, and ensuring the business operations are properly planned, authorised, undertaken and monitored. All policy matters of the Group and material transactions where there is conflict of interests, considered as being notifiable or connected transactions within the meaning ascribed to by the Listing Rules, should be reserved to the decision of the Board.

The Board has delegated functions that are necessary and incidental to carry out the decisions of the Board or to facilitate the day-to-day operations of the Group in ordinary course of business to the executive management and divisional heads of different business units under the instruction/supervision of the CEO and the Head of accounting and administration department of the Company. The Board and management of the Group will also seek advice from the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and the nomination committee of the Company (the “Nomination Committee”). These committees are mainly composed of and chaired by INEDs. In case of urgency, executive management is empowered to make any decisions in prompt response to the opportunities and threats that might arise from time to time. However, those emergency decisions or any other exceptional decisions made by management should be reported back to the Board for ratification as soon as practical.

The three INEDs are persons of high caliber, with academic and professional qualifications in the fields of finance, accounting and business management. With their experience gained from senior positions held in other companies, they provide valuable support towards the effective discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the Board. Each of the INEDs gives an annual confirmation of his independence to the Company, and the Company considers these directors to be independent under Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. These three INEDs constitute the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee formed by the Board.

All of the INEDs are appointed for a term of two years and are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Those Directors appointed by the Board during the Year shall hold office only until the next following general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election. The circular will be available in hard copies to the Shareholders on request and will also be available on the websites of the Company and the SEHK before the general meeting contains, inter alia, detailed information on election of Directors including detailed biography of all Directors standing for election or re-election to ensure Shareholders are able to make an informed decision on their election.

According to the articles of association of the Company, (i) any Director appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be subject to re-election by Shareholders at the Company’s next following general meeting after the appointment rather than the Company’s next following AGM after the appointment, (ii) every Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years and Directors holding office as the Chairman of the Board or the managing director shall also be subject to retirement by rotation and (iii) the Company may remove any Director by an ordinary resolution instead of special resolution.

Corporate Governance Report

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Under the code provision C.2.1 of the CG Code, the roles of Chairman and CEO should be separated and should not be held by the same individual. The Chairman of the Board is responsible for formulating the strategic planning, business development, overall leadership and effective running of the Board, by ensuring that all key and appropriate issues are discussed by the Board in a timely and constructive manner, and also takes primary responsibility for ensuring that good corporate governance practices and procedures are established. The CEO, supported by other chief executives, is delegated with the authority and responsible for running the Group's business, and implementation of the Group's strategy in achieving the overall commercial objectives.

Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi has been appointed as the CEO on 4 October 2012 and has performed both the roles as the Chairman and CEO of the Company. The Board is of the opinion that it is appropriate and in the best interests of the Company at the present stage for Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi to hold both positions as it helps to maintain the continuity of the policies and stability of the operations of the Company. The Board including three INEDs has a fairly independent element in the composition and will play an active role to ensure a balance of power and authority.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee was established by the Board in January 2005 with specific written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code. The terms of reference setting out the Remuneration Committee's authority, duties and responsibilities are available on both the SEHK website and the Company's website. As at 31 December 2025, the Remuneration Committee comprises one executive Director (Mr Min Jung Lee) and three INEDs (Dr Chan Yoo, Professor Cheong Heon Yi and Professor Seung Yeon Yoo) and is chaired by Dr Chan Yoo. The Remuneration Committee held meeting at least once a year. Three meetings were held during the Year. The external independent professional advice is available when required by the Remuneration Committee. The sufficient resources are provided to the Remuneration Committee for performing its duties.

The Remuneration Committee has adopted the model as described in the code provision E.1.2(c)(ii) of the CG Code to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management, including salaries, bonuses, pension rights, compensation payments and benefits in kind. At the meetings held during the Year, the retirement compensation, benefits and compensation incentive bonus for the Directors were reviewed and discussed. The emolument payable to the Directors and key senior management will depend on their respective contractual terms and nature under employment contracts, if any, and as recommended by the Remuneration Committee. Details of the Directors' emoluments are set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Emoluments of the members of the senior management by band for the year ended 31 December 2025 is set out in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements. The major roles and functions of the Remuneration Committee are as follows:

1. To review annually and recommend to the Board the overall remuneration policy and structure for the Directors and key senior management officers;
2. To review annually the performance of the executive Directors and key senior management officers and recommend to the Board specific adjustments in remuneration and/or reward payments;
3. To ensure that the level of remuneration for non-executive Directors are linked to their level of responsibilities undertaken and contribution to the effective functioning of the Board of the respective companies in the Group and recommend to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive Directors; and
4. To ensure that no Director or any of their associates is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

Corporate Governance Report



REMUNERATION POLICY

The Company's remuneration policy comprises primarily a fixed component (in the form of a base salary) and a variable component (which includes discretionary bonus and other merit payments), considering other factors such as their experience, level of responsibility, individual performance, the profit performance of the Group and general market conditions.

The Remuneration Committee discussed remuneration related matters (including the remuneration of Directors and the senior management) and reviewed the overall remuneration policy and transparent procedure of the Group.

At the end of the Year, there was no payable to Directors and the senior management.

DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management provides such explanation and information to the Board so as to enable the Board to make an informed assessment of the financial and other information put before the approval by the Board.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and in presenting the interim and annual financial statements, and announcements to Shareholders in a timely manner. The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Group maintains accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Group and which enable the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, HKFRS Accounting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), and all applicable disclosure provisions of the Listing Rules. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, the Directors have selected suitable accounting policies and have applied them consistently, adopted appropriate HKFRS Accounting Standards which are pertinent to its operations and relevant to the financial statements, made judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. The Board is not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, the Board therefore continues to adopt the going concern approach in preparing the financial statements.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility to present a balanced, clear and understandable assessment in the Company's annual and interim reports, other inside information announcement and other financial disclosures required under the Listing Rules, and reports to the regulators.

The Directors are responsible for taking all reasonable and necessary steps to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The auditor's responsibilities are set out in the Independent Auditor's Report.

Corporate Governance Report

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has established the Audit Committee with specific written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code. The terms of reference setting out the Audit Committee's authority, duties and responsibilities are available on both the SEHK website and the Company's website. As at 31 December 2025, the Audit Committee comprises three INEDs (Professor Cheong Heon Yi, Dr Chan Yoo and Professor Seung Yeon Yoo) and is chaired by Professor Cheong Heon Yi. The Audit Committee shall meet at least twice a year. Three meetings were held during the Year. A report of the major findings raised in Audit Committee meeting are presented by the Chairman of the Audit Committee to the Board immediately in the subsequent Board meeting. The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings were circulated to the Board for information and for action by the Board where appropriate. The Audit Committee is provided with sufficient resources to perform its duties.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Audit Committee performed the following works:

- (i) reviewed the annual financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024 and interim financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2025;
- (ii) reviewed the major impact of the changes in accounting policies and practices and Listing Rules on the accounting treatment and financial reporting of the Company;
- (iii) reviewed the effectiveness of risk management and internal control system;
- (iv) discussed the nature and scope of the external audit and reporting obligations and reviewed the external auditors' statutory audit plan;
- (v) reviewed the findings and recommendations of the management letter from the external auditors in relation to the interim review and final audit of the Group;
- (vi) considered the re-appointment of external auditor and reviewed its independence and qualification;
- (vii) reviewed and recommended to the Board for approval of the 2025 audit scope, fee and supply of any other audit-related services; and
- (viii) reviewed the connected transactions entered into by the Group during the year.

The major roles and functions of the Audit Committee are as follows:

1. To consider the appointment of the external auditors, the audit fees, and any questions of resignation or dismissal of the external auditors of the Group.
2. To discuss with the internal and external auditors the nature and scope of the audit.
3. To review the interim and annual financial statements before submission to the Board.
4. To discuss problems and reservations arising from the interim review and final audit, and any matters the auditors may wish to discuss.
5. To review the external auditors' management letters and management's response.
6. To supervise the performance of the internal auditor's review on the Group's financial control, risk management and internal control systems.
7. To consider the major findings of internal investigations and management's response.

Corporate Governance Report



AUDIT COMMITTEE *(Continued)*

Under the code provision D.3.3 of the CG Code, the Audit Committee's role should include to discuss with management the systems of risk management and internal control and ensure that management has discharged its duty to have an effective risk management and internal control systems, including the adequacy of resources, qualifications, and experience of staff of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function, and their training programmes and budget.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee was established by the Board on 23 March 2012 with specific written terms of reference in compliance with the CG Code. The terms of reference setting out the Nomination Committee's authority, duties and responsibilities are available on both the SEHK website and the Company's website. As at 31 December 2025, the Nomination Committee comprises two executive Directors (Mr Min Jung Lee and Ms Hyunjoo Kim) and three INEDs (Professor Seung Yeon Yoo, Professor Cheong Heon Yi and Dr Chan Yoo) and is chaired by Professor Seung Yeon Yoo. The Nomination Committee is primarily responsible to consider and recommend to the Board suitably qualified persons to become the member of the Board and is also responsible for reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board on a regular basis and as required. Three meetings were held during the Year. The external independent professional advice is available when required by the Nomination Committee. The sufficient resources are provided to the Nomination Committee for perform its duties.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Nomination Committee performed the following work:

- (i) reviewed the structure, size, composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) and diversity, and the Board diversity policy of the Board;
- (ii) assessed the independence of INEDs;
- (iii) made recommendations to the Board on the selection, appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors; and
- (iv) reviewed the directors nomination policy and the board diversity policy of the Company.

NOMINATION POLICY

The Board adopted a nomination policy (the "Nomination Policy") on 1 January 2019. The purpose is to identify and evaluate a candidate for nomination to the Board for appointment or to the Shareholders for election as a Director. The Nomination Committee shall consider, among others, the following criteria in evaluating and selecting candidates for directorships:

- (i) age, skills, knowledge, experience, expertise, professional and educational qualifications, background and other personal qualities of the candidate;
- (ii) effect on the board's composition and diversity;
- (iii) commitment of the candidate to devote sufficient time to effectively carry out his/her duties. In this regard, the number and nature of offices held by the candidate in public companies or organisations, and other executive appointments or significant commitments will be considered;
- (iv) potential/actual conflicts of interest that may arise if the candidate is selected;
- (v) independence of the candidate;
- (vi) in the case of a proposed re-appointment of an INED, the number of years he/she has already served; and
- (vii) other factors considered to be relevant by the Nomination Committee on a case by case basis.

Corporate Governance Report

NOMINATION POLICY *(Continued)*

Each proposed new appointment, election or re-election of a director shall be assessed and/or considered against the criteria and qualifications set out in the Nomination Policy by the Nomination Committee which shall recommend its views to the Board and/or the Shareholders for consideration and determination.

The Board will from time to time review the Nomination Policy and monitor its implementation to ensure its continued effectiveness and compliance with regulatory requirements and good corporate governance practice.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

The Board adopted a Board diversity policy setting out the approach to diversify members of the Board. The Company believes that a diversified perspective can be achieved through considering a number of factors, including but not limited to skills, regional and industry experience, background, race, gender and other qualities. The Company will also take into account factors based on its own business model and specific needs from time to time. Board appointments will continue to be made on a merit basis and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

The Nomination Committee reviews the Board diversity policy at least annually to ensure its continued effectiveness. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board and the Nomination Committee had reviewed the Board diversity policy and its implementation and confirmed its continued effectiveness.

As at the end of 2025, 29% of Director is female and 36% of Directors and senior managements of the Company are female. Also 86% of our total workforce are female. Considering sufficiently diversified total workforce, the Nomination Committee had not set measurable objectives. However, we will continue with our endeavor to increase female representation in the Board and senior management.

The Company maintains the view that a Director's independence is a question of fact and this is formally recognised in the Board Diversity Policy. The Board is committed to assessing this on an ongoing basis with regard to all relevant factors concerned. These commitments have been demonstrated by our Independent Non-executive Directors as circumstances require.

As mechanisms for ensuring independent views and input, the Company has established channels through formal and informal means whereby INEDs can express their views in an open and candid manner, and in a confidential manner, should circumstances require; these include periodic Board Meeting, dedicated meeting sessions with the Chairman and interaction with management and other Board Members including the Chairman outside the boardroom. Each Director is able to seek independent professional advise, views and input at the Company's expense. The Board reviewed the mechanisms and its implementation and its continued effectiveness.

Taking into account all of the circumstances described in this section, the Company considers all of the Independent Non-executive Directors to be independent.

Corporate Governance Report

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for determining the policy for the corporate governance of the Company and performing the corporate governance duties as below:

- (i) To develop and review the Group's policies and practices on corporate governance and make recommendations;
- (ii) To review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- (iii) To review and monitor the Group's policies and practices on compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements;
- (iv) To develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to the employees and Directors of the Group; and
- (v) To review the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure requirements in the Corporate Governance Report.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

During the Year under review, the remuneration paid/payable to the Company's auditors, KPMG, is set out as follows:

Services rendered	Fees paid/payable HK\$'000
Audit services	5,572
Non-audit services (including interim financial review)	773
	6,345

Note:

The non-audit services mainly comprised tax compliance, interim review, and certain agree-upon-procedure work.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks (including the ESG risks, encompassing climate-related risks) it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives, and ensuring that the Group establishes and maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems, as well as, overseeing the risk management and internal control systems of the Group and reviewing their effectiveness at least annually through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight and corporate governance roles in relation to the Group's financial, operational, compliance, risk (including ESG risks, encompassing climate-related risks) management and internal controls, and internal audit functions.

The Group has established an organizational structure with defined levels of responsibility and reporting procedures. The Risk Management Working Group assists the Board and/or the Audit Committee in the review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk (including ESG risks, encompassing climate-related risks) management and internal control systems on an ongoing basis. The Directors through the Audit Committee are kept regularly apprised of significant risks (including ESG risks, encompassing climate-related risks) that may impact on the Group's performance.

The Group's internal control system is designed in consideration of the nature of business as well as the organization structure of the Group as a whole. The systems and internal controls are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure in operational systems and to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. Appropriate policies and controls have been designed and established to ensure that assets are safeguarded against improper use or disposal, relevant rules and regulations are adhered to and complied with, reliable financial and accounting records are maintained in accordance with relevant accounting standards and regulatory reporting requirements, and key risks that may impact on the Group's performance are appropriately identified and managed.

Corporate Governance Report

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS *(Continued)*

The Group's risk management process is guided by the Three Lines of Defense system, which allows the Board to consider control issues effectively. The Risk Management Working Group reports to the Audit Committee at each regularly scheduled meeting including amongst other things, significant risks of the Group and the appropriate mitigation and/or transfer of identified risks. The operating units of the Group, as risk owners, identify, evaluate, mitigate and monitor their own risks, and report such risk management activities to Risk Management Working Group on a half-yearly basis.

Management of the Group are responsible for conducting periodic assessment of risks in respective process areas, planning and implementing actions to manage risks and escalate ad-hoc risk events to the Risk Management Working Group. Moreover, Risk Management Working Group will facilitate and consolidate periodic risk assessment done by the management, monitor the implementation actions and report priority risks and any breach of risk appetite to the Audit Committee and the Board.

The Group has adopted policies and procedures for assessing and improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control systems, including requiring the management of the Group to regularly assess and evaluate that the risk management framework is appropriate and functioning effectively in the belief that this will enhance the corporate governance of the Group and its business practices in the future.

The Group regulates the handling and dissemination of inside information as set out in Policies and Procedures for Handling Inside Information and various subsidiary procedures to ensure inside information remains confidential until the disclosure of such information is appropriately approved, and the dissemination of such information is efficiently and consistently made.

The Group establishes an effective whistle-blowing policy for reporting suspected irregularities, fraud and corruption via specified channels for employees and the relevant third parties (e.g. customers, suppliers, creditors, debtors). All reported matters will be investigated independently and, in the meantime, all information received from a whistleblower and its identity will be kept confidential. The Group also continues to improve its internal control and monitoring system. If any irregularities are identified, the Group takes immediate action and adopts a zero-tolerance approach to corruption. The Board and the Audit Committee will regularly review the whistle-blowing policy and mechanism to improve its effectiveness.

During 2025, the Risk Management Working Group has worked closely with the operating units, senior management, and the Directors to enhance the risk management systems. Such activities have included, amongst other matters, increasing the number of training sessions and workshops; more closely aligning the assessment of internal controls with their potential risks; and increasing the depth and frequency of interaction with Directors on the Company's risk management system's design, operation, and findings. The Risk Management Working Group has presented update reports to the Board and the Audit Committee on the monitoring of the risk management and assisted the Directors in the review of the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group during the Year.

The Audit Committee considers the scope of internal control review performed by the Risk Management Working Group to be adequate given the size and complexity of the Group's operations and the Group's risk appetite. During 2025, the Risk Management Working Group has assisted the Group to perform a review of the effectiveness of internal controls system for certain selected processes. The review results and proposed improvement opportunities were discussed and agreed with management and were reported to the Audit Committee. Based on the review results, the Board were not aware of any areas of concern that would have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Group and considered the risk management and internal control systems to be generally effective and adequate including the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programs and budget of the accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions.

Corporate Governance Report



DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board adopted a dividend policy (the “Dividend Policy”) on 1 January 2019. It is the policy of the Board, in considering the payment of dividends, to allow Shareholders to participate in the Company’s profits whilst retaining adequate reserves for the Group’s future growth.

The Board shall consider the following factors before declaring or recommending dividends:

- (i) the Company’s actual and expected financial performance;
- (ii) retained earnings and distributable reserves of the Company and each of the members of the Group;
- (iii) the Group’s working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements and future expansion plans;
- (iv) the Group’s liquidity position;
- (v) general economic conditions, business cycle of the Group’s business and other internal or external factors that may have an impact on the business or financial performance and position of the Company; and
- (vi) other factors that the Board may consider relevant.

The declaration and payment of dividends shall remain to be determined at the sole discretion of the Board and subject to all applicable requirements under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Board will continually review the Dividend Policy and reserves the right in its sole and absolute discretion to update, amend and/or modify the Dividend Policy at any time. The Dividend Policy shall in no way constitute a legally binding commitment by the Company that dividends will be paid in any particular amount and/or in no way obligate the Company to declare a dividend at any time or from time to time.

Corporate Governance Report

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company engaged Ms Shui Bing Leung, a manager of the Listing Services Department of TMF Hong Kong Limited (a global corporate services provider) as the Company Secretary with effect from 9 June 2022. All Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary. Ms Shui Bing Leung's primary contact person at the Company is Mr Min Jung Lee, the Executive Director. During the year ended 31 December 2025, Ms Shui Bing Leung has taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional trainings to update her skills and knowledge.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board recognises the importance of good communications with all Shareholders.

The Group's shareholders' communication policy (the "Shareholders' Communication Policy") sets out the Group's commitment of maintaining an effective ongoing dialogue with Shareholders. The Shareholders' Communication Policy is reviewed by the Board on a regular basis to ensure its effectiveness. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board had reviewed the Shareholders' Communication Policy and its implementation and confirmed its continued effectiveness.

The Company has established several channels to communicate with the Shareholders as follows:

- (i) Corporate communications such as annual reports, interim reports and circulars are issued in printed form on request and are available on the SEHK's website at www.hkexnews.hk and the Company's website at www.dream-i.com.hk;
- (ii) Periodic announcements are made through the SEHK and published on the respective websites of the SEHK and the Company;
- (iii) Corporate information is made available on the Company's website;
- (iv) Annual and extraordinary general meetings provide a forum for the Shareholders to make comments and exchange views with the Directors and senior management; and
- (v) The share registrar of the Company serves the Shareholders in respect of share registration, dividend payment and related matters.

The Company's 2025 AGM is a valuable forum for the Board to communicate directly with the Shareholders. The Chairman of the Board and the Chairmen of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee together with the external auditors are also present at the AGM to answer shareholders' questions.

All Shareholders' circulars set out the relevant information of the proposed resolutions. Separate resolutions are proposed at general meetings on each substantially separate issue, including the election of individual Directors.

Pursuant to the Companies Ordinance, an extraordinary general meeting ("EGM") may be convened by a written request signed by shareholder(s) representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having a right to vote at general meeting of the Company, stating the objects of the meeting, and deposited at our registered office in Hong Kong at 6/F, Tower 1, South Seas Centre, 75 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Shareholders should follow the requirements and procedures as set out in Section 566 of the Companies Ordinance for convening an EGM.

Corporate Governance Report



Shareholder(s) representing at least 2.5% of the total voting rights of all Shareholders; or not less than 50 Shareholders having a relevant right to vote, may make requisition in writing for proposing resolution or business to be dealt with at the next general meeting. Shareholders should follow the requirements and procedures as set out in Section 580 of the Companies Ordinance for putting forward a proposal at a general meeting.

A key element of effective communication with Shareholders and investors is the prompt and timely dissemination of information in relation to the Group. The Company has announced all its inside information, announcements, interim and annual results in a timely manner in compliance with the Listing Rules. The Company also maintains a company website as a channel to let Shareholders know the Company's news and raise questions through emails and telephone.

There have been no changes in the Company's constitutional documents during the Year.

VOTING BY POLL

Pursuant to Rule 13.39(4) of the Listing Rules, any vote of Shareholder at a general meeting must be taken by a poll except where the chairman, in good faith, decides to allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands.

The Chairman of the AGM shall therefore demand voting on all resolutions set out in the notice of the AGM be taken by way of poll pursuant to Article 73 of the Company's Articles of Association.

On a poll, every Shareholder present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by its duly authorized representative shall have one vote for each share registered in his name in the register of members of the Company. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote needs not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

The results of the poll will be published on the website of the SEHK at www.hkexnews.hk and the Company's website at www.dream-i.com.hk on the same day after the AGM.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

1 ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code (“ESG Code”) as set out in Appendix C2 of the Listing Rules for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the “Reporting Period”).

1.1 Core business of the Group

In the period under review, Dream International Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group” or “we”) have principally engaged in the design, development, manufacture and sales of plush stuffed toys, plastic figures, dolls, die-casting products, tarpaulin, and fabrics.

1.2 Report Boundary

In this report, we focus on the key thirteen (13) subsidiaries¹ including fifteen (15) factories in Vietnam and China, majoring the manufacture of plush stuffed toys, plastic figures, dolls, die-casting products and fabrics, during the Reporting Period. We will continue to review our reporting scope and consider the inclusion of the remaining toll manufacturing factories in the future.

1.3 Application of the reporting principles

This ESG Report has also been prepared based on the reporting principles of materiality, quantitative, balance and consistency in the ESG Code.

Materiality: The Group determines the impact of ESG-related issues on internal and external stakeholders through the materiality issue assessment process to conduct key responses and disclosures on material issues.

Quantitative: The Group accounts for and discloses in quantitative terms the ESG KPIs specified in the ESG Code and discloses in this ESG Report the calculation methods and conversion factors used.

Balance: This ESG Report aims to disclose data objectively and provides stakeholders with a balanced overview of the Group’s overall ESG performances.

Consistency: This ESG Report uses consistent methodologies as the previous ESG reports to allow meaningful comparisons of ESG data for the Reporting Period with historical and future data. Any adjustments change in the methodologies are explained in this ESG Report.

¹ The thirteen subsidiaries include C & H Toys (Chaohu) Co., Ltd, Dream Textile Co., Ltd (“Dream Textile”), Dream Mekong Co., Ltd (“Dream Mekong”), J.Y. Vina Co., Ltd (“J.Y. Vina”), J.Y. Hanam Co., Ltd (“J.Y. Hanam”), Dream Plastic Co., Ltd (“Dream Plastic”), J.Y. Plastic Co., Ltd (“J.Y. Plastic”), J.Y. Plasteel Vina Co., Ltd (“J.Y. Plasteel”), Dream Plastic Nam Dinh Co., Ltd (“Dream Plastic Nam Dinh”), Dream Lingshan Co., Ltd (“Dream Lingshan”), C & H Vina Co., Ltd (“C & H Vina”), Dream An Giang Co., Ltd (“Dream An Giang”) and 安康新德潤玩具有限公司

Environmental, Social and Governance Report



1.4 Our ESG Approach

The Board oversees and sets out the ESG strategy (including climate-related risks and opportunities) for the Group. The Board is also responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control mechanisms. To systematically manage ESG issues, the head office in Hong Kong coordinates with the different factories to manage and collect relevant information on the Group's ESG initiatives and performances, and leads the preparation of the ESG Report. Through the periodic reporting to the management and the Board, the Board identifies and assesses the Group's material ESG issues and ESG risks, and review the Group's ESG performance against the Group's ESG-related goals and targets, including but not limited to environmental, labour practices and other aspects of ESG.

The Group has been certified for many years for social compliance standards such as ICTI² Care Program, Higg Index³ and Disney International Labour Standards, which addresses ESG related issues from promoting safety standards, to advancing social responsibility in the industry with programs to address environmental concerns, fair and lawful employment practices and workplace safety etc. In light of this, we have continued to maintain not only our certification compliance status, but we also strive to improve, by embedding the best practices into our daily operations. We continue to engage more of our employees such that health and safety becomes a responsibility for all but not solely that of the management.

For the environment, though our industry does not typically pose significant environmental risks, we implement adequate environmental management control towards our operations to minimize our impact. We pay attention to reduce the resource use in our operations, particularly on energy and water, and implement efficiency measures where practicable.

We have been working continuously to enhance the internal communication between our workers and the management by arranging periodic labour meetings throughout the year. We are implementing this initiative to all of our operating factories from Vietnam to China.

1.5 Stakeholders Engagement and Materiality Assessment

Stakeholders Engagement

We had carried out stakeholders' engagement with our management team, who have decisive role on the Group's operations, and helped set the scene and direction on the Group's ESG approach. The diligently collected and carefully analyzed data underscores not only the Group's sustainable initiatives for the Reporting Period, but also the Group's short-term and long-term sustainability strategy. We intend to continuously reach out to more stakeholders for future reviews of our materiality. We will also maintain communication with the stakeholders of our latest developments and status on sustainability issues.

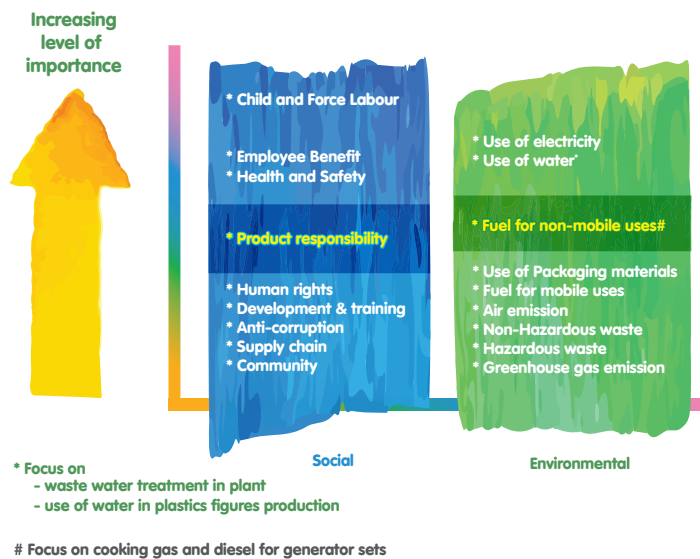
² The International Council of Toy Industries (ICTI) is the industry association for the worldwide toy industry. ICTI is a not-for-profit membership organization incorporated in the United States of America.

³ Higg Index is a self-assessment standard developed by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), designed to measure the sustainability impacts of apparel, footwear and consumer goods sectors, and to assess sustainability throughout a product's entire life cycle.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Materiality Assessment

Through the stakeholder engagement practice, we invited management to rate different the importance of different ESG issues to our operation, and identified the following as material ESG issues to the Group. The materiality assessment shows that social aspects of child and forced labour, health and safety and employee benefits remains of highest importance to the Group as they are essential and highly expected from our customers as well as the industry. Regarding product responsibility, it is relatively less important as our products are manufactured and labelled strictly according to our customers' requirements, which we have relatively less direct influence over. In terms of the environmental aspects, the use of electricity and water are key as they have not only environmental impacts but also significant implications on the daily operation costs of our facilities and thus we have high expectation internally in managing these uses.



2 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR STANDARD

2.1 Employment

The Group promotes fair competition and prohibits discrimination or harassment against any employee on their gender, age, marital status, religion, race, nationality, disability or any status protected by law.

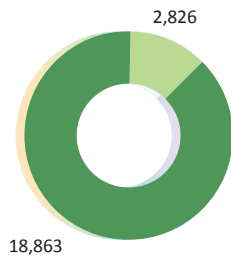
Equal opportunities are applied in all employment policies, in particular to recruitment, training, career development and promotion of employee. Remuneration and benefit packages of employees are structured on market terms with regard to individual responsibility and performance. All eligible employees are enrolled to a defined contribution on retirement or social insurance scheme. Other employment benefits are awarded at the discretion of the Group. In the year, there was no reported non-compliance regarding employment, nor were there any on discrimination or harassment incidents.

We value employee's satisfaction and encourage our staff to provide feedbacks. We have channels in place for our employees to express grievances and complaints which will be well-handled according to the predetermined procedures to ensure equality to all employees.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

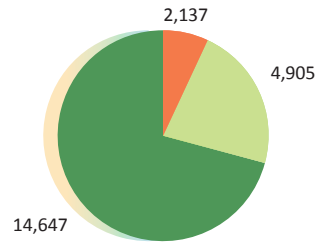
As at 31 December 2025, we have a total of 21,689 employees in our 13 subsidiaries in China and Vietnam. The turnover rate of the year is 14.2%. The working composition as of 31 December 2025 is as shown below:

Gender Profile



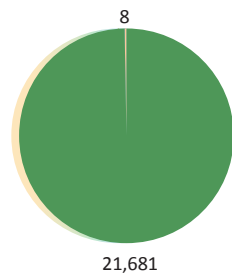
■ Male ■ Female

Age Profile



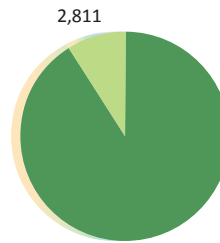
■ 16-30 years old ■ 31-50 years old ■ >50 years old

Employment Status



■ Full time ■ Part-time

Geographical Location



■ Vietnam ■ China

2.2 Health and Safety

The Group is committed to providing a healthy and safe workplace to employees and fulfil relevant social compliance requirements. As part of the employee benefits, annual body checks are provided to all factory workers to ensure their health conditions are taken care of. Safety guidelines are formulated and communicated to all employees. Relevant training, such as training to new workers on proper use of sewing machines, are organized in the year to improve our employees' awareness on health and safety.



Health, safety and environment meeting in J.Y. Hanam



Fire drill in J.Y. Plasteel

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Regular inspections on the factories are carried out to ensure safety hazards are alleviated. We ensure relevant certifications and/or permits in compliance to relevant laws and regulations were obtained. Furthermore, our Environmental, Healthy and Safety (“EHS”) committee conducts out occupational risk assessments periodically within the factory to identify potential hazards. The Group has implemented several safety practices to protect our employees, including, but not limited to:

- Providing health and safety trainings to newly employed employees.
- Providing pre-job, annual and post health examinations to employees.
- Conducting regular internal inspection of fire safety equipment, machineries and industrial safety.
- Providing Correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as safety glasses, mask and ear plugs, to employees and correctly worn according to the needs of the operation.
- Performing bi-annual fire drills for all employees.
- Ensuring first-aid kits are readily available and accessible at all times.

During the Reporting Period, we do not have any significant regulatory non-compliance on health and safety.

As at 31 December 2025, the Health & Safety Statistics is as shown below:



2.3 Development and Training

We encourage sustainable learning of our employees through coaching and further studies. In-house trainings and online learning materials are provided to employees. Sponsorships are provided as an initiative for further studies by application. In 2025, the Group has organized a number of training to employees. We have provided training to our staff of the eleven subsidiaries, aggregating to a total of 1,304,121 training hours.

2.4 Labour Standards

The Group strictly fulfils the social compliance requirements as well as the local regulatory requirements on employment of child and forced labour. We prohibit the employment of child and forced labour and have adopted such provisions in respective guidelines and handbooks of our factories.

During the Reporting Period, there were no reported non-compliance on child labour or forced labour.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

2.5 Anti-Corruption

We are against corruption among the Group's activities and procurements. We have Corporate Code of Conducts, Code of Ethics, and the policy on Anti-corruption/Anti-bribery/Whistle blowing in place and communicated to our staff, guiding our approach on the matter throughout our daily operations. During the Reporting Period, no reported instances on corruption were noted.

3 PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Product Responsibility

We are committed to provide quality services to our customers. Our factories are certified of their production process with ISO 9001 Quality Management System. We apply stringent quality controls in our production lines. Our quality assurance and quality control department manages and ensures quality inspections are being conducted at all stages of our production process from incoming materials to finished goods. And quality testing is also carried out for our products prior to shipping to our warehouse.

The Group is committed to respecting the intellectual property rights of our customers, business partners, competitors, and others. No Company employee, independent contractor, or agent should steal or misuse the intellectual property rights owned or maintained by another intellectual property rights of product design.

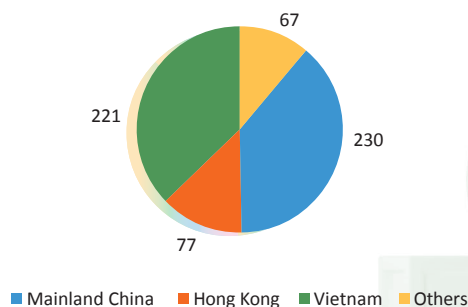
During the Reporting Period, we did not aware of any regulatory non-compliance regarding intellectual property and other relevant laws and regulations as related to product responsibility that has a significant impact on the Group.

Supply Chain Management

We engage a number of service providers from the provision of raw materials for toy production to logistics arrangements. We work closely with the service providers and suppliers to ensure that they collaborate with us to fulfil the social compliance requirements and they are familiar with the respective environmental and social requirements. Periodic meetings are held to facilitate our communication to ensure product safety at the end user level is properly taken care of. Feedbacks from customers are conveyed to suppliers promptly. We carry out suppliers' appraisals prior to accepting them on the qualified suppliers list and we assess their performance based on their environmental and social risk biannually.

In 2025, we have 595 direct suppliers with the below geographic distribution:

Geographic Distribution



Environmental, Social and Governance Report

4 COMMUNITY

With factories established in Vietnam and China, the Group is contributing positively towards the community as the factories provide employment locally within the communities. In addition, the Group encourages employees to be involved in CSR activities. We contributed to local communities through both direct donations and organizing activities. Examples include supporting local firefighters for buying equipment and direct donations to communities in need. In 2025, our donations totalled to HK\$44,000.

The Group not only recognizes the importance of the external community at our factories but also recognizes the importance of the internal community within the factory. The Group truly believes that the Group's ongoing success derives from the mental well-being and the satisfaction our employees.



Team building activity in Dream Textile

5 ENVIRONMENTAL

We are committed to build a better environment by adopting an environmentally friendly approach in our business operation through management of our resource use in particular. We are committed to environmental management by adequately controlling the emissions from our facilities and more importantly, comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations in conducting our business.

According to our materiality results, the use of energy and water use are key to our Group's operation, we are also keen to ensure the emissions from our facilities are adequately controlled and managed.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

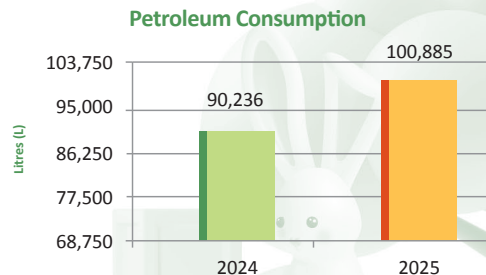
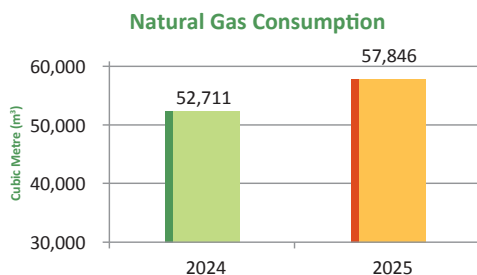
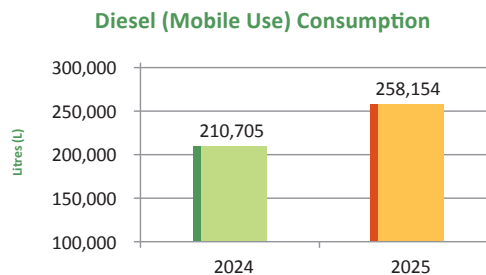
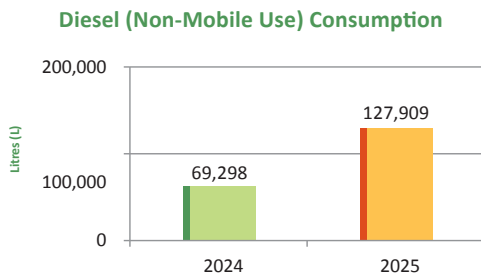
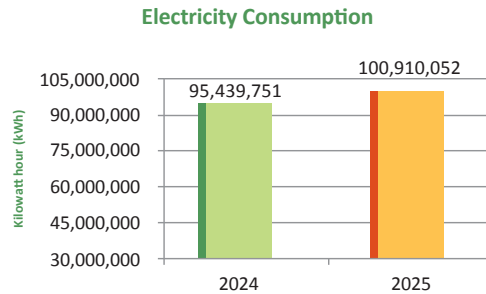
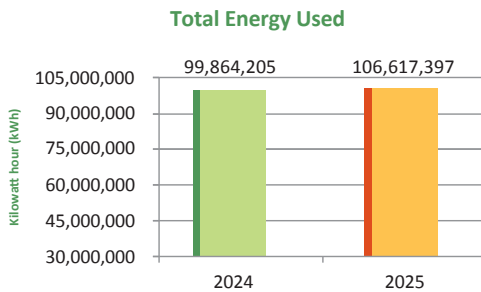
5.1 Use of resources

5.1.1 Use of Energy

As a manufacturer, energy use is one of the most critical environmental factors in our operations and among which electricity consumption remains the most critical to our operations. Our energy use mainly falls to the following three types:

- Consumption of purchased electricity for factory processes and staff dormitories;
- Non-mobile fuel use (natural gas and diesel) for cooking and generators; and
- Mobile fuel use of fuels (diesels and petroleum) in our vehicles.

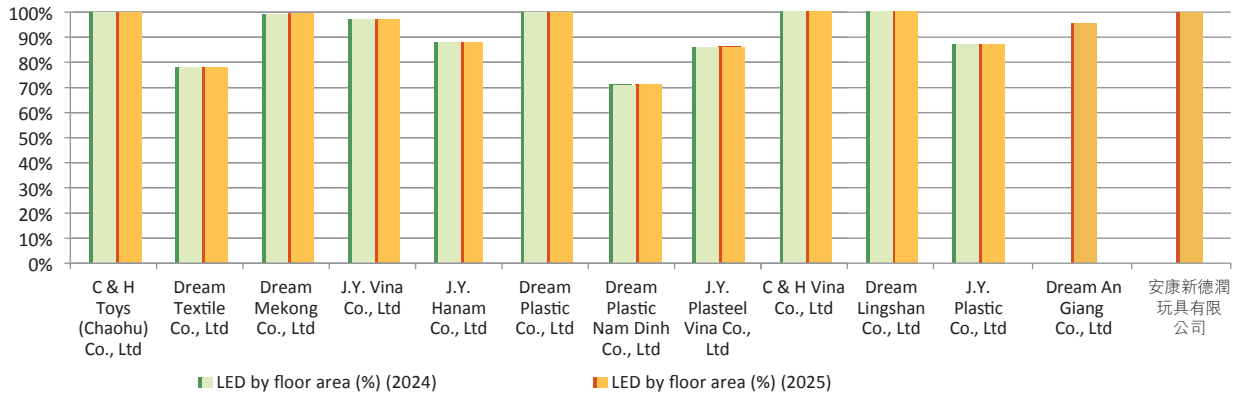
Among the three types of energy use, electricity use from our factory processes makes up the majority of our energy consumption. During the Reporting Period, the consumptions of each type of energy are as follows:



Environmental, Social and Governance Report

During the Reporting Period, we have adopted the above initiatives to improve the energy efficiency of our operations, and is dedicated to replacing all existing lighting equipment with LED models:

Installed LED by floor area (%)



Our factory embraces energy conservation and environmental protection, actively pursuing measures such as the adoption of renewable energy sources to reduce emissions. As part of that, C & H Toys (Chaohu) Co., Ltd installed solar panels to increase the proportion of electricity consumption from self-generated green electricity.



Solar Power Panels in C & H Toys (Chaohu) Co., Ltd

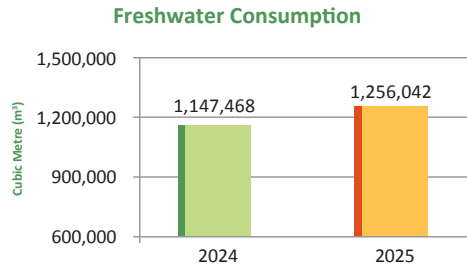
Environmental, Social and Governance Report



5.1.2 Use of Water

Freshwater use is another key component in our business operations. Majority of the water used are for production processes in our factories, along with the domestic use in staff dormitories.

During the Reporting Period, the consumption of water is as follows:



Goal Scope	Environmental Target	Specific Plans and Steps
Use of Water	Improve our water efficiency to reduce freshwater consumption and seek alternatives to freshwater source when practicable	<p>Use of collected rainwater (as an alternative to freshwater) for cooling of internal temperature of a finished goods warehouse in Vietnam. We are constantly reviewing the applicability of this initiative to other factories.</p> <p>Installation of auto valve to water supply pipe to prevent overflow of water tanks and thus reduce wastage of water.</p> <p>Reuse of water for production activities and/or toilet flushing from dyeing activities in Dream Textile. The installation of the cooling tower helps cool down the hot water from dyeing activities which would otherwise be drained away. It is anticipated that 10,000 m³ of water will be saved every month.</p>

5.1.3 Use of Packaging Materials

Use of packaging materials is essential to our products but we do not have direct control over the design and types of packaging materials used as they are prescribed by our customers. Having this said, we strive to minimize the usage and wastage of packaging materials in our operation process. For instance, we have made agreements with fabric buyers of Dream Textile to reuse the paper pipes of sold fabrics. After using the fabrics, buyers would return the remaining paper pipes to us for reuse, reducing the need for new fabric packaging materials.

Goal Scope	Environmental Target	Specific Plans and Steps
Material usage improvement	Avoid material resource waste and minimize resource consumption	Minimize the usage and wastage of raw material, packaging material and non-operation resources



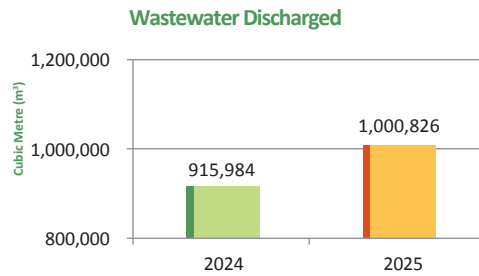
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5.2 Waste Management

5.2.1 Wastewater

We have sewage treatment facilities in the Vietnamese factories to properly treat the sewage prior to discharge, including Dream Plastic, Dream Textile and J.Y. Plasteel, where paints and dyes are used. We ensure the wastewater discharges comply with and do not exceed the local regulatory standards. Any sludge produced from the plastics factories are also properly treated and disposed of as hazardous wastes by qualified contractors.

In 2025, the wastewater discharge of our thirteen subsidiaries amounted to:

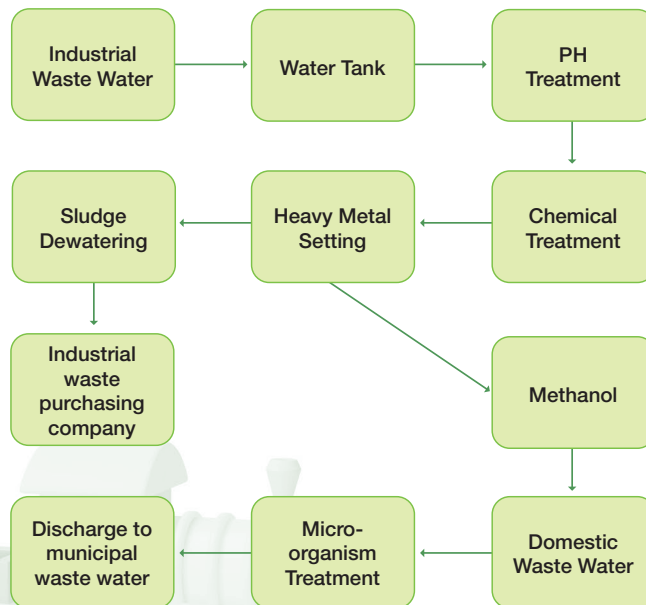


Wastewater facilities were installed for Dream Textile, and the two manufacturing facilities of J.Y. Plasteel. These facilities were equipped to treat industrial wastewater prior to discharge to the municipal sewage system.

During the Reporting Period, no significant incident of non-compliance regarding wastewater discharge was noted.

Simplified flowchart of the wastewater treatment facilities in J.Y. Plasteel:

J.Y. Plasteel Waste Water Treatment Process



Environmental, Social and Governance Report



Micro-organism treatment of domestic wastewater in J.Y. Plasteel

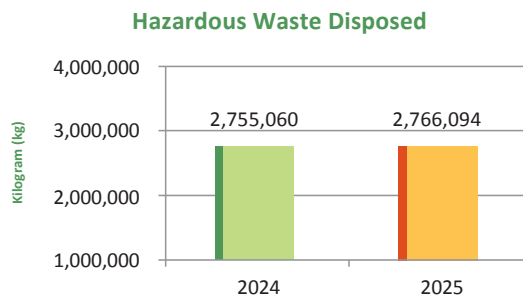


Wastewater treating facilities in Dream Textile

5.2.2 Hazardous waste

We encourage our workers to minimize their resource consumption and provide recycling equipment to reduce wastes. We try to recycle and reuse raw materials such as polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and paints where applicable. Other non-recyclable hazardous wastes are handled by qualified service providers in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

Total amount of hazardous waste disposed in 2025 is provided below:



During the Reporting Period, no report of non-compliance regarding the disposal of hazardous wastes was noted.

5.2.3 Non-hazardous waste

We try to recycle and reuse raw materials, besides chemicals, other recyclables also include carton boxes in our factories. In Vietnam, kitchen waste is also recycled as livestock feeds.

Since non-hazardous waste is not deemed a material aspect of the Group's business, we have yet to obtain a complete statistic of the non-hazardous waste produced. We shall closely follow regulatory changes and update our disclosure according in the future.

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6 CLIMATE-RELATED DISCLOSURE

6.1 Governance

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's climate-related strategy, monitoring and evaluating progress on climate-related risks and opportunities, and ensuring alignment between corporate strategies and sustainability goals. ESG training topics including climate-related risks and opportunities are provided to the Board annually to update them on the latest climate-related topics and enhance their capabilities in overseeing climate-related topics. The Risk Management Working Group assists the Board and Audit Committee for identifying and assessing any climate-related risks to which the Group's operations are exposed to, and updating the latest news and developments on climate regulations and industry practice on an ongoing basis. Through the board meeting on an annual basis, the Board and Audit Committee review the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Group regards alignment of the incentive policy with climate-related objectives as essential to achieving climate-related goals, however, it has not yet incorporated climate-related considerations into its compensation policy. The feasibility of linking compensation to climate goals will be assessed in the future, taking into account progress towards climate objectives.

6.2 Strategy & Risk Management

Climate change as an emerging global risk, may impact companies in the form of physical risks ranging from acute weather events such as flooding and storms, to chronic physical risks arising from the rising temperature and sea levels. It will also lead to transition risks arising from the change in environmental-related regulations or change in customer preferences.

While we do not consider climate change risks to have a significant impact on our businesses, we acknowledge that they may still affect our operations. We will continue to monitor the climate-related risks and implement relevant measures to minimize its potential impact.

We identify and assess climate-related risks based on materiality and likelihood, by incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities into our Group risk assessment framework across the short (2025-2030), medium (2031-2050) and long term (2051-2100). We have developed the measures to strengthen our business model and value chain in response to climate change and target to enhance the financial position and resilience.

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As the Group's current climate-related risks have a limited impact on its business, the current priority is to manage risks through emergency measures (such as typhoon contingency plans and energy-saving renovations). Once the impact of climate risks escalates, scenario analysis will be conducted in accordance with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines. The Group also does not apply carbon pricing or make any investment decision related to carbon prices. The climate-related risks are expected to impact the Group's financial position, performance, cash flows, and cost of capital. However, Group may not be able to separately identify the effect of such risk from other factors. As a result, it is unable to quantify the anticipated financial effects attributable to a particular climate-related risk.

Physical risk

Climate Risk Type	Potential impact	Impact Analysis under business model and value chain	Period of Influence	Response Measures
Acute risk – Tropical cyclones, riverine flooding and storms	Disruption of production capacity and loss of supply chain continuity Damage to facilities, machinery, and inventory Outage of electricity and water supply lead to export and import delays, labour instability and occupation health and safety risk	The disruption of order fulfilment capabilities may result in elevated operational costs, additional logistics expenses for raw materials, increased facility maintenance costs, and labour compensation (e.g., for injuries and heatstroke), ultimately leading to revenue and margin shortfalls.	Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term	We have adopted the following measures: Enhance disaster resilience by conducting risk assessments, developing emergency plans, and implementing operational adjustments. Logistics resilience is enhanced by upgrading warehouse facilities and operations, and proactively adjusting plans with partners based on weather forecasts to ensure on-time delivery. Comprehensive safety measures have been implemented to mitigate the risks of employee injury and heatstroke during extreme weather, including emergency training, and equipment protection protocols.
Chronic risk – change in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns, and rising mean temperatures	The heavy rainfall and extreme weather lead to: Inventory damage, infrastructure deterioration Labour shortage Delays in importing material and production schedule Increase of energy consumption	Large-scale reconstruction may be required, and maintenance costs for facilities could increase. Unstable labour workforce contribute to rising operational expenses. Increasing demand for energy may lead to higher energy prices, resulting in higher production costs.	Medium term, Long term	We have developed comprehensive disaster emergency plan to prevent leaks and flooding. By upgrading the drainage system and infrastructure, we continuously monitor the outdoor equipment and indoor temperatures to ensure the availability of sufficient resources for the production and workforce. By arranging flexible work shifts and transportation routes, we proactively ensure the supply chain continuity to meet the order schedule.

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Transition risk

Climate Risk Type	Potential impact	Impact Analysis under business model and value chain	Time Frame	Response Measures
<p>Policy and legal risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhanced emission reporting obligations, mandatory regulation of products 	<p>Additional reporting duties and compliance costs due to the enhancement of regulatory requirements on energy efficiency</p>	<p>The implementation of governmental green transition policies and heightened regulatory oversight may increase the compliance cost.</p> <p>The evolving regulatory frameworks of climate-related disclosures necessitate the optimization of emission data, leading to the increase of administrative expenses.</p>	<p>Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term</p>	<p>In response to a dynamic landscape, we will keep monitoring climate policies and trends, and strengthening robust ESG data collection and management.</p> <p>The Group will proactively adapt ESG strategy, enhance training, conduct compliance audits and gap analysis to reduce emissions and ensure high-quality and transparent disclosure.</p>
<p>Technology risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Costs to transition to lower emissions technology, R&D and production process improvement based on buyer's request 	<p>Request of upgrading the facilities and adjusting the production process to satisfy emission requirements.</p> <p>Labour training and education when adopting the new practices and processes.</p>	<p>The upgrading of low-carbon and energy efficient technology would lead to incremental investment for substituting the existing production facilities. The adoption of new facility increase the production and training cost.</p>	<p>Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term</p>	<p>In response to policy-driven environmental standards, companies face increased costs from facility upgrades and process improvements.</p> <p>By adopting energy-efficient and low-carbon technologies, the group can secure a competitive position in the market.</p>
<p>Market risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Change customer behaviour, uncertain market signals, increased cost of raw material 	<p>Hard to predict the traditional product mix volume due to the shift in customer preferences towards products that are produced with lower emissions.</p> <p>Market volatility may cause material supply chain shifts and higher material cost.</p>	<p>As end-market customers pay more attention to green, low-carbon, and sustainable consumption, this shift in consumer preferences has increased order volatility. The unstable order could lead to the increase of raw material and manufacturing cost.</p> <p>Failure to adapt and provide the products and services that customers require may increase the operational cost and impact our revenue mix and competitiveness.</p>	<p>Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term</p>	<p>The Group enhances customer engagement and feedback mechanisms to track the demand change. The company strengthens the demand forecast capability and flexible production planning, which can quickly adjust capacity in the face of order fluctuations. By establishing long-term collaboration with suppliers can stabilize the material cost.</p>
<p>Reputation risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shifts in consumer preference, and stigmatisation of industry 	<p>Negative impacts on supply chain structure, order volatility, and workforce stability</p>	<p>Additional costs on R&D, labour and finance will be incurred. The market demand change will also lead to the decline of revenue from non-sustainable product mix and ultimately influence our company position.</p>	<p>Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term</p>	<p>The Group pays more attention to environmental compliance and information transparency to society.</p>

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Climate-related opportunities

Opportunity types	Climate opportunity and impact	Period of Influence	Response Measures
<p>Resource Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use recycled material and reduce consumption – Use of more efficient production and distribution processes, and transportation modes 	<p>Using recycled resources and high-efficiency equipment will benefit the production efficiency and distribution process so as to stabilize the supply chain and reduce the operating cost. The Group may realign its capital structure over the long term to support investments in low-carbon facilities.</p>	<p>Short term, Medium term, Long term</p>	<p>The Group keeps upgrading production lines with more energy-efficient, eco-friendly equipment to implement lean manufacturing and quality control. By improving warehouse management and allocating distribution planning can reduce the waste of resources.</p>
<p>Energy Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use of lower emission sources of energy 	<p>Reduced exposure to fossil fuel can reduce the risk of long-term increasing energy price and therefore decrease carbon footprint under the guidance of the lowest-cost abatement</p>	<p>Short term, Medium term, Long term</p>	<p>The Group keeps monitoring the energy mix and emission performance. By Upgrading energy-efficient equipment (E.g. using solar-powered lighting) and using environmentally friendly materials (e.g. recycled ABS) can optimize production processes and effectiveness. The company is committed to participating in carbon credit mechanisms and signing green electricity purchase agreements.</p>
<p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Access to new markets 	<p>Diversifying product mix with sustainable concept into the new and emerging markets and expanding the customer base in the long run can help the company obtain more growth possibilities and increase the revenue and profitability.</p>	<p>Short term, Medium term, Long term</p>	<p>The Group proactively develops a sustainable, eco-friendly product mix to mitigate market risks and continuously expand the customer base.</p>
<p>Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participation in renewable energy programmes and adoption of energy efficiency measure – Use of resource substitutes/diversification 	<p>The increased consumption of clean energy can stabilize the energy cost and increase the reliability of the supply chain.</p>	<p>Short term, Medium term, Long term</p>	<p>The Group gradually increases the use of green energy in the long term. By strengthening internal control and enhancing cross-department communication and collaboration, the company can improve supply chain resilience.</p>

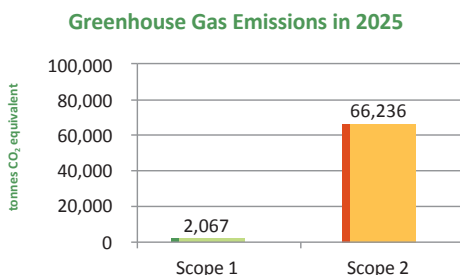
6.3 Metrics and Targets

The Group has established qualitative emission reduction targets to enhance its climate risk management capabilities and capitalize on potential opportunities to explore carbon reduction initiatives across its operations and throughout the value chain.

Goal Scope	Environmental Target	Specific Plans and Steps
Carbon reduction	Aim to reduce GHG emissions on a continuous basis in the long term	Enhance planning and monitoring of a top-down climate-related strategy and establish a reporting mechanism on emission control in different countries

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Most of our carbon emissions come from the use of energy in our production processes and staff dormitories. Therefore, we mainly focus on reducing our energy consumption to drive down carbon emissions. In scope of 13 factories located in Mainland China and Vietnam, we follow the GHG Protocol Corporate and Reporting Standard (2004), and collect the data based on operational control. During the Reporting Period, our scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions are as follows:



Scope	Source of emission factor	Unit	2025 Total
Scope 1	GHG Protocol Emission Factors from Cross-Sector Tools	tonnes of CO ₂ e	2,067
Scope 2 (location-based)			66,236
– China	Ministry of Ecology and Environment (2023)	tonnes of CO ₂ e	1,172
– Vietnam	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam (2023)	tonnes of CO ₂ e	65,064

Note 1: Total GHG emission is calculated by the summation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission. Scope 3 emission was not included for the disclosure in this aspect.

Note 2: The GHG list includes carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. They mainly come from purchased electricity and fuels. GHG emissions data is presented in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and is based on the Release of 2023 Electricity Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam.

Note 3: Scope 1 covers the emission of greenhouse gases directly produced by the businesses that are owned or controlled by the Company, such as greenhouse gas emissions from the consumption of petrol and diesel by official business vehicles; Scope 2 covers the emission of greenhouse gases indirectly produced by electricity generation, heating, cooling and steam internally consumed by the Company, either purchased or acquired.

The Group is gathering Scope 1 & 2 emissions baseline data and plans to set a quantitative target of reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the future. As the data collection through upstream and downstream activities are hard to obtain at the moment, we're in the process of collecting data with regards to the material categories to compile our Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory and will aim to share in the future.

Complying with the local air emission requirements are of prime importance to our operations. In our factories, carbon filters, cyclone systems and venturi system are installed for air treatment prior to exhaust with aim to reduce air pollutions like particulate matters, CO, NO_x and SO₂. To ensure our air emissions comply with the regulatory requirements, third party monitoring the air emissions is conducted regularly and all air emissions results in the past year comply with the local standards.

Besides the hardware, we have also adopted the use of more environmentally friendly materials such as powder spray with less volatile organic chemicals (VOC) content in some of the dyeing processes. Since June 2016, we have adopted the use of paint capsule versus paint plate in our painting machines. Such change not only reduces the odour in the production plant, but also enables a more efficient use of paint materials.

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A ESG DATA DISCLOSURE

	KPI	Unit	2025 Total
Environmental	Energy used	kWh	106,617,397
	Electricity	kWh	100,910,052
	Natural gas	m ³	57,846
	Diesel (non-mobile use)	Litre	127,909
	Diesel (mobile use)	Litre	258,154
	Petroleum	Litre	100,885
	Freshwater used	m ³	1,256,042
	Wastewater discharged	m ³	1,000,826
	Hazardous waste disposed	Kg	2,766,094
	GHG emission Scope 1	tonnes of CO ₂ e	2,067
	GHG emission Scope 2	tonnes of CO ₂ e	66,236
Social	Employment		
	Total number of employees	No. of people	21,689
	By gender		
	Male	No. of people	2,826
	Female	No. of people	18,863
	By age		
	16-30	No. of people	4,905
	31-50	No. of people	14,647
	>50	No. of people	2,137
	By employment type		
	Full-time	No. of people	21,681
	Part-time	No. of people	8
	By geographical region		
	China	No. of people	2,811
	Vietnam	No. of people	18,878
	Total staff turnover rate	%	14.2
	By gender		
	Male	%	4.7
	Female	%	21.4
	By age		
16-30	%	10.9	
31-50	%	14.0	
>50	%	1.2	
By geographical region			
China	%	3.2	
Vietnam	%	23.0	
Health and safety			
No. of work-related fatalities	No. of cases	–	
No. of work injuries	No. of cases	11	
Lost-days due to injuries	No. of days	175	
Non-compliance against H&S regulatory requirements	No. of cases	–	

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KPI	Unit	2025 Total
Labour standards		
Non-compliance against child and forced labour	No. of cases	–
Training and development		
Total training hours	Hours	1,304,121
Percentage of employees trained		
By gender		
Male	%	100
Female	%	100
By employee category		
Director	%	100
Management	%	100
Staff	%	100
Average training hours completed		
By gender		
Male	Hours	63.37
Female	Hours	59.64
By employee category		
Director	Hours	45
Management	Hours	56
Staff	Hours	60
Total number of direct suppliers	No.	595
By region		
Mainland China	No.	230
Hong Kong	No.	77
Vietnam	No.	221
Others	No.	67
Total number of product-related complaints received	No.	1
Percentage of product recalled due to safety and health reasons	%	–
Non-compliance regarding anti-corruption	No. of cases	–
Community Investment	HK\$	44,000
Anti-corruption Training		
Number of staff members attended the training	No.	17,527
Percentage of staff members attended the training	%	80.8
Total Number of hours	Hours	38,405

Notes:

1. The data covers the thirteen subsidiaries as listed in the report boundary.
2. Energy conversion factors used are referenced from the “Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors” released by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy of the United Kingdom.
3. Greenhouse gas Scope 1 emissions factors used are referenced from “How to Prepare an ESG Report – Appendix 2: Reporting Guidance on Environmental KPIs” issued by the Stock Exchange, “Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors” released by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy of the United Kingdom, and the “List of Grid Emission Factors” released by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. The Greenhouse gas Scope 2 emissions factors are referenced from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People’s Republic of China, Department of Climate Change, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam.

Environmental, Social and Governance Report



B HKEX ESG CONTENT INDEX

Aspects	Section No.	Remarks
A Environmental		
A1 Emissions	1.3, 6.3	–
(a) Policies: and		
(b) Compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer		
relating to air and greenhouse gas emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.		
A1.1 The types of emissions and respective emission data.	6.3	Air emissions data are not disclosed as it is not considered a material ESG topic to the Group.
A1.2 [Repealed 1 January 2025]		
A1.3 Total hazardous waste produced (in kg) and where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	5.2.1-5.2.2	–
A1.4 Total non-hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	5.2.1-5.2.3	General waste data are not disclosed as it is not considered a material ESG topic to the Group.
A1.5 Description of emission target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	6.3	Emissions and wastes are not considered to be the most material issues comparatively given the Group's business nature. While we put effort to reduce our negative environmental impact. The Group reviews its operations and environmental performance on an ongoing basis and will consider setting and disclosing these targets as appropriate.
A1.6 Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, and a description of reduction target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	5.2	



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Aspects	Section No.	Remarks	
A2 Use of Resources	1.3, 5.1	–	
Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water and other raw materials.			
A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in '000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	A ESG Data Disclosure	–
A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	A ESG Data Disclosure	–
A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	5.1.1	–
A2.4	Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	5.1.2	The Group is reviewing its operations and considering target setting on water consumption.
A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	5.1.3	Packaging material data is not disclosed as it is not considered a material ESG topic to the Group.
A3 The Environment and Natural Resources	1.3, 5.1, 6.3	–	
Policies on minimizing the issuer's significant impact on the environment and natural resources.			
A3.1	Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the action taken to manage them.	1.3, 5.1, 6.3	–
A4 Climate Change		–	
[Repealed 1 January 2025]			
A4.1	[Repealed 1 January 2025]		

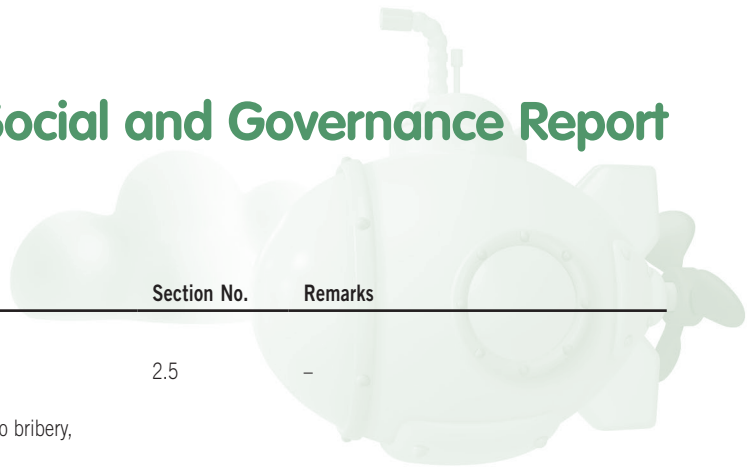
Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Aspects	Section No.	Remarks
B Social		
B1 Employment	2.1	-
Policies on employment and compliance with local laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer on the following aspects:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and dismissal • Recruitment and promotion • Working hours and rest periods • Equal opportunity and anti-discrimination • Diversity • Other benefits and welfare 		
B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type, age group and geographical region.	A ESG Data Disclosure -
B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.	A ESG Data Disclosure -
B2 Health and Safety	2.2	-
Policies on providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.		
B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year.	A ESG Data Disclosure - There was no work-related fatality in 2023 and 2024.
B2.2	Lost days due to work injury.	A ESG Data Disclosure -
B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, how they are implemented and monitored.	2.2 -
B3 Development and Training	2.3	-
Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.		
B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (director/manager/staff).	A ESG Data Disclosure -
B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	A ESG Data Disclosure -

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

Aspects	Section No.	Remarks	
B4 Labour Standard	2.4	–	
Policies and compliance with laws and regulations on preventing child and forced labour.			
B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	2.4	–
B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	2.4	–
B5 Supply Chain Management	3	–	
Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.			
B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	A ESG Data Disclosure	–
B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers, number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, and how they are implemented and monitored.	3	–
B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	3	–
B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	3	–
B6 Product Responsibility	3	–	
Policies and compliance with relevant laws and regulations on health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.			
B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	A ESG Data Disclosure	–
B6.2	Number of products and service-related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	A ESG Data Disclosure	–
B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	3	–
B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	3	–
B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, how they are implemented and monitored.	3	–

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Aspects	Section No.	Remarks
B7 Anti-corruption Policies and compliance with relevant laws and regulations relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.	2.5	–
B7.1 Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of the cases.	2.5	–
B7.2 Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, how they are implemented and monitored.	2.5	–
B7.3 Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	2.5	–
B8 Community Investment Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities' interests.	4	–
B8.1 Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport).	4	–
B8.2 Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area.	4	–



Independent Auditor's Report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Dream International Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dream International Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 63 to 138, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report



Key audit matters *(Continued)*

Assessing the carrying value of inventories

Refer to note 19 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies in note 1(I).

The Key Audit Matter

The Group held significant quantities of inventories, which principally comprised of plush stuffed toys, plastic figures and tarpaulin in different phases of their manufacturing life cycles. Products are manufactured based on actual or anticipated orders which can be impacted by the popularity of the product characters and figures as a result of the changing trends in the toy and entertainment industries.

Management performs regular reviews of the carrying values of inventories with reference to the inventory ageing report and projections of expected future sales or utilisation of individual items and their selling prices based on management's experience and judgement. A write-down will be made when it is expected that an item cannot be sold or utilised or the estimated net realisable value would fall below its carrying amount.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures to assess the carrying value of inventories included the following:

- assessing whether the inventory write-down at the reporting date was calculated on a basis consistent with the Group's inventory provisioning policy by recalculating the write-down based on the percentages and other parameters in the Group's inventory provisioning policy;
- assessing, on a sample basis, whether items in the inventory ageing report were classified within the appropriate ageing bracket by comparing individual items in the report with underlying documentation, including purchase invoices, goods received notes and finished goods stock-in report;
- inspecting, on a sample basis, the relevant underlying documentation for sales orders received and where applicable delivery of inventories subsequent to the end of the reporting period;
- inquiring of management about any slow-moving or obsolete inventories and comparing their representations with actual transactions and utilisation subsequent to the end of the reporting period;

Independent Auditor's Report

Key audit matters *(Continued)*

Assessing the carrying value of inventories *(Continued)*

Refer to note 19 to the consolidated financial statements and the accounting policies in note 1(i).

The Key Audit Matter

We identified assessing the carrying value of inventories as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement exercised by management in determining an appropriate inventory write-down, which involves assessing the latest consumer preferences and estimating the inventories that cannot be sold or utilised and their selling prices.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

- comparing, on a sample basis, the unit cost of inventories at the reporting date with sales price achieved subsequent to the end of the reporting period;
- assessing the Group's inventory provisioning policy and the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards; and
- assessing the historical accuracy of management's estimate for calculating the provision for inventories by examining the utilisation or release of the provision made at the end of the previous financial year during the current year and whether there is any indication of management bias.

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report



Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements *(Continued)*

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Wong Kong Tat (practising certificate number: P07078).

KPMG

Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building

10 Chater Road

Central, Hong Kong

27 March 2026

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue	3 & 11	5,974,359	5,449,987
Cost of sales		(4,768,502)	(4,196,118)
Gross profit		1,205,857	1,253,869
Other revenue	4(a)	112,092	124,582
Other net income	4(b)	2,576	1,232
Distribution costs		(75,009)	(69,442)
Administrative expenses		(370,482)	(377,969)
Profit from operations		875,034	932,272
Finance costs	5(a)	(6,206)	(6,560)
Share of profit of an associate	17	2,407	1,226
Profit before taxation	5	871,235	926,938
Income tax	6	(178,331)	(188,441)
Profit for the year		692,904	738,497
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	10	HK102.37 ¢	HK109.11 ¢

The notes on pages 69 to 138 form part of these financial statements. Details of dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the profit for the year are set out in note 26(b).

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Profit for the year		692,904	738,497
Other comprehensive income for the year (after tax and reclassification adjustments):	9		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
– Unlisted equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income – net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)		150	1,241
Item that may be or is reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
– Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of subsidiaries outside Hong Kong		(11,079)	(85,288)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(10,929)	(84,047)
Total comprehensive income for the year		681,975	654,450

The notes on pages 69 to 138 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	1,332,552	1,258,115
Investment properties	13	45,719	48,016
Long term receivables and prepayments	12	10,665	9,040
Other intangible assets	14	42,597	38,259
Goodwill	15	6,308	6,308
Interest in an associate	17	19,604	17,196
Deferred tax assets	25(b)	6,037	5,689
Time deposits	21(a)	–	4,957
Other financial assets	18	2,061	1,771
		<u>1,465,543</u>	<u>1,389,351</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	19	922,008	833,900
Trade and other receivables	20	1,359,579	1,125,915
Current tax recoverable	25(a)	–	2,750
Time deposits	21(a)	139,661	199,504
Cash and cash equivalents	21(a)	1,658,350	1,407,921
		<u>4,079,598</u>	<u>3,569,990</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables and contract liabilities	22	983,306	636,275
Bank loans	23	40,952	99,612
Lease liabilities	24	21,515	20,022
Current tax payable	25(a)	204,091	211,241
		<u>1,249,864</u>	<u>967,150</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,829,734</u>	<u>2,602,840</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,295,277</u>	<u>3,992,191</u>

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	24	58,982	23,350
Deferred tax liabilities	25(b)	33,364	7,923
		<u>92,346</u>	<u>31,273</u>
NET ASSETS			
		<u>4,202,931</u>	<u>3,960,918</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	26(c)	236,474	236,474
Reserves		3,966,457	3,724,444
TOTAL EQUITY			
		<u>4,202,931</u>	<u>3,960,918</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 March 2026.

Hyunjoo Kim
Director

Min Jung Lee
Director

The notes on pages 69 to 138 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes	Share capital HK\$'000 (note 26(c))	General reserve fund HK\$'000 (note 26(d)(i))	Other reserve HK\$'000 (note 26(d)(ii))	Exchange reserve HK\$'000 (note 26(d)(iii))	Fair value reserve (non-recycling) HK\$'000 (note 26(d)(iv))	Retained profits HK\$'000	Total equity HK\$'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	236,474	32,639	(29,391)	(3,807)	(8,178)	3,451,007	3,678,744
Changes in equity for 2024:							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	738,497	738,497
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(85,288)	1,241	-	(84,047)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(85,288)	1,241	738,497	654,450
Appropriation to general reserve fund	-	6,772	-	-	-	(6,772)	-
Disposal of interest in a subsidiary	-	-	-	187	-	(187)	-
Deregistration of subsidiaries	-	-	-	16	-	(16)	-
Final dividend approved in respect of the previous year 26(b)(ii)	-	-	-	-	-	(236,903)	(236,903)
Dividends declared in respect of the current year 26(b)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	(135,373)	(135,373)
Balance at 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	236,474	39,411	(29,391)	(88,892)	(6,937)	3,810,253	3,960,918
Changes in equity for 2025:							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	692,904	692,904
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(11,079)	150	-	(10,929)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(11,079)	150	692,904	681,975
Appropriation to general reserve fund	-	18,323	-	-	-	(18,323)	-
Final dividend approved in respect of the previous year 26(b)(ii)	-	-	-	-	-	(270,746)	(270,746)
Dividends declared in respect of the current year 26(b)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	(169,216)	(169,216)
Balance at 31 December 2025	236,474	57,734	(29,391)	(99,971)	(6,787)	4,044,872	4,202,931

The notes on pages 69 to 138 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	21(b)	1,017,230	879,945
Tax paid			
– Hong Kong Profits Tax (paid)/refunded, net		(20,941)	49,155
– Tax paid outside Hong Kong		(136,672)	(184,307)
Net cash generated from operating activities		859,617	744,793
Investing activities			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(202,500)	(201,416)
Prepayment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,131)	(2,236)
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		21,039	26,936
Payment for purchase of other intangible assets		(4,279)	(9,010)
Proceeds from the disposal of other intangible assets		–	288
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		–	1,247
Disposal of a subsidiary, net of cash disposed		–	(1,356)
Interest received		44,210	47,992
Increase in loans receivable		(1,176)	(5,370)
Placement of time deposits with maturity over three months		(134,704)	(187,680)
Withdrawal of time deposits with maturity over three months		199,504	126,946
Net cash used in investing activities		(79,037)	(203,659)
Financing activities			
Capital elements of lease rentals paid	21(c)	(30,615)	(27,611)
Interest elements of lease rentals paid	21(c)	(3,764)	(2,744)
Interest paid	21(c)	(2,442)	(3,816)
Proceeds from new bank loans	21(c)	133,991	242,643
Repayment of bank loans	21(c)	(192,213)	(215,404)
Dividends paid		(439,962)	(372,276)
Net cash used in financing activities		(535,005)	(379,208)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		245,575	161,926
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,407,921	1,264,459
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		4,854	(18,464)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	21(a)	1,658,350	1,407,921

The notes on pages 69 to 138 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”) (the “Listing Rules”). Material accounting policies adopted by Dream International Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new or amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 2 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current accounting period reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the Group and the Group’s interest in an associate.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that investments in equity securities (see note 1(f)) are stated at their fair values.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRS Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 30.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 1(k)(ii)).

(d) Associate

An associate is an entity in which the Group or the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

An interest in an associate is accounted for using the equity method, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale). They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequently, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of those investees, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee. For this purpose, the Group's interest is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method, together with any other long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate (after applying the expected credit losses ("ECL") model to such other long-term interests where applicable (see note 1(k)(i))).

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent there is no evidence of impairment.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in an associate is stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 1(k)(ii)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(e) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisition of businesses is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is tested annually for impairment (see note 1(k)(ii)).

(f) Investments in equity securities

The Group's policies for investments in equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries and an associate, are set out below.

Investments in equity securities are recognised/derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss. For an explanation of how the Group determines fair value of financial instruments, see note 27(e). These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL unless the investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition the Group makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in OCI. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective. If such election is made for a particular investment, at the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained profits and not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in profit or loss as other income (see note 1(t)(ii)).

(g) Investment properties

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 1(k)(ii)). Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of investment properties, using the straight line method over the shorter of the unexpired term of leases and their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment properties is recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is recognised in accordance with note 1(t)(ii).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The following items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see note 1(k)(ii)):

- freehold land and buildings;
- interests in leasehold land and buildings where the Group is the registered owner of the property interest (see note 1(j));
- right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying properties where the Group is not the registered owner of the property interest; and
- items of plant and equipment.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Freehold land is not depreciated.
- Buildings situated on freehold land are depreciated over their estimated useful life, being no more than 50 years after the date of completion.
- Leasehold land is depreciated over unexpired term of lease.
- The Group's interests in buildings situated on leasehold land are depreciated over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and the buildings' estimated useful lives, being no more than 50 years after the date of completion.
- Plant and machinery 5 – 10 years
- Others 3 – 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets, including patent and computer software, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (see note 1(k)(ii)).

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

– Patent	5 years
– Computer software	10 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Club memberships with indefinite useful lives are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, and are tested annually for impairment (see note 1(k)(ii)).

Intangible assets are not amortised while their useful lives are assessed to be indefinite. Any conclusion that the useful live of an intangible asset is indefinite is reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the indefinite useful live assessment for that asset. If they do not, the change in the useful live assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for prospectively from the date of change and in accordance with the policy for amortisation of intangible assets with finite lives as set out above.

(j) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. This is the case if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for leases that have a short lease term of 12 months or less, and lease of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value item, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. If not capitalised, the associated lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, and are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Leased assets (Continued)

(i) As a lessee (Continued)

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see notes 1(h) and 1(k)(ii)).

Refundable rental deposits are accounted for separately from the right-of-use assets and carried at amortised cost. Any excess of the nominal value over the initial fair value of the deposits is accounted for as additional lease payments made and is included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a lease modification, which means a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract, if such modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

(ii) As a lessor

The Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying assets to the lessee. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease. The rental income from operating leases is recognised in accordance with note 1(t)(ii).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, trade and other receivables that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest).

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Generally, credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls between the contractual and expected amounts.

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following rates if the effect is material:

- trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof; and
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); and
- lifetime ECLs: these are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-months ECLs:

- financial instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (Continued)

Significant increases in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and when measuring ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (Continued)

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, current tax recoverable and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units ("CGU"s). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the resulting carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(iii) Interim financial reporting and impairment

Under the Listing Rules, the Group is required to prepare an interim financial report in compliance with HKAS 34, *Interim financial reporting*, in respect of the first six months of the financial year. At the end of the interim period, the Group applies the same impairment testing, recognition, and reversal criteria as it would at the end of the financial year (see notes 1(k)(i) and (ii)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value as follows:

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(m) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration and only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost (see note 1(k)(i)).

(n) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequently, these borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised in accordance with note 1(v).

(o) Trade and other payables and contract liabilities

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

(ii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see note 1(t)(i)). A contract liability is also recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such latter cases, a corresponding receivable is also recognised (see note 1(m)).

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECL (see note 1(k)(i)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(q) Employee benefits

- (i) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

- (ii) Defined benefit plan obligations

The Group has defined benefit plan of long service payment (“LSP”) under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance.

The Group’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The estimated amount of future benefit is determined after deducting the negative service cost arising from the accrued benefits derived from the Group’s mandatory provident fund (“MPF”) contributions that have been vested with employees, which are deemed to be contributions from the relevant employees.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plan, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the effect of any asset ceiling (excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest expense for the period is determined by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the reporting period to the then net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

- (iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises restructuring costs for a restructuring.

(r) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax comprises the estimated tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustments to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects any uncertainty related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- those related to the income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”).

The Group recognised deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities separately in relation to its lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(s) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Generally provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

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

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

(t) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the Group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is the principal for its revenue transactions and recognises revenue on a gross basis. In determining whether the Group acts as a principal or as an agent, it considers whether it obtains control of the products before they are transferred to the customers. Control refers to the Group's ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the products.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as value added tax or other sales taxes.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the customer takes possession of and accepts the goods. Payment terms and conditions vary by customers and are based on the billing schedule established in the contracts or purchase orders with customers, but the Group generally provides credit terms to customers within 30 – 120 days upon customer acceptance.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Revenue and other income (Continued)

(ii) Other income

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(b) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(c) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date when the Group’s right to receive payment is established.

(d) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

(u) Translation of foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollar (“HKD”), which is different from the Company’s functional currency of United States dollar (“USD”). The Company has used HKD as its presentation currency in view of the fact that the Company’s shares are listed on the SEHK.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(u) Translation of foreign currencies *(Continued)*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI are recognised in OCI.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into HKD at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into HKD at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the exchange reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the exchange reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation shall not be reclassified to profit or loss. If the group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate while retaining significant influence, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Related parties

- (i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (1) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (2) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (3) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (1) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (2) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (3) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (4) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (5) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (6) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
 - (7) A person identified in (i)(1) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (8) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

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

(x) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has applied amendments to HKAS 21, *The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates – Lack of exchangeability* issued by the HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period. The amendments do not have a material impact on these financial statements as the Group has not entered into any foreign currency transactions in which the foreign currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

3 REVENUE

The principal activities of the Group are the design, development, manufacture and sale of plush stuffed toys, plastic figures and tarpaulin. Further details regarding the Group's principal activities are disclosed in note 11.

Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major product lines is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15		
Disaggregated by major product lines		
– Plush stuffed toys	3,263,552	2,765,513
– Plastic figures	2,352,320	2,311,164
– Tarpaulin	358,487	373,310
	<u>5,974,359</u>	<u>5,449,987</u>

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by geographic markets is disclosed in note 11(c).

The Group's customer base is diversified and includes four (2024: four) customers with whom transactions have exceeded 10% (2024: 10%) of the Group's revenues as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Customer A	1,525,879	1,554,565
Customer B	889,156	770,698
Customer C	645,008	765,741
Customer D	610,173	565,019

These transactions are attributable to the plush stuffed toys, plastic figures and tarpaulin segments, which arose in Hong Kong, Chinese Mainland, North America, Japan and Europe.

Details of concentrations of credit risk arising from these customers are set out in note 27(a).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

4 OTHER REVENUE AND NET INCOME

(a) Other revenue

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Bank interest income	44,210	47,992
Government grants (note)	3,433	9,161
Sundry income	64,449	67,429
	<u>112,092</u>	<u>124,582</u>

Note: In 2024 and 2025, the Group successfully applied for funding support from Chinese Mainland Government. The purpose of the funding was to provide financial support to employers to retain their current employees or hire more employees when the business revived.

(b) Other net income

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,904	(4,257)
Provision of impairment loss on other intangible assets (note 14)	(9)	(4)
Net foreign exchange gain	5,003	1,214
(Loss)/gain on disposal of subsidiaries	(3,553)	5,617
Others	(769)	(1,338)
	<u>2,576</u>	<u>1,232</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

5 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
(a) Finance costs			
Interest expense on bank loans	21(c)	2,442	3,816
Interest expense on lease liabilities	21(c)	3,764	2,744
		6,206	6,560
(b) Staff costs*			
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan		83,758	80,019
Salaries, wages and other benefits		1,635,085	1,411,068
		1,718,843	1,491,087
(c) Other items			
Depreciation charge*	13(a)		
– owned property, plant and equipment		139,736	148,427
– leasehold land held for own use		6,380	4,870
– right-of-use assets		29,485	29,748
Amortisation of other intangible assets	14	177	177
(Reversal)/provision of loss allowances of trade receivables	27(a)	(511)	487
Auditors' remuneration			
– audit services		5,572	4,999
– other services		773	778
Cost of inventories*	19(b)	4,768,502	4,196,118

* Cost of inventories includes HK\$1,630,079,000 (2024: HK\$1,410,496,000) relating to staff costs and depreciation, which amounts are also included in the respective total amounts disclosed separately above or in note 5(b) for each of these types of expenses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

6 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

(a) Taxation in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Current tax – Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Provision for the year	24,535	20,063
Under-provision in respect of prior years	1,788	270
	<u>26,323</u>	<u>20,333</u>
Current tax – Outside Hong Kong		
Provision for the year	159,155	182,482
Over-provision in respect of prior years	(41,141)	(24,278)
Withholding tax	8,876	13,178
	<u>126,890</u>	<u>171,382</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 25(b))	<u>25,118</u>	<u>(3,274)</u>
	<u>178,331</u>	<u>188,441</u>

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2025 is calculated at 16.5% (2024: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year, except for the Company which is a qualifying corporation under the two-tiered Profits Tax rate regime.

For the Company, the first HK\$2 million of assessable profits are taxed at 8.25% and the remaining assessable profits are taxed at 16.5%. The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for the Company was calculated at the same basis in 2024.

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2025 is taken into account a reduction granted by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government of 100% of the tax payable for the year of assessment 2024/25 subject to a maximum reduction of HK\$3,000 for each business (2024: a maximum reduction of HK\$6,000 was granted for the year of assessment 2023/24 and was taken into account in calculating the provision for 2024).

Taxation for the Company and subsidiaries outside Hong Kong is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant countries.

Withholding tax of HK\$8,876,000 (2024: HK\$13,178,000) is levied on the dividend income from the Chinese Mainland subsidiaries at applicable rate of 5% (2024: 5%).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

6 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

(Continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Profit before taxation	871,235	926,938
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the countries concerned	196,407	187,685
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	25,049	25,996
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(20,303)	(16,663)
Tax effect of utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(819)	–
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	11,351	3,163
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences not recognised	1,139	1,512
Withholding tax	8,876	13,178
Statutory tax concession	(3,671)	(3,948)
Over-provision in respect of prior years	(39,353)	(24,008)
Others	(345)	1,526
	178,331	188,441

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

7 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	Directors' fees HK\$'000	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind HK\$'000	Discretionary bonuses HK\$'000	Retirement scheme contributions HK\$'000	2025 Total HK\$'000
Chairman and executive director					
Kyoo Yoon Choi	–	9,312	2,568	–	11,880
Executive directors					
Sungsick Kim (resigned on 25 August 2025)	–	839	643	–	1,482
Min Jung Lee	–	1,729	512	–	2,241
Hyunjoo Kim	–	2,457	901	–	3,358
Jae Seng Yu (appointed on 25 August 2025)	–	464	318	–	782
Independent non-executive directors					
Cheong Heon Yi	181	–	–	–	181
Chan Yoo	157	–	–	–	157
Jong Hun Lim (resigned on 20 November 2025)	132	–	–	–	132
Seung Yeon Yoo (appointed on 20 November 2025)	–	–	–	–	–
	470	14,801	4,942	–	20,213

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

7 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

	Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	2024 Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Chairman and executive director					
Kyoo Yoon Choi	–	8,282	2,421	–	10,703
Executive directors					
Sungsick Kim	–	1,462	494	–	1,956
Min Jung Lee	–	1,554	438	–	1,992
Hyunjoo Kim	–	2,451	839	–	3,290
Independent non-executive directors					
Cheong Heon Yi	180	–	–	–	180
Chan Yoo	154	–	–	–	154
Jong Hun Lim	126	–	–	–	126
	<u>460</u>	<u>13,749</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>18,401</u>

8 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments, two (2024: two) are directors whose emoluments are disclosed in note 7. The aggregate of the emoluments in respect of the remaining three (2024: three) individual are as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Salaries and other emoluments	9,899	9,840
Discretionary bonuses	3,277	4,154
Retirement scheme contributions	–	–
	<u>13,176</u>	<u>13,994</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

8 INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

The emoluments of the remaining three (2024: three) individuals with the highest emoluments are within the following bands:

	2025 No. of individuals	2024 No. of individuals
HK\$		
3,000,000 – 3,500,000	1	–
3,500,001 – 4,000,000	–	–
4,000,001 – 4,500,000	1	2
4,500,001 – 5,000,000	–	–
5,000,001 – 5,500,000	–	–
5,500,001 – 6,000,000	1	1

9 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(a) Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	2025	2024		2025	2024	
	Before-tax amount HK\$'000	Tax expense HK\$'000	Net-of-tax amount HK\$'000	Before-tax amount HK\$'000	Tax expense HK\$'000	Net-of-tax amount HK\$'000
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of subsidiaries outside Hong Kong	(11,079)	–	(11,079)	(85,288)	–	(85,288)
Unlisted equity security at FVOCI: net movement in fair value reserve (non-recycling)	111	39	150	1,007	234	1,241
Other comprehensive income	(10,968)	39	(10,929)	(84,281)	234	(84,047)

(b) Components of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Equity security measured at FVOCI		
Changes in fair value recognised during the year	150	1,241
Net movement in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	150	1,241

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

10 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company of HK\$692,904,000 (2024: HK\$738,497,000) and the weighted average of 676,865,000 ordinary shares (2024: 676,865,000 ordinary shares) in issue during the year.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

11 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group manages its businesses by divisions, which are organised by a mixture of both business lines and geography. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group has presented the following three reportable segments. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the following reportable segments.

- Plush stuffed toys: this segment is involved in the design, development, manufacture and sale of plush stuffed toys. These products are either sourced externally or are manufactured in the Group's manufacturing facilities located primarily in Chinese Mainland and Vietnam.
- Plastic figures: this segment is involved in the design, development, manufacture and sale of plastic figures. These products are manufactured in the Group's manufacturing facilities located primarily in Vietnam and Indonesia.
- Tarpaulin: this segment is involved in the design, development, manufacture and sale of tarpaulin. These products are manufactured in the Group's manufacturing facilities located in Vietnam.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(a) Segment results, assets and liabilities

For the purposes of assessing segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the Group's senior executive management monitors the results, assets and liabilities attributable to each reportable segment on the following bases:

Segment assets include all tangible assets, other intangible assets, goodwill and current assets with the exception of interest in an associate, club memberships, other financial asset, deferred tax assets, current tax recoverable and other corporate assets. Segment liabilities include trade creditors, accruals and lease liabilities attributable to the manufacturing and sales activities of the individual segments and bank borrowings managed directly by the segments.

Revenue and expenses are allocated to the reportable segments with reference to sales generated by those segments and the expenses incurred by those segments or which otherwise arise from the depreciation of assets attributable to those segments. Other than reporting inter-segment sales, assistance provided by one segment to another, including sharing of assets, is not measured.

The measure used for reporting segment profit is "adjusted EBITDA" i.e. "adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation", where "interest" is regarded as including investment income and "depreciation and amortisation" is regarded as including impairment losses on non-current assets. To arrive at the adjusted EBITDA, the Group's earnings are further adjusted for items not specially attributed to individual segments, such as share of profit of an associate, directors' and auditors' remuneration and other head office or corporate administration costs.

In addition to receiving segment information concerning adjusted EBITDA, management is provided with segment information concerning inter-segment sales, interest income and expense from cash balances and borrowings managed directly by the segments, depreciation and impairment losses and additions to non-current segment assets used by the segments in their operations. Inter-segment sales are priced with reference to prices charged to external parties for similar orders.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(a) Segment results, assets and liabilities (Continued)

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments as provided to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is set out below.

	Plush stuffed toys		Plastic figures		Tarpaulin		Total	
	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue from external customers	3,263,552	2,765,513	2,352,320	2,311,164	358,487	373,310	5,974,359	5,449,987
Inter-segment revenue	80,998	2,123	1,556	1,436	19	2	82,573	3,561
Reportable segment revenue	3,344,550	2,767,636	2,353,876	2,312,600	358,506	373,312	6,056,932	5,453,548
Reportable segment profit (adjusted EBITDA)	827,631	792,200	179,223	272,993	42,228	43,971	1,049,082	1,109,164
Bank interest income	31,018	29,701	3,034	6,884	10,158	11,407	44,210	47,992
Interest expense	(4,477)	(3,073)	(1,067)	(2,392)	(662)	(1,095)	(6,206)	(6,560)
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	(109,209)	(104,488)	(54,103)	(66,351)	(12,466)	(12,383)	(175,778)	(183,222)
Reportable segment assets	1,702,138	1,641,724	1,459,433	1,200,854	348,084	319,596	3,509,655	3,162,174
Additions to non-current segment assets during the year	47,913	39,845	146,319	116,164	6,006	7,778	200,238	163,787
Reportable segment liabilities	339,600	290,053	707,018	375,496	23,775	73,743	1,070,393	739,292

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(b) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Revenue		
Reportable segment revenue	6,056,932	5,453,548
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	<u>(82,573)</u>	<u>(3,561)</u>
Consolidated revenue (note 3)	<u>5,974,359</u>	<u>5,449,987</u>
Profit		
Reportable segment profit	1,049,082	1,109,164
Share of profit of an associate	2,407	1,226
Interest income	44,210	47,992
Depreciation and amortisation	(175,778)	(183,222)
Finance costs	(6,206)	(6,560)
Unallocated head office and corporate expenses	<u>(42,480)</u>	<u>(41,662)</u>
Consolidated profit before taxation	<u>871,235</u>	<u>926,938</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(b) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities (Continued)

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Assets		
Reportable segment assets	3,509,655	3,162,174
Elimination of inter-segment receivables	<u>(6,585)</u>	<u>(59,642)</u>
	3,503,070	3,102,532
Interest in an associate	19,604	17,196
Club memberships	41,773	37,261
Other financial asset	2,061	1,771
Deferred tax assets	6,037	5,689
Current tax recoverable	–	2,750
Unallocated head office and corporate assets	<u>1,972,596</u>	<u>1,792,142</u>
Consolidated total assets	<u>5,545,141</u>	<u>4,959,341</u>
Liabilities		
Reportable segment liabilities	1,070,393	739,292
Elimination of inter-segment payables	<u>(6,585)</u>	<u>(59,642)</u>
	1,063,808	679,650
Deferred tax liabilities	33,364	7,923
Current tax payable	204,091	211,241
Unallocated head office and corporate liabilities	<u>40,947</u>	<u>99,609</u>
Consolidated total liabilities	<u>1,342,210</u>	<u>998,423</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(c) Geographical information

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of (i) the Group's revenue from external customers and (ii) the Group's investment properties, property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, goodwill and interest in an associate ("specified non-current assets"). The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the goods were delivered. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset, in the case of investment properties and property, plant and equipment, the location of the operation to which they are allocated, in the case of other intangible assets, and goodwill, and the location of operations, in the case of interest in an associate.

	Revenue from external customers	
	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Hong Kong (place of domicile)	344,681	354,602
North America	2,682,633	2,303,264
Japan	1,636,456	1,338,662
Chinese Mainland	985,827	1,025,293
Europe	180,398	191,519
Vietnam	75,519	96,058
Korea	9,699	21,193
Other countries	59,146	119,396
	5,629,678	5,095,385
	5,974,359	5,449,987

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

(c) Geographical information (Continued)

	Specified non-current assets	
	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Hong Kong (place of domicile)	200,130	208,186
Vietnam	990,600	996,858
Indonesia	114,645	69,080
Chinese Mainland	76,253	64,998
Korea	45,524	13,435
Singapore	16,055	11,946
Japan	2,294	3,275
North America	1,279	116
	1,246,650	1,159,708
	1,446,780	1,367,894

12 LONG TERM RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Loans to a supplier (note 12(a))	434	973
Prepayments (note 12(b))	10,231	8,067
	10,665	9,040

Note:

- (a) Loans to a supplier bear interest at 6.5% per annum (2024: 6.5% per annum) and are repayable in 2027 (2024: 2026). Loans amounting to HK\$434,000 (2024: HK\$973,000) are guaranteed by the parent company of the supplier.
- (b) The prepayments mainly relate to the purchase of leasehold land and property, plant and equipment.

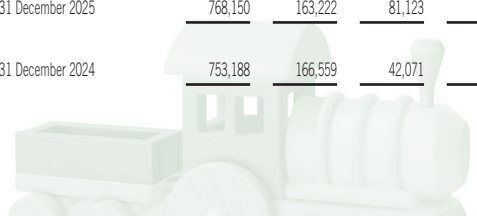
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Freehold land and buildings	Interests in leasehold land held for own use	Other properties leased for own use carried at cost	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Sub-total	Investment properties	Total
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Cost:											
At 1 January 2024	1,058,793	164,783	119,010	40,975	774,087	98,719	26,092	739	2,283,198	61,410	2,344,608
Exchange adjustments	(13,447)	(3,709)	(4,038)	(1,350)	(13,455)	(2,717)	(677)	(986)	(40,379)	(619)	(40,998)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	813	15,848	-	462	646	-	-	17,769	-	17,769
Additions	13,638	42,128	17,832	3,837	92,317	13,706	6,359	32,861	222,678	-	222,678
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	(275)	-	-	-	-	-	(275)	-	(275)
Disposals	(14,803)	(7,816)	(36,443)	(3,982)	(27,755)	(1,073)	(4,581)	(7,687)	(104,140)	-	(104,140)
Transfers	18,008	-	-	(19,056)	-	-	-	-	(1,048)	1,048	-
At 31 December 2024	1,062,189	196,199	111,934	20,424	825,656	109,281	27,193	24,927	2,377,803	61,839	2,439,642
At 1 January 2025	1,062,189	196,199	111,934	20,424	825,656	109,281	27,193	24,927	2,377,803	61,839	2,439,642
Exchange adjustments	(3,980)	(1,759)	1,150	286	(3,761)	(788)	78	(173)	(8,947)	182	(8,765)
Additions	20,106	4,733	73,955	594	126,190	18,394	4,447	30,056	278,475	-	278,475
Disposals	(1,350)	(26)	(39,774)	(843)	(45,565)	(33,564)	(5,326)	(6,768)	(133,216)	-	(133,216)
Transfers	38,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38,255)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	1,115,220	199,147	147,265	20,461	902,520	93,323	26,392	9,787	2,514,115	62,021	2,576,136
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:											
At 1 January 2024	279,470	32,593	72,911	17,153	540,519	67,487	15,668	-	1,025,801	10,075	1,035,876
Exchange adjustments	(2,120)	(452)	(2,481)	(284)	(4,534)	(1,652)	(415)	-	(11,938)	(314)	(12,252)
Charge for the year	38,845	4,870	29,748	2,654	89,201	10,710	3,900	-	179,928	3,117	183,045
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	(211)	-	-	-	-	-	(211)	-	(211)
Written back on disposals	(7,464)	(7,371)	(30,104)	(3,957)	(19,650)	(748)	(3,653)	-	(72,947)	-	(72,947)
Transfers	270	-	-	(1,215)	-	-	-	-	(945)	945	-
At 31 December 2024	309,001	29,640	69,863	14,351	605,536	75,797	15,500	-	1,119,688	13,823	1,133,511
At 1 January 2025	309,001	29,640	69,863	14,351	605,536	75,797	15,500	-	1,119,688	13,823	1,133,511
Exchange adjustments	(1,279)	(69)	1,168	174	(2,852)	(341)	45	-	(3,154)	588	(2,566)
Charge for the year	39,796	6,380	29,485	2,094	80,176	12,090	3,689	-	173,710	1,891	175,601
Written back on disposals	(448)	(26)	(34,374)	(756)	(39,083)	(29,681)	(4,313)	-	(108,681)	-	(108,681)
At 31 December 2025	347,070	35,925	66,142	15,863	643,777	57,865	14,921	-	1,181,563	16,302	1,197,865
Net book value:											
At 31 December 2025	768,150	163,222	81,123	4,598	258,743	35,458	11,471	9,787	1,332,552	45,719	1,378,271
At 31 December 2024	753,188	166,559	42,071	6,073	220,120	33,484	11,693	24,927	1,258,115	48,016	1,306,131



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Continued)

(b) The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's investment properties and the level of fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 27(e)) at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed below:

(i) Fair value hierarchy

	Carrying amount at 31 December 2025 HK\$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2025 HK\$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2025 categorised into		
			Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement					
Investment properties					
– Hong Kong	43,077	34,000	–	–	34,000
– Chinese Mainland	18	1,487	–	–	1,487
– Vietnam	2,624	2,766	–	–	2,766
	<u>45,719</u>	<u>38,253</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>38,253</u>

	Carrying amount at 31 December 2024 HK\$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2024 HK\$'000	Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2024 categorised into		
			Level 1 HK\$'000	Level 2 HK\$'000	Level 3 HK\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement					
Investment properties					
– Hong Kong	44,969	43,600	–	–	43,600
– Chinese Mainland	633	1,487	–	–	1,487
– Vietnam	2,414	2,972	–	–	2,972
	<u>48,016</u>	<u>48,059</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>48,059</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 (2024: Nil). The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Continued)

(b) The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's investment properties and the level of fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 27(e)) at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed below: (Continued)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

For the fair value of an investment property in Hong Kong as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had engaged independent firm of surveyor, Ravia Global Appraisal Advisory Limited who has among their staff fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors with recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued, to value its investment property. The Group's management had discussion with the surveyor on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation is performed at the end of the reporting period.

For the fair value of investment properties in Chinese Mainland and Vietnam as at 31 December 2025, the Group determined the fair value using depreciated replacement cost approach by considering the cost to reproduce or replace in new condition the investment property appraised in accordance with current construction costs for similar properties in the locality.

For the fair value of an investment property in Chinese Mainland as at 31 December 2024, the Group had engaged independent firm of surveyor, Jiangsu Zhongchen Land Real Estate Asset Appraisal Cost Consulting Co., Ltd. who has among their staff fellows of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the Chinese Mainland with recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued, to value its investment property. The Group's management had discussion with the surveyor on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation was performed at the end of the reporting period.

For the fair value of an investment property in Vietnam as at 31 December 2024, the Group had engaged independent firm of surveyor, CBRE (Vietnam) Co., Ltd who has among their staff fellows of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors with recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued, to value its investment property. The Group's management had discussion with the surveyor on the valuation assumptions and valuation results when the valuation was performed at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Percentage/Amount
Investment properties			
– Hong Kong	Market comparison approach	Premium (discount) on quality of the buildings	2% to 10% (2024: -1% to 10%)
– Chinese Mainland	Depreciated replacement cost approach	Adjusted replacement cost per sq. m.	RMB530 (2024: RMB530)
– Vietnam	Depreciated replacement cost approach	Adjusted replacement cost per sq. m.	USD240 (2024: USD240)

The fair value of the investment property located in Hong Kong is determined using market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of comparable properties on a price per square foot basis, adjusted for a premium or a discount specific to the quality of the Group's building compared to the recent sales. Higher premium for higher quality buildings will result in a higher fair value measurement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Continued)

(b) The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's investment properties and the level of fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 27(e)) at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed below: (Continued)

(ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (Continued)

The fair values of the investment properties located in Chinese Mainland and Vietnam are determined using depreciated replacement cost approach by considering the cost to reproduce or replace in new condition the investment properties appraised in accordance with current construction costs for similar properties in the locality, with allowance for accrued depreciation as evidenced by observed condition or obsolescence percent, whether arising from physical, functional or economic causes. The fair value measurement is positively correlated to the adjusted replacement cost.

(c) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Interests in leasehold land held for own use, carried at depreciated cost, with remaining lease term of:			
– between 10 and 50 years	(i)	163,222	166,559
Other properties leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	(ii)	81,123	42,071
		<u>244,345</u>	<u>208,630</u>

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset:		
Interests in leasehold land held for own use	6,380	4,870
Other properties leased for own use	29,485	29,748
	<u>35,865</u>	<u>34,618</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 5(a))	3,764	2,744
Expense relating to short-term leases	15,894	11,189

During the year ended 31 December 2025, additions to right-of-use assets were HK\$78,688,000 (2024: HK\$76,621,000), of which HK\$Nil (2024: HK\$16,661,000) were additions from acquisition of subsidiaries. The additions to right-of-use assets were related to the capitalised lease payments payable under new tenancy agreements. The amounts also included the purchase of leasehold properties of HK\$4,733,000 (2024: HK\$42,941,000), of which HK\$Nil (2024: HK\$813,000) were additions from acquisition of subsidiaries.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Continued)

(c) Right-of-use assets (Continued)

- (i) Interests in leasehold land held for own use

The Group holds several plants, where its manufacturing are primarily located. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests. There are no lump sum or ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land lease, other than payments made based on rateable values set by the relevant government authorities. These payments vary from time to time and are payable to the relevant government authorities.

- (ii) Other properties leased for own use

The Group has obtained the right to use other properties through tenancy agreements. The leases typically run for an initial period of 2 to 5 years.

(d) Pledged assets

As at 31 December 2025, factory buildings, certain leasehold land and property, plant and equipment of the Group with an aggregate carrying amount of HK\$74,918,000 (2024: HK\$112,070,000) were pledged as security for bank loans of the Group of HK\$4,222,000 (2024: HK\$63,333,000).

As at 31 December 2025, unutilised banking facility of HK\$82,069,000 (2024: HK\$60,316,000) was secured by leasehold land and other property, plant and equipment and bank deposits of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$99,888,000 (2024: HK\$85,668,000) and HK\$17,773,000 (2024: HK\$9,334,000) respectively.

(e) Investment properties

The Group leases out investment properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of two to three years, with an option to renew the lease after the date at which time all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes variable lease payments.

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in Chinese Mainland and Vietnam had been received in advance. Undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease in place in Hong Kong at the reporting date will be receivable by the Group in future periods as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Within 1 year	935	1,121
After 1 year but within 2 years	—	935
	<u>935</u>	<u>2,056</u>



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

14 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Club memberships HK\$'000	Patent HK\$'000	Computer software HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2024	32,980	3,382	2,557	38,919
Additions	9,010	–	–	9,010
Disposals	–	–	(288)	(288)
Exchange adjustment	(1,092)	–	(23)	(1,115)
At 31 December 2024	40,898	3,382	2,246	46,526
At 1 January 2025	40,898	3,382	2,246	46,526
Additions	4,279	–	–	4,279
Exchange adjustment	279	–	1	280
At 31 December 2025	45,456	3,382	2,247	51,085
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses:				
At 1 January 2024	4,033	3,382	1,081	8,496
Charge for the year	–	–	177	177
Impairment loss	4	–	–	4
Exchange adjustment	(400)	–	(10)	(410)
At 31 December 2024	3,637	3,382	1,248	8,267
At 1 January 2025	3,637	3,382	1,248	8,267
Charge for the year	–	–	177	177
Impairment loss	9	–	–	9
Exchange adjustment	37	–	(2)	35
At 31 December 2025	3,683	3,382	1,423	8,488
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2025	41,773	–	824	42,597
At 31 December 2024	37,261	–	998	38,259

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14 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Club memberships of the Group were assessed to have indefinite useful lives during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 and, accordingly, no amortisation was charged.

The Group assessed the recoverable amounts of club memberships as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and an impairment loss of HK\$9,000 (2024: HK\$4,000) is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025. The estimates of recoverable amount are based on the club memberships' fair values less costs of disposal, using market comparison approach by reference to recent sales price of similar assets.

15 GOODWILL

	HK\$'000
At 1 January 2024	2,753
Additions	<u>3,555</u>
At 31 December 2024, 1 January 2025 and 1 December 2025	<u>6,308</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2012, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in JM Mekong Co., Ltd ("JM Mekong") in Vietnam, for a cash consideration of US\$386,000 (equivalent to approximately HK\$3,000,000). JM Mekong is principally engaged in the manufacturing of plush stuffed toys.

On 16 November 2024, the Group acquired 100% equity interest in Lac Son Toys Co., Ltd ("Lac Son Toys") and Lac Son Plastic Co., Ltd ("Lac Son Plastic") in Vietnam, for a cash consideration of VND1,000,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$317,000) and VND3,500,000,000 (equivalent to HK\$1,110,000) respectively for the expansion of the Group's plastic figures segment. Lac Son Toy and Lac Son Plastic are principally engaged in the manufacturing of plastic figures.

The goodwill represented the cash consideration over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. The goodwill is attributable to the economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Group and the acquired businesses.

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16 INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following list contains the particulars of subsidiaries of the Group. The class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated.

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Particulars of issued/registered and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activities
			Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	
J.Y. International Company Limited	Hong Kong	3,500,000 shares	100%	100%	–	Trading of plush stuffed toys and investment holding
C & H Trading (Suzhou) Co., Ltd #	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid up capital of US\$7,200,000	100%	100%	–	Trading of plush stuffed toys and investment holding
Dream Inko Co., Ltd	Korea	Registered and paid up capital of KRW100,000,000	100%	–	100%	Design, development and trading of plush stuffed toys
Dream Vina Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$12,764,827	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of tarpaulin
Dream Textile Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$5,500,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of fabrics and dyeing
Dream Mekong Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$5,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys and investment holding
Dream Plastic Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$13,500,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of plastic figures and investment holding
C & H HK Corp., Ltd	Hong Kong	10,500,002 shares	100%	100%	–	Trading of plastic figures and investment holding
C & H Toys (Mingguang) Co., Ltd #	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid up capital of US\$1,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
C & H Toys (Chaohu) Co., Ltd *	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid up capital of US\$8,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
JM Mekong Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$675,437	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
Dream Lingshan Co., Ltd *	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid up capital of RMB1,800,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys and investment holding
J.Y. Hanam Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of VND107,000,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
J.Y. Vina Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of VND105,850,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
J.Y. Plasteel Vina Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$7,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plastic figures and investment holding
J.Y. Plastic Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$4,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plastic figures
C & H Toys (Shuyang) Co., Ltd *	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid up capital of RMB5,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
Dream Printing & Package Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered capital of US\$3,000,000 and paid up capital of US\$2,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of business color box and printing products

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16 INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Particulars of issued/registered and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activities
			Group's effective interest	Held by the Company	Held by subsidiaries	
Dream Plastic Nam Dinh Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$15,500,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys and plastic figures
Dream International SG Pte. Ltd	Singapore	Registered and paid up capital of US\$3,000,000	100%	100%	–	Trading of tarpaulin, plastic figures and plush stuffed toys
Dream An Giang Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$5,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
Dream Plastic Ninh Binh Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Registered and paid up capital of US\$24,900,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of plastic figures
Dream Hanoi Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of VND46,400,000,000	100%	100%	–	Design, development and trading of plush stuffed toys
C & H Vina Company Limited	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of US\$11,000,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture and sale of tarpaulin
C & H Tarps Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of US\$5,000,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of tarpaulin
C & H Mekong Company Limited.	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of US\$1,796,737	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of tarpaulin
廣西宏潤玩具有限公司*	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid-up capital of RMB6,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
蕭縣希安琦玩具有限公司*	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid-up capital of RMB6,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
安康新德潤玩具有限公司*	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid-up capital of RMB6,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
PT Dream Plastic Indonesia	The Republic of Indonesia	Registered and paid-up capital of Indonesian Rupiah 116,277,375,000	100%	100%	–	Manufacture of plastic figures
JY International USA, Inc.	United States of America	Registered and paid-up capital of US\$400,000	100%	–	100%	Market Research and support communication with customer
Lac Son Toys Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of VND1,000,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plastic figures
Lac Son Plastic Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of VND3,500,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plastic figures
德鎮開發設計(深圳)有限公司#	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid-up capital of US\$500,000	100%	–	100%	Design, development and trading of plush stuffed toys
玉林市欽潤玩具有限公司*	Chinese Mainland	Registered and paid-up capital of RMB4,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plush stuffed toys
Dream Plastic Mai Son Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Registered and paid-up capital of VND77,580,000,000	100%	–	100%	Manufacture of plastic figures

These are wholly-owned foreign investment enterprises registered in Chinese Mainland.

* These are wholly-domestic owned enterprises under the Chinese Mainland law.

The subsidiaries of the Group do not have non-controlling interests.

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17 INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

The following list contains the particulars of an associate, which is unlisted corporate entity whose quoted market price is not available:

Name of associate	Form of business structure	Place of incorporation and business	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Proportion of ownership interest			Principal activity
				Group's effective interest	Held by the company	Held by a subsidiary	
HH Dream Printing Co, Ltd.	Incorporated	Vietnam	25,000,000 ordinary shares at US\$1 each	5.9%	5.9%	–	Manufacture of business colour book and printing products (note)

Note: The investment in HH Dream Printing Co, Ltd. ("HH Dream") enables the Group to have exposure to achieve synergies in saving cost of packaging.

The Group holds a 5.9% ownership interest in HH Dream. The investment in HH Dream is classified as interest in an associate as the Group can exercise significant influence over HH Dream by virtue of its contractual right to appoint one out of four (2024: four) directors to the board of directors of HH Dream and has the power to participate in the key financial and operating decisions of HH Dream. As a result, the investment is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The associate is considered to be not material to the Group. Summarised information of the associate is disclosed below.

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Carrying amount of the associate in the consolidated financial statements	19,604	17,196
Amount of the Group's share of profit of an associate:		
Profit for the year	2,407	1,226
Total comprehensive income	2,407	1,226

18 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Unlisted equity securities measured at FVOCI (non-recycling)	2,061	1,771

Unlisted equity securities represent an investment in Joongang Tongyang Broadcasting Company ("JTBC"), a company incorporated in Korea and engaged in multimedia and broadcasting. The Group designated its investment in JTBC at FVOCI (non-recycling), as the investment is held for strategic purpose. No dividends were received on this investment during the year (2024: HK\$Nil).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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19 INVENTORIES

(a) Inventories in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Raw materials	317,956	240,397
Work in progress	311,130	290,146
Finished goods	292,922	303,357
	<u>922,008</u>	<u>833,900</u>

(b) The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as an expense and included in profit or loss is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Carrying amount of inventories sold	4,777,494	4,214,571
Write-down of inventories	4,199	3,983
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(13,191)	(22,436)
	<u>4,768,502</u>	<u>4,196,118</u>

The reversal of write-down of inventories made in prior years arose upon utilisation, disposal or an increase in the estimated net realisable value of these inventories.

20 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Trade debtors and bills receivable, net of loss allowance	1,064,857	919,039
Other receivables	240,133	155,903
Prepayments	16,588	16,462
Loans receivable	38,001	34,511
	<u>1,359,579</u>	<u>1,125,915</u>

All of the trade and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year.

Loans receivable at 31 December 2025 are due from a third party, fully secured by a leasehold land and a factory building held by the third party, interest-bearing at 5.4% - 6.3% (2024: 5.4% - 9.5%) per annum and recoverable within one year. The Group does not have the right to sell or re-pledge the leasehold land and the factory building held as collateral in the absence of default by the third party.

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20 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

(a) Ageing analysis

As at 31 December 2025, the ageing analysis of trade debtors and bills receivable (which are included in trade and other receivables), based on the invoice date or date of revenue recognition, if earlier and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Within 1 month	651,341	598,877
1 to 2 months	230,974	197,646
2 to 3 months	106,430	65,304
3 to 4 months	43,830	42,563
Over 4 months	32,282	14,649
	1,064,857	919,039

Trade debtors and bills receivable are due within 30 to 120 days from the date of billing. Further details on the Group's credit policy and credit risk arising from trade debtors and bills receivable are set out in note 27(a).

21 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits comprise:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Time deposits within three months to maturity when placed	705,619	641,649
Cash at bank and on hand	952,731	766,272
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated cash flow statement	1,658,350	1,407,921
Time deposits with more than three months to maturity when placed	139,661	204,461
	1,798,011	1,612,382

Included in the balance of cash and cash equivalents and time deposits with more than three months to maturity when placed is an amount of approximately HK\$334,015,000 (2024: HK\$193,168,000) representing deposits placed with banks in the Chinese Mainland by the Group. The remittance of these funds out of the Chinese Mainland is subject to the exchange control restrictions imposed by the government.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

21 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operations:

	Notes	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Profit before taxation		871,235	926,938
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income	4(a)	(44,210)	(47,992)
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4(b)	(1,904)	4,257
Provision of impairment loss on other intangible assets	4(b)	9	4
Share of profit of an associate	17	(2,407)	(1,226)
Finance costs	5(a)	6,206	6,560
Depreciation	5(c)	175,601	183,045
Amortisation	5(c)	177	177
(Reversal)/provision of loss allowances of trade receivables	5(c)	(511)	487
Foreign exchange gain		(22,148)	(31,281)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in inventories		(82,456)	(28,096)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(228,444)	(167,882)
Increase in long term receivables and prepayments		(2,514)	(1,016)
Increase in trade and other payables and contract liabilities		348,596	35,970
Cash generated from operations		1,017,230	879,945

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

21 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	Bank loans HK\$'000 (Note 23)	Lease liabilities HK\$'000 (Note 24)	Total HK\$'000
At 1 January 2025	99,612	43,372	142,984
Changes from financing cash flows:			
Interest paid	(2,442)	–	(2,442)
Proceeds from new bank loans	133,991	–	133,991
Repayment of bank loans	(192,213)	–	(192,213)
Capital elements of lease rentals paid	–	(30,615)	(30,615)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	–	(3,764)	(3,764)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(60,664)	(34,379)	(95,043)
Other changes:			
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	–	73,955	73,955
Interest expenses (note 5(a))	2,442	3,764	6,206
Exchange difference	(438)	(823)	(1,261)
Early termination of lease	–	(5,392)	(5,392)
Total other changes	2,004	71,504	73,508
At 31 December 2025	40,952	80,497	121,449

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(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

21 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Continued)

	Bank loans HK\$'000 (Note 23)	Lease liabilities HK\$'000 (Note 24)	Total HK\$'000
At 1 January 2024	73,483	52,023	125,506
Changes from financing cash flows:			
Interest paid	(3,816)	–	(3,816)
Proceeds from new bank loans	242,643	–	242,643
Repayment of bank loans	(215,404)	–	(215,404)
Capital elements of lease rentals paid	–	(27,611)	(27,611)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	–	(2,744)	(2,744)
Total changes from financing cash flows	23,423	(30,355)	(6,932)
Other changes:			
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	15,848	15,848
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	(56)	(56)
Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	–	17,832	17,832
Interest expenses (note 5(a))	3,816	2,744	6,560
Exchange difference	(1,110)	(14,664)	(15,774)
Total other changes	2,706	21,704	24,410
At 31 December 2024	99,612	43,372	142,984

(d) Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Within operating cash flows	15,894	11,189
Within financing cash flows	34,379	30,355
	50,273	41,544

These amounts relate to lease rentals paid of HK\$50,273,000 (2024: HK\$41,544,000).

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22 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Trade payables	753,631	423,868
Salary and welfare payables	140,866	116,389
Value-added tax payable	4,037	5,942
Other payables and accruals	80,562	87,996
Receipt in advance	4,210	2,080
	983,306	636,275

(a) Trade and other payables

All of the trade and other payables are expected to be settled or recognised as income within one year or are repayable on demand.

As at 31 December 2025, the ageing analysis of trade payables, based on the due dates is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Due within 1 month or on demand	502,040	279,915
Due after 1 month but within 3 months	152,806	92,935
Due after 3 months but within 6 months	49,394	37,392
Due after 6 months but within 1 year	45,573	11,779
Over 1 year	3,818	1,847
	753,631	423,868

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23 BANK LOANS

All of the interest-bearing borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are expected to be settled within one year.

As at 31 December 2025, bank loan of HK\$4,222,000 (2024: HK\$41,561,000) were secured by property, plant and equipment of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$74,918,000 (2024: HK\$68,941,000). They are interest-bearing at a rate of 3.7% (2024: 3.5% to 4.0%) per annum specified at each withdrawal and repayable within one year.

As at 31 December 2025, bank loan of HK\$36,730,000 (2024: HK\$36,279,000) were secured by bank deposits of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$41,506,000 (2024: HK\$60,149,000). They are interest-bearing at a rate of 3.7% to 4.1% (2024: 3.5% to 3.7%) per annum specified at each withdrawal and repayable within one year.

As at 31 December 2025, unutilised banking facility of HK\$336,513,000 were unsecured (2024: HK\$444,088,000).

As at 31 December 2025, unutilised banking facility of HK\$82,069,000 (2024: HK\$60,316,000) was secured by leasehold land and other property, plant and equipment and bank deposits of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$99,888,000 (2024: HK\$85,668,000) and \$17,773,000 (2024: \$9,334,000) respectively.

As at 31 December 2025, property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of \$38,447,000 were pledged for both utilised and unutilised banking facilities (2024: Nil). Total pledged asset value as at 31 December 2025 is \$195,638,000 (2024: \$280,976,000).

As at 31 December 2024, bank loan of HK\$21,772,000 were secured by time deposits and property, plant and equipment of the Group with an aggregate amount of HK\$56,884,000. The loans were interest-bearing at a rate of 3.9% to 4.4%.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's banking facilities were not subject to the fulfilment of any financial covenants.



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24 LEASE LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2025, the lease liabilities were repayable as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Within 1 year	21,515	20,022
After 1 year but within 2 years	32,511	6,416
After 2 years but within 5 years	18,410	6,360
After 5 years	8,061	10,574
	<u>58,982</u>	<u>23,350</u>
	<u>80,497</u>	<u>43,372</u>

25 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current taxation in the consolidated statement of financial position represents:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Provision for the year	24,535	20,063
Provisional Profits Tax paid	<u>(21,853)</u>	<u>(22,763)</u>
	<u>2,682</u>	<u>(2,700)</u>
Outside Hong Kong		
Tax recoverable	–	(50)
Tax payable	<u>201,409</u>	<u>211,241</u>
	<u>201,409</u>	<u>211,191</u>
	<u>204,091</u>	<u>208,491</u>
Representing:		
Current tax recoverable	–	(2,750)
Current tax payable	<u>204,091</u>	<u>211,241</u>
	<u>204,091</u>	<u>208,491</u>

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(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

- (i) The components of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax arising from:	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation HK\$'000	Provisions HK\$'000	Revaluation of other financial asset HK\$'000	Undistributed profits of subsidiaries HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 January 2024	2,605	(4,389)	(1,552)	8,235	4,899
Credited to profit or loss (note 6(a))	(798)	(1,027)	–	(1,449)	(3,274)
Credited to reserves (note 9)	–	–	(234)	–	(234)
Exchange adjustments	43	550	250	–	843
	1,850	(4,866)	(1,536)	6,786	2,234
At 31 December 2024					
At 1 January 2025	1,850	(4,866)	(1,536)	6,786	2,234
Credited to profit or loss (note 6(a))	1,998	(587)	187	23,520	25,118
Credited to reserves (note 9)	–	–	(39)	–	(39)
Exchange adjustments	(7)	(5)	26	–	14
	3,841	(5,458)	(1,362)	30,306	27,327
At 31 December 2025					

- (ii) Reconciliation to the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Net deferred tax assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	(6,037)	(5,689)
Net deferred tax liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	33,364	7,923
	27,327	2,234

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25 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised

In accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1(r), the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of HK\$67,795,000 (2024: HK\$60,990,000) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. Tax losses amounting to HK\$4,367,000 (2024: HK\$6,979,000) do not expire under current tax legislation, while the remaining tax losses amounting to HK\$63,428,000 (2024: HK\$54,011,000) expire at various dates up to and including 2030 (2024: 2029) as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
2025	–	1,087
2026	11,215	11,187
2027	383	373
2028	1,891	1,886
2029	39,131	39,478
2030	10,808	–
	63,428	54,011
No expiry date	4,367	6,979
	67,795	60,990

(d) Deferred tax liabilities not recognised

At 31 December 2024, the Group did not recognise deferred tax liabilities of HK\$26,181,000 in respect of the undistributed profits of certain subsidiaries in Chinese Mainland amounted to HK\$523,627,000. At 31 December 2025, all deferred tax liabilities in respect of the undistributed profits of these subsidiaries have been recognised, following the distribution of retained profits of these subsidiaries to the Company during the year.

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26 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

(a) Movements in components of equity

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Group's consolidated equity is set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of equity between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below:

The Company

	Note	Share capital HK\$'000	Retained profits HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000
At 1 January 2024	32	236,474	1,120,854	1,357,328
Changes in equity for 2024:				
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	26(b)(ii)	–	(236,903)	(236,903)
Dividends declared in respect of the current year	26(b)(i)	–	(135,373)	(135,373)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	440,197	440,197
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	32	236,474	1,188,775	1,425,249
Changes in equity for 2025:				
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	26(b)(ii)	–	(270,746)	(270,746)
Dividends declared in respect of the current year	26(b)(i)	–	(169,216)	(169,216)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	533,488	533,488
At 31 December 2025	32	236,474	1,282,301	1,518,775

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

(b) Dividends

- (i) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the year

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Interim dividend declared and paid of HK25 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK20 cents per ordinary share)	169,216	135,373
Final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period of HK35 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK40 cents per ordinary share)	<u>236,903</u>	<u>270,746</u>
	<u>406,119</u>	<u>406,119</u>

The final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

- (ii) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year, of HK40 cents per ordinary share (2024: HK35 cents per ordinary share)	<u>270,746</u>	<u>236,903</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

(c) Share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares '000	Amount HK\$'000	Number of shares '000	Amount HK\$'000
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January and 31 December	<u>676,865</u>	<u>236,474</u>	<u>676,865</u>	<u>236,474</u>

In accordance with section 135 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the ordinary shares of the Company do not have a par value.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) General reserve fund

The general reserve fund comprises of Chinese Mainland subsidiaries' general reserve fund and Korean subsidiary's general reserve fund.

According to the Chinese Mainland laws applicable to wholly-owned foreign investment enterprises, the Chinese Mainland subsidiaries of the Company are required to set up a general reserve fund and appropriate at least 10% of their annual net profits after taxation, as determined under Chinese Mainland accounting regulations, to the general reserve fund until the balance of the fund equals to 50% of the respective enterprise's registered capital. This fund can be used, upon approval by the relevant authorities, to offset accumulated losses or to increase registered capital of subsidiary, provided that the balance after such issue is not less than 25% of its registered capital.

According to the Korean Commercial Code, the Korean subsidiary is required to set aside as a legal reserve an amount equal to 10% of the cash portion of the annual dividend or accumulate a legal reserve of not less than 50% of Korean subsidiary's share capital before any payout of its dividend. This fund can be transferred to retained profits or used to reduce an accumulated loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS (Continued)

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves (Continued)

(ii) Other reserve

The other reserve comprises the change in equity as a result of change in shareholding of non-controlling interests. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1(c).

(iii) Exchange reserve

The exchange reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of operations outside Hong Kong. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1(u).

(iv) Fair value reserve (non-recycling)

The fair value reserve (non-recycling) comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI under HKFRS 9 that are held at the end of the reporting period (see note 1(f)).

(e) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group monitors capital with reference to its debt position. The Group's strategy was to maintain the equity and debt in a balanced position and ensure there was adequate working capital to service its debt obligations. At 31 December 2025, the ratio of the Group's total liabilities over its total assets was 20% (2024: 20%).

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business.

The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and bills receivable are limited because the counterparties are banks, which the Group considers to represent low credit risk.

The Group does not provide any guarantees which would expose the Group to credit risk.

Trade receivables

The Group has established a credit risk management policy under which individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Trade receivables are due within 30 to 120 days from the date of billing. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk in industries or countries in which the customers operate. Significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers. At the end of the reporting period, 27% (2024: 32%) and 72% (2024: 71%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers respectively.

The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables:

	Expected loss rate %	2025	Loss allowance HK\$'000
		Gross carrying amount HK\$'000	
Current (not past due)	0.00%	488,995	(14)
Within 1 month past due	0.00%	419,401	(14)
1 to 3 months past due	0.00%	145,299	(2)
More than 3 months but less than 12 months past due	0.61%	11,009	(67)
More than 12 months past due	93.21%	3,684	(3,434)
		<u>1,068,388</u>	<u>(3,531)</u>
	Expected loss rate %	2024 Gross carrying amount HK\$'000	Loss allowance HK\$'000
Current (not past due)	0.03%	665,905	(169)
Within 1 month past due	0.04%	190,422	(78)
1 to 3 months past due	0.29%	54,085	(157)
More than 3 months but less than 12 months past due	3.57%	8,983	(321)
More than 12 months past due	89.99%	3,686	(3,317)
		<u>923,081</u>	<u>(4,042)</u>

Expected loss rates are based on actual loss experience over the past year. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)

Movement in the loss allowance account in respect of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Balance at 1 January	4,042	3,555
(Reversal)/provision of loss allowances during the year	(511)	487
Balance at 31 December	3,531	4,042

Credit risk arising from loans receivable

The loans receivable to a third party are fully secured by a leasehold land and a factory building held by the third party. The maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the loans at the end of the reporting period, without taking into account the collateral, and the key terms of the loans are disclosed in note 20. The Group considered that the credit risk arising from the loans is significantly mitigated by the leasehold land and factory building held as collateral, with reference to the estimated market value of the leasehold land and factory building at 31 December 2025.

(b) Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses, participation in supplier finance arrangements with banks and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the parent company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	2025					Carrying amount at 31 Dec HK\$'000
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
	Within 1 year or on demand HK\$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years HK\$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years HK\$'000	More than 5 years HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000	
Trade and other payables (excluding receipt in advance and contract liabilities)	979,096	–	–	–	979,096	979,096
Bank loans	41,291	–	–	–	41,291	40,952
Lease liabilities	25,759	36,206	21,644	19,485	103,094	80,497
	<u>1,046,146</u>	<u>36,206</u>	<u>21,644</u>	<u>19,485</u>	<u>1,123,481</u>	<u>1,100,545</u>

	2024					Carrying amount at 31 Dec HK\$'000
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
	Within 1 year or on demand HK\$'000	More than 1 year but less than 2 years HK\$'000	More than 2 years but less than 5 years HK\$'000	More than 5 years HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000	
Trade and other payables (excluding receipt in advance and contract liabilities)	636,275	–	–	–	636,275	636,275
Bank loans	100,283	–	–	–	100,283	99,612
Lease liabilities	22,603	9,802	8,605	19,043	60,053	43,372
	<u>759,161</u>	<u>9,802</u>	<u>8,605</u>	<u>19,043</u>	<u>796,611</u>	<u>779,259</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from bank loans. Borrowings issued at fixed and variable rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk respectively. The Group monitors the level of its fixed rate borrowings and manages the contractual terms of the interest-bearing financial liabilities. The Group's interest rate profile as monitored by management is set out in (i) below.

(i) Interest rate risk profile

The following table, as reported to the management of the Group, details the interest rate profile of the Group's borrowings at the end of reporting period.

	Notional amount	
	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Fixed rate borrowings:		
Lease liabilities	80,497	43,372
Bank loans	40,952	99,612
Total borrowings	121,449	142,984

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

(c) Interest rate risk *(Continued)*

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's borrowings are not affected by changes in interest rates.

Other components of consolidated equity would not be affected by changes in interest rates.

(d) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily through sales and purchases which give rise to receivables, payables and cash balances that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which the transactions relate. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily HKD, Renminbi Yuan, Vietnamese Dong and Japanese Yen.

For the Group's companies with HKD as functional currency, it is not expected that there are any significant movements in the USD/HKD exchange rate as the HKD is pegged to the USD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (Continued)

(i) Exposure to currency risk

The following table details the Group's exposure at the end of reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in HKD, translated using spot rate at the year end date. Differences resulting from the translation of financial statements of operations outside Hong Kong into the Group's presentation currency are excluded.

	2025			2024		
	Hong Kong Dollars HK\$'000	Vietnamese Dong HK\$'000	Japanese Yen HK\$'000	Hong Kong Dollars HK\$'000	Vietnamese Dong HK\$'000	Japanese Yen HK\$'000
Trade and other receivables	324	72,129	201,757	1,096	123,081	89,251
Cash and cash equivalents	2,226	115,031	310,191	1,882	134,498	273,111
Trade and other payables	(366)	(564,031)	(47,691)	(362)	(211,741)	(229,422)
Net exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	<u>2,184</u>	<u>(376,871)</u>	<u>464,257</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>45,838</u>	<u>132,940</u>

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise if foreign exchange rates to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period had changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant. In this respect, it is assumed that the pegged rate between the HKD and the USD would be materially unaffected by any changes in movement in value of the HKD against other currencies.

	2025		2024	
	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits HK\$'000	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits HK\$'000
Vietnamese Dong	3% (3%)	(8,232) 8,232	3% (3%)	1,082 (1,082)
Japanese Yen	20% (20%)	75,664 (75,664)	20% (20%)	20,446 (20,446)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (Continued)

(ii) Sensitivity analysis (Continued)

Results of the analysis as presented in the above table represent an aggregation of the instantaneous effects on each of the Group entities' profit after tax and equity measured in the respective functional currencies, and then translated into HKD at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period for presentation purposes.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, including inter-company payables and receivables within the Group which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the lender or the borrower. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

(e) Fair value measurement

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value

(1) Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments measured at the end of each reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(e) Fair value measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value (Continued)

(1) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

	Fair value at	Fair value measurements as at			Fair value at	Fair value measurements as at		
	31 December	31 December 2025 categorised into			31 December	31 December 2024 categorised into		
	2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements								
Financial asset:								
Unlisted equity security	2,061	-	-	2,061	1,771	-	-	1,771

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

(2) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Percentage
Unlisted equity security	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	30% (2024: 30%)

The fair value of unlisted equity security is determined using the price/earning ratios of comparable listed companies adjusted for lack of marketability discount. The fair value measurement is negatively correlated to the discount for lack of marketability. As at 31 December 2025, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, a decrease/increase in discount for lack of marketability by 5% would have increased/decreased the Group's other comprehensive income by HK\$147,000 (2024: HK\$126,000).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(e) Fair value measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets measured at fair value (Continued)

(2) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (Continued)

The movement during the year in the balance of Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Unlisted equity security:		
At 1 January	1,771	3,206
Net unrealised gain recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	150	1,241
Exchange difference	140	(2,676)
At 31 December	2,061	1,771

Any gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of the Group's unlisted equity security held for strategic purpose is recognised in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the equity security, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained profits.

(ii) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments carried at amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

28 COMMITMENTS

Commitments outstanding at 31 December 2025 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Contracted for		
– acquisition of property, plant and equipment	48,561	46,591
Authorised but not contracted for		
– acquisition of property, plant and equipment	546	1,902
	<u>49,107</u>	<u>48,493</u>

29 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group entered into the following material related party transactions.

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel of the Group, including amounts paid to the Company's directors as disclosed in note 7 and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in note 8, is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	<u>37,840</u>	<u>37,453</u>

Total remuneration is included in "staff costs" (see note 5(b)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

29 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Sales of goods to a related company (note (i))	655	723
Purchases of goods from an associate (note (ii))	11,926	10,613

Notes:

- (i) This is transaction with C & H Co., Ltd. ("C & H"). A director of the Company is the controlling shareholder of both of C & H and the Group.
- (ii) These are transactions with HH Dream, an associate of the Group, and are conducted in accordance with the terms of the respective contracts or orders.

30 ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Note 27 contains information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to financial instruments. Other key source of estimation uncertainty is as follows:

Net realisable value of inventories

The Group performs regular reviews of the carrying amounts of inventories with reference to aged inventories analyses, projections of expected future saleability of goods and, management experience and judgement. Based on this review, a write-down of inventories will be made when the estimated net realisable value of inventories decline below their carrying amounts. Due to changes in customers' preferences, actual saleability of goods may be different from estimation and the statement of profit or loss in future accounting periods could be affected by differences in this estimation.

The net realisable value of inventories is also dependent on the application of up to date costing rates and judgements with regard to the level of labour and production overheads absorbed into the valuation.

31 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2025, the directors consider the Group is controlled by Mr Kyoo Yoon Choi, with his principal place of business at Unit 6/F, Tower 1, South Seas Centre, 75 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32 COMPANY-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current assets		
Investment property	43,077	44,969
Property, plant and equipment	139,771	140,985
Other intangible assets	29,668	29,668
Interest in subsidiaries	783,659	751,691
Interest in an associate	11,536	11,536
Long term loans to subsidiaries	289,225	291,457
Deferred tax assets	657	683
	<u>1,297,593</u>	<u>1,270,989</u>
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	653,739	599,785
Current tax recoverable	–	2,700
Cash and cash equivalents	358,856	307,107
	<u>1,012,595</u>	<u>909,592</u>
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables and contract liabilities	699,247	630,644
Lease liabilities	5,890	4,567
Current tax payable	81,044	118,908
	<u>786,181</u>	<u>754,119</u>
Net current assets	<u>226,414</u>	<u>155,473</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>1,524,007</u>	<u>1,426,462</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32 COMPANY-LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 (Continued)

	Note	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		5,232	1,213
NET ASSETS			
		1,518,775	1,425,249
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	26(a)	236,474	236,474
Reserves		1,282,301	1,188,775
TOTAL EQUITY			
		1,518,775	1,425,249

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 March 2026.

Hyunjoo Kim
Director

Min Jung Lee
Director

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2025 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures – Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures – Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
HKFRS 18, <i>Presentation and disclosure in financial statements</i>	1 January 2027
HKFRS 19, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	1 January 2027

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements except for the following:

HKFRS 18, *Presentation and disclosure in financial statements*

HKFRS 18 will replace HKAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements* and aims to improve the transparency and comparability of information about an entity's financial statements. HKFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and is to be applied retrospectively.

Among other changes, under HKFRS 18, entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to provide specific disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note in the financial statements.

The Group does not plan to early adopt HKFRS 18 and is still in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption.

Five Year Financial Summary

	2021 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Results					
Continuing operations					
Revenue	4,799,785	6,252,874	5,352,473	5,449,987	5,974,359
Profit from operations	273,782	842,451	1,039,548	932,272	875,034
Finance costs	(10,455)	(9,126)	(10,281)	(6,560)	(6,206)
Share of profits of associates	899	1,737	3,964	1,226	2,407
Profit before taxation	264,226	835,062	1,033,231	926,938	871,235
Income tax	(70,664)	(147,966)	(203,384)	(188,441)	(178,331)
Profit for the year	193,562	687,096	829,847	738,497	692,904
Attributable to:					
– Equity shareholders of the Company	193,562	687,096	829,847	738,497	692,904
Profit for the year	193,562	687,096	829,847	738,497	692,904
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted	HK28.60 ¢	HK101.51 ¢	HK122.60 ¢	HK109.11 ¢	HK102.37 ¢

Five Year Financial Summary

	2021 HK\$'000	2022 HK\$'000	2023 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000
Assets and liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	1,387,438	1,402,286	1,257,397	1,258,115	1,332,552
Investment properties	3,777	4,004	51,335	48,016	45,719
Long term receivables and prepayments	19,719	20,670	6,514	9,040	10,665
Other intangible assets	26,011	25,353	30,423	38,259	42,597
Goodwill	2,753	2,753	2,753	6,308	6,308
Interests in associates	10,269	12,006	15,970	17,196	19,604
Deferred tax assets	5,147	6,890	5,423	5,689	6,037
Non-current time deposits	3,081	7,963	16,781	4,957	–
Other financial assets	3,540	2,875	3,206	1,771	2,061
Net current assets	<u>1,243,321</u>	<u>1,773,123</u>	<u>2,326,081</u>	<u>2,602,840</u>	<u>2,829,734</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	2,705,056	3,257,923	3,715,883	3,992,191	4,295,277
Deferred tax liabilities	(10,620)	(10,085)	(26,817)	(7,923)	(33,364)
Other non-current liabilities	<u>(20,216)</u>	<u>(42,351)</u>	<u>(10,322)</u>	<u>(23,350)</u>	<u>(58,982)</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>2,674,220</u>	<u>3,205,487</u>	<u>3,678,744</u>	<u>3,960,918</u>	<u>4,202,931</u>

