VEDAN INTERNATIONAL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
味丹國際（控股）有限公司
(Incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Stock code: 02317)

RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Year ended 31 December		
	2025	2024	**Difference**
	US$'000	*US$'000*	
Revenue	**374,740**	380,184	(5,444)
Gross profit	**66,468**	66,243	225
Profit for the year	**17,081**	16,071	1,010
Profit attributable to owners	**17,056**	16,046	1,010
Basic earnings per share	**1.12 US cents**	1.05 US cents	
Diluted earnings per share	**1.12 US cents**	1.05 US cents	
Final dividend proposed per share	**0.8200 US cents**	0.5700 US cents	
Total dividends paid and proposed per share	**1.1200 US cents**	0.8430 US cents	

RESULTS

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Vedan International (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") is pleased to announce the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025, together with the comparative figures for the previous year as follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	***US$'000***	*US$'000*
Revenue	*2(a)*	**374,740**	380,184
Cost of sales	*6*	**(308,272)**	(313,941)
Gross profit		**66,468**	66,243
Selling and distribution expenses	*6*	**(20,396)**	(20,363)
Administrative expenses	*6*	**(24,519)**	(24,444)
Other gains – net	*5*	**1,549**	1,485
Operating profit		**23,102**	22,921
Finance income	*7*	**1,544**	1,081
Finance costs	*7*	**(1,013)**	(1,537)
Finance income/(costs) - net	*7*	**531**	(456)
Share of post-tax loss of a joint venture		**(111)**	(68)
Share of post-tax loss of an associate		**(600)**	(864)
Profit before income tax		**22,922**	21,533
Income tax expense	*8*	**(5,841)**	(5,462)
Profit for the year		**17,081**	16,071

		Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	***US$'000***	*US$'000*
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**17,056**	16,046
Non-controlling interest		**25**	25
		17,081	16,071
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the owners of the Company during the year (expressed in US cents per share)			
Basic earnings per share	*10*	**1.12**	1.05
Diluted earnings per share	*10*	**1.12**	1.05

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Profit for the year	**17,081**	16,071
Other comprehensive income/(loss):		
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Currency translation differences	**846**	(753)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	**846**	(753)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**17,927**	15,318
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
– Owners of the Company	**17,902**	15,293
– Non-controlling interest	**25**	25
Total comprehensive income for the year	**17,927**	15,318

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		As at 31 December	
		2025	2024
	Note	***US$'000***	*US$'000*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**110,754**	122,437
Right-of-use assets		**4,077**	4,614
Intangible assets		**918**	970
Long-term prepayments		**491**	536
Deferred tax assets		**1,674**	965
Investment in a joint venture		**515**	626
Investment in an associate		**8,555**	4,149
Total non-current assets		**126,984**	134,297
Current assets			
Inventories		**137,274**	126,871
Trade receivables	*3*	**32,578**	33,576
Prepayments and other receivables		**17,376**	7,111
Amounts due from related parties		**348**	319
Short-term bank deposits		**23,640**	16,535
Restricted deposits		**372**	2,509
Cash and cash equivalents		**47,025**	47,473
Total current assets		**258,613**	234,394
Total assets		**385,597**	368,691
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital		**15,228**	15,228
Reserves		**291,614**	286,958
		306,842	302,186
Non-controlling interest		**225**	230
Total equity		**307,067**	302,416

	Note	As at 31 December 2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings		**–**	664
Lease liabilities		**2,302**	2,698
Retirement benefit obligations		**1,407**	1,474
Total non-current liabilities		**3,709**	4,836
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	*4*	**17,178**	11,254
Accruals and other payables		**23,141**	21,894
Amounts due to related parties		**758**	643
Bank borrowings		**28,038**	24,655
Lease liabilities		**479**	506
Current income tax liabilities		**5,227**	2,487
Total current liabilities		**74,821**	61,439
Total liabilities		**78,530**	66,275
Total equity and liabilities		**385,597**	368,691

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with all applicable HKFRS Accounting Standards and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance Cap. 622. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of retirement benefit obligation and plan assets of defined benefit plan, which are measured at fair value.

(a) Amendments to standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following amendments to standards which are mandatory for the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025:

Amendments to HKAS 21 and HKFRS 1	Lack of exchangeability

The adoption of the above amendments to standards did not have any material impact on the current period or any prior periods.

(b) *The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations (together referred as "New Standards and Amendments") have been issued, but are not effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025 and have not been early adopted.*

		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
HKFRS 1, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 9, HKFRS 10 and HKAS 7	Annual improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity	1 January 2026
HKFRS 18	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements (new standard)	1 January 2027
HKFRS 19	Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures (new standard)	1 January 2027
Amendments to HKFRS 19	Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5	Presentation of financial statements – Classification by the borrower of a term loan that contains a repayment on demand clause	1 January 2027
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	To be determined

The Group will adopt the above New Standards and Amendments as and when they become effective. The directors of the Company have performed preliminary assessment and do not anticipate any significant impact on the Group's financial position and results of operations upon adopting these New Standards and Amendments, except for HKFRS 18, details of which are set out below.

HKFRS 18 will replace HKAS 1 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though HKFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, it impacts on presentation and disclosure, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements. From the high-level preliminary assessment performed, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- Although the adoption of HKFRS 18 will have no impact on the Group's net profit, the Group expects that grouping items of income and expenses in the income statement into the new categories will impact how operating profit is calculated and reported. From the high-level impact assessment that the Group has performed, foreign exchange differences currently aggregated in the line item 'other gains– net' in operating profit might need to be disaggregated, with some foreign exchange gains or losses presented below operating profit.

- The line items presented on the primary financial statements might change as a result of the application of the concept of 'useful structured summary' and the enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation. In addition, since goodwill will be required to be separately presented in the balance sheet, the Group will disaggregate goodwill and other intangible assets and present them separately in the balance sheet.

- The Group does not expect there to be a significant change in the information that is currently disclosed in the notes because the requirement to disclose material information remains unchanged; however, the way in which the information is grouped might change as a result of the aggregation/disaggregation principles. In addition, there will be significant new disclosures required for:

  – management-defined performance measures;

  – a break-down of the nature of expenses for line items presented by function in the operating category of the income statement – this break-down is only required for certain nature expenses; and

– for the first annual period of application of HKFRS 18, a reconciliation for each line item in the income statement between the restated amounts presented by applying HKFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying HKAS 1.

• From a cash flow statement perspective, there will be changes to how interest received and interest paid are presented. Interest paid will be presented as financing cash flows and interest received as investing cash flows, which is a change from current presentation as part of operating cash flows.

The Group will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with HKFRS 18.

2 Segment information

The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Executive Directors collectively. The Executive Directors review the Group's policies and information for the purposes of assessing performance and allocating resources. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has been operating in one single business segment, i.e. the manufacturing and sale of fermentation-based food additives, biochemical products and cassava starch-based industrial products including modified starch, glucose syrup, MSG, GA and others (2024: same).

(a) Revenue

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Sales of goods	**374,740**	380,184

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

The Group receives payments from certain customers in advance of the performance under the contracts. The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

	2025	2024
	USD'000	*USD'000*
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year	**5,561**	4,579

During the year ended 31 December 2025, revenue of approximately US$36,595,000 (2024: US$41,156,000) is derived from a single external customer located in Japan. The revenue is attributable to MSG and GA products.

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

The Group's revenue by geographical location, which is determined by the geographical presence of customers, is as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Vietnam	**154,321**	165,956
The PRC	**74,602**	56,145
Japan	**63,413**	69,604
The US	**33,800**	29,539
ASEAN member countries (other than Vietnam)	**26,049**	31,538
Other regions	**22,555**	27,402
	374,740	380,184

Accounting policy of revenue recognition

(i) Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the product has been transferred, being when the product are delivered, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. The risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer upon delivery or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods is based on the price specified in the sales contracts. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term from cash on delivery to 30-90 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Receivable is recognised when the product is delivered as this is the point in time when the consideration is unconditional, which only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(ii) Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the deposits or payments received in advance for sales of goods not yet delivered to customers. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered to customers.

(b) *Non-current assets, other than prepayments and deferred tax assets, by location, which is determined by the country in which the asset is located, are as follows:*

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Vietnam	**116,578**	124,689
The PRC	**7,983**	8,105
Cambodia	**1**	2
Total	**124,562**	132,796

3 Trade receivables

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Trade receivables from third parties	**32,956**	34,053
Less: loss allowance	**(378)**	(477)
Trade receivables – net	**32,578**	33,576

The credit terms of trade receivables range from cash on delivery to 30-90 days. The Group may grant a longer credit period to certain customers, subject to the satisfactory results of credit assessment. The ageing of the trade receivables based on invoice date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
0-30 days	**30,448**	32,918
31-90 days	**529**	520
91-180 days	**247**	163
181-365 days	**1,254**	–
Over 365 days	**478**	452
	32,956	34,053

4 Trade payables

At 31 December 2025, the ageing of trade payables based on invoice date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
0-30 days	**15,243**	9,795
31-90 days	**1,757**	1,459
Above 90 days	**178**	–
	17,178	11,254

5 Other gains – net

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Net exchange gain	**503**	1,152
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(101)**	(36)
Sales of scrap materials	**345**	374
Government grant	**78**	15
Storage income	**230**	89
Impairment of goodwill	**–**	(491)
Others	**494**	382
	1,549	1,485

6 Expenses by nature

Expenses included in cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses are analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Changes in inventories and consumables used	**253,630**	254,591
Amortisation of intangible assets	**67**	70
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	**594**	581
Auditor's remuneration		
– Audit services	**254**	254
– Non-audit services	**209**	151
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**20,743**	22,058
Written off of property, plant and equipment	**793**	154
(Reversal of)/provision for impairment of inventories	**(531)**	57
Expense relating to short-term leases	**206**	190
Employee benefit expenses	**43,618**	43,062
(Reversal of)/provision for loss allowance of trade receivables *(Note 3)*	**(99)**	127
Technical support fee	**2,319**	2,199
Travelling expenses	**1,417**	1,531
Transportation expenses	**6,633**	7,876
Advertising expenses	**2,117**	2,292
Repair and maintenance expenses	**12,365**	14,414
Other expenses	**8,852**	9,141
Total cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses	**353,187**	358,748

7 Finance income/(costs) – net

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Bank interest income	**1,535**	1,073
Interest income from an associate	**9**	8
Finance income	**1,544**	1,081
Interest expense on bank borrowings	**(915)**	(1,449)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**(98)**	(88)
Finance costs	**(1,013)**	(1,537)
Finance income/(costs) - net	**531**	(456)

8 Income tax expense

Taxation on profits has been calculated on the estimated assessable profit for the year at the rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

The amount of income tax charged to the consolidated income statement represents:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Enterprise income tax ("**EIT**")	**6,238**	6,518
Under provision of income tax in previous years	**312**	59
Total current tax	**6,550**	6,577
Deferred income tax	**(709)**	(1,115)
	5,841	5,462

9 Dividends

A final dividend of 0.570 US cents per share amounting to US$8,680,000 that relates to the year ended 31 December 2024 was declared on 25 March 2025 and was paid on 17 June 2025.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, an interim dividend of 0.300 US cents (2024: 0.273 US cents) per share amounting to US$4,566,000 (2024: US$4,166,000) was declared and paid in 2025. A final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2025 of 0.820 US cents per share, amounting to a total dividend of US$12,490,000, is to be proposed for approval at the forthcoming annual general meeting. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

	2025	2024
	US$'000	*US$'000*
Interim dividend paid of 0.300 US cents (2024: 0.273 US cents) per ordinary share	**4,566**	4,166
Proposed final dividend of 0.820 US cents (2024: 0.570 US cents) per ordinary share	**12,490**	8,680
	17,056	12,846

10 Earnings per share

(a) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to owners of the Company *(US$'000)*	**17,056**	16,046
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue *(thousands)*	**1,522,742**	1,522,742
Basic earnings per share *(US cents per share)*	**1.12**	1.05

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is same as basic earnings per share as there are no dilutive instruments for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: same).

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

I. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

In 2025, the global economy experienced a moderate recovery following the gradual stabilization in 2024. However, the US re-intensified its trade protectionist policy during the period, and expanded tariff measures on goods from China and some Asian countries. As a result, global trade uncertainties increased, prompting corporates to adopt a more cautious approach towards supply chain arrangement and investment decisions. This, coupled with the ongoing Russia–Ukraine conflict and heightened volatility in the Middle East, caused the external operating environment to remain challenging.

Throughout 2025, prices of energy and major raw material remained relatively stable. Nevertheless, the global economic recovery was still under pressure due to persistent geopolitical risks and a prolonged high global interest rate environment. Although global inflation gradually slowed down, market uncertainty increased amid reciprocal tariff measures and the delay of interest rate cuts by the US Federal Reserve.

Regarding Vietnam, escalating Sino-US trade friction has led to a redirection of orders to the country. This has spurred a recovery in performance for part of the manufacturing sector, specifically electronic components, consumer products, and the export processing industries. Consequently, Vietnam's total import and export turnover for 2025 grew compared to 2024, and the country continued to maintain a trade surplus.

In addition, Vietnam continued to actively expand its trade relationships with major economies, promote industrial upgrading and deepen regional economic cooperation. Through multilateral and bilateral free trade agreements (FTA), Vietnam's export markets became more diversified, helping to mitigate external market risks and strengthen its position in global supply chains. In 2025, actual foreign direct investment (FDI) was approximately US$38.4 billion, representing an annual increase of 0.5%, indicating foreign investors' confidence in Vietnam's long-term economic development.

During the period, the annual GDP growth rate of Vietnam reached 8.02%, higher than the 6.5% target set by the government, indicating that some industries continued to demonstrate strong recovery momentum. On the other hand, Vietnam's GDP per capita reached approximately US$5,026 in 2025, a further increase from US$4,700 in 2024, reflecting an expansion of the overall economic scale and the continuous improvement in national income levels.

In China, the annual economic growth rate was approximately 5.0%. However, export momentum came under pressure due to the expanded US tariff measures and technology export restrictions, and corporate capital expenditures became more cautious. The annual growth rate of the consumer price index (CPI) for 2025 ranged between 0.5% and 0.8%, which remained significantly below the policy target of 3%, reflecting subdued overall demand. In terms of employment, the average urban unemployment rate surveyed was approximately 5.0%, representing a slight improvement compared with the previous period, while the overall labor market remained stable.

The Group's revenue for the period amounted to approximately US$374,740,000, a decrease of 1.4% or US$5,444,000 from the same period last year. The decrease in revenue was mainly due to the weaker market sentiment and softened demand. Among the Group's major products, the selling prices and revenue of MSG products declined due to the slowdown in consumer market demand and increased competition. However, as the cost of raw materials and energy fell from the last year, gross profit margin during the year remained stable year-on-year. Due to oversupply in Thailand, the market price of modified starch declined, while the Group maintained its product prices, leading to a decrease in sales volume but a higher gross profit, compared with the same period last year. Impacted by the dampened market sentiment and competition, the demand for specialty chemicals products continued to be weak, resulting in a slight decrease in sales volume and revenue compared with the same period last year. Meanwhile, the average selling price of hydrochloric acid continued to fall due to sluggish market demand, resulting in a decrease in revenue compared with last year. However, due to a decrease in raw material and energy costs, its gross profit increased compared with last year. For fertilizer and feed products, the Group actively developed other products in response to market competition and sluggish demand. In addition, revenue of some of the Group's other products, including coffee and bulk food ingredients, increased compared with the same period last year, benefiting from increasing product prices and sustained market demand.

Benefiting from the fall in raw materials and energy prices in 2025, the Group's overall gross profit margin increased to 17.7% from 17.4% in 2024. Gross profit was US$66,468,000, representing an increase of US$225,000 from the same period last year. Net profit margin increased to 4.6% from 4.2% in the corresponding period of 2024, and the net profit amounted to US$17,081,000, representing an increase of US$1,010,000 from the previous period.

II. BUSINESS ANALYSIS

(1) Sales Analysis by Market

Unit: US$'000

Country	2025		2024		Difference	
	Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
Vietnam	**154,321**	**41.2%**	165,956	43.7%	-11,635	-7.0%
PRC	**74,602**	**19.9%**	56,145	14.8%	18,457	32.9%
Japan	**63,413**	**16.9%**	69,604	18.3%	-6,191	-8.9%
USA	**33,800**	**9.0%**	29,539	7.8%	4,261	14.4%
ASEAN	**26,049**	**7.0%**	31,538	8.3%	-5,489	-17.4%
Others	**22,555**	**6.0%**	27,402	7.2%	-4,847	-17.7%
Total	**374,740**	**100.0%**	380,184	100.0%	-5,444	-1.4%

1. Vietnam

Vietnam is the Group's largest market. Its revenue for the period was approximately US$154,321,000, a decrease of approximately US$11,635,000 or 7.0% from the previous period, and its share of revenue decreased from 43.7% to 41.2%. The decrease in revenue in the Vietnamese market during the period was mainly attributable to the slow recovery of market sentiment for MSG, fertilizer and feed, and specialty chemical products, characterized by reduced demand and a prevailing cautious market sentiment. MSG products, in particular, were significantly impacted by low-priced competition from imported alternatives, resulting in a considerable decline in both sales volume and revenue. During the period, the Group was committed to strengthening and consolidating its sales channels, developing new products, adjusting its product structure, and flexibly adjusting its marketing strategies to strengthen its sales and improve its market network.

2. The PRC

With the gradual recovery of China's industrial chain and supply chain after the pandemic, market demand continued to rebound. The Group actively expanded its coffee consumption market through market segmentation and demand boosting strategies, driving steady growth in coffee bean sales. China has become the Group's second largest market. In addition to stabilizing the existing seasoning business, it also continued to develop new product lines to expand revenue sources. During the period, revenue in the China market was approximately US$74,602,000, an increase of approximately US$18,457,000 (or 32.9%) from the previous period, and its share of revenue rose from 14.8% to 19.9%.

3. Japan

Japan is the Group's third largest market. In December 2025, the exchange rate of Japanese yen was around 155 JPY/USD, putting pressure on the consumer market and affecting consumption sentiment. The Group will continue to develop new customer groups and promote cross-sector applications of its products. It will also actively develop high-value-added products to drive overall revenue and profit growth. Revenue for the period was approximately US$63,413,000, a decrease of approximately US$6,191,000 or 8.9% from the same period last year, and its share of revenue dropped from 18.3% to 16.9%.

4. The USA

Revenue from the US market for the period was approximately US$33,800,000, an increase of approximately US$4,261,000 or 14.4% from the previous period, and its share of revenue increased from 7.8% to 9.0%. The improvement in performance during the period was mainly due to the uncertainty caused by the reciprocal tariffs, which prompted US clients to place orders in advance, resulting in a short-term increase in revenue. The Group will maintain key channels and customers, integrate the production and sales value chain, and continue to develop market-driven products to meet customer needs and improve the quality and competitiveness of its products. Future sales performance remains encouraging.

5. *The ASEAN Market*

Revenue from the ASEAN market (excluding Vietnam) for the period was approximately US$26,049,000, a decrease of US$5,489,000 or 17.4% from the same period last year, and its share of the Group's total revenue dipped from 8.3% to 7.0%. The ASEAN market has always been a key market for the Group's development. The Group hopes to leverage its industrial and geographical advantages and expand into this market with its core products, seek new customers, explore new markets, establish closer partnerships and broaden its sales channels in a bid to achieve a breakthrough in sales performance.

6. *Other markets*

Other markets mainly consist of Taiwan, Korea and the EU. Total revenue for the period was approximately US$22,555,000, a decrease of approximately US$4,847,000 or 17.7% from 2024, and its share of the Group's total revenue slid from 7.2% to 6.0%, mainly due to a decline in sales volume of CMS in Korea.

(2) Sales Analysis by Product

Unit: US$'000

Item	2025		2024		Difference	
	Amount	*%*	*Amount*	*%*	*Amount*	*%*
MSG and Seasonings	**202,441**	**54.0%**	218,194	57.4%	-15,753	-7.2%
Modified Starch, Native Starch and Starch Sugar	**63,540**	**17.0%**	70,368	18.5%	-6,828	-9.7%
Coffee Bean Products	**46,779**	**12.5%**	19,103	5.0%	27,676	144.9%
Fertilizers and Feed Products	**27,113**	**7.2%**	33,257	8.7%	-6,144	-18.5%
Specialty Chemicals	**19,638**	**5.2%**	20,485	5.4%	-847	-4.1%
Others	**15,229**	**4.1%**	18,777	4.9%	-3,548	-18.9%
Total	**374,740**	**100.0%**	380,184	100.0%	-5,444	-1.4%

1. MSG and Seasonings

During the period, revenue from MSG and seasoning-related products was approximately US$202,441,000, a decrease of approximately US$15,753,000 or 7.2% from the same period last year, and their revenue share declined from 57.4% last year to 54.0%. The weaker performance was mainly due to the fact that market demand in Vietnam, Japan, PRC, and ASEAN markets had not yet recovered, and low-price competition in the market suppressed breakthroughs in sales volume and selling price.

2. Modified Starch/Native Starch/Starch Sugar

Revenue from modified starch, natural starch and starch sugar products was approximately US$63,540,000 for the period, a decrease of approximately US$6,828,000 or 9.7% over the same period last year. Excess production capacity of modified starch in the PRC, combined with higher supply from Thailand, led to more intense market competition. While the Group's limited price reductions caused a decline in sales volume and revenue, the continuous drop in raw material costs contributed to a rise in gross profit compared with the same period last year. Sales of starch sugar also continued to rebound due to destocking of customers. The Group attaches great importance to the development potential of these products, and has therefore continued to actively develop new high-value-added products and seek cooperation with leading global companies, which indicates promising profit potential for the future.

3. Coffee Bean Products

Revenue from coffee bean products for the period was approximately US$46,779,000, an increase of US$27,676,000 or 144.9% from the previous period, and its share of the Group's total revenue increased from 5% to 12.5%. As a newly developed product business, the Group has achieved gradual revenue and profit growth by establishing stable cooperative relationships with customers and integrating supply chain operations from raw materials procurement to warehouse management.

4. Fertilizers and Feed Products

Revenue from fertilizer and feed products was approximately US$27,113,000 for the period, a decrease of US$6,144,000 or 18.5% from the same period in 2024, and its share of the Group's total revenue decreased from 8.7% to 7.2%. The decline in the prices of international alternatives and competitive products, coupled with intensified market competition for CMS products, impacted both selling price and volumes, resulting in a decrease in overall revenue. The Group continued to invest in products with new specifications, improve its product structure, and explore new markets and customers in order to gradually revive revenue and profit.

5. Specialty Chemicals

Specialized chemical products include hydrochloric acid, soda, and bleach, all of which are sold in Vietnam. Revenue from specialty chemicals for the period amounted to approximately US$19,638,000, a decrease of approximately US$847,000 or 4.1% from the same period last year, and its share of the Group's total revenue fell from 5.4% to 5.2%. During the period, the revenue from soda products remained unchanged from the previous period. The selling prices of hydrochloric acid and bleach products continued to decline due to weak demand and low-price competition in the industry, resulting in a decrease in overall revenue.

6. Other Products

During the period, the Group's revenue from other products was approximately US$15,229,000, a decrease of approximately US$3,548,000 or 18.9%, and its share of the Group's total revenue decreased from 4.9% to 4.1%. With the consumer goods industry in Vietnam growing rapidly, the Group has cooperated with several internationally renowned brands in product distribution during the year, so as to increase the number of products in operation and expand its scale of operations. However, variations in regional demand have affected sales volumes across different markets.

III. MAJOR RAW MATERIALS/ENERGY OVERVIEW

(1) Cassava/Starch

During this production season, output from major plantation areas such as Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia rebounded. However, as market demand remained weak, prices experienced a decline during the early part of the season. As the year progressed into the fourth quarter of 2025, prices subsequently rose due to climatic factors and an increase in demand. Following its annual strategy of centralized procurement and the development of new supply sources during the production season, the Group secured the majority of its required raw materials for 2025. This proactive approach has enabled the Group to effectively control production costs and enhance profitability.

(2) Molasses

Vietnam's total molasses output for the production season increased slightly. In 2025, stable climatic conditions in key producing countries led to increased output and the overall supply was slightly loose, which resulted in a decline in prices. In addition to ensuring the domestic supply of molasses in Vietnam, the Group will continue to monitor changes in the international molasses market, place orders in a timely manner, and actively develop additional sources of supply to ensure a stable supply of raw materials.

(3) Energy

Crude oil:

During the period, the international crude oil market oversupplied and showed a relatively weak trend. However, due to changes in demand and escalating geopolitical risks, the price of crude oil rose in the fourth quarter of 2025, and the annual WTI oil price hovered between US$56 and US$75 per barrel.

Coal:

At the beginning of 2025, the international coal market faced downward pressure, mainly due to sufficient supply and weak demand. This resulted in coal inventories in various countries remaining at a relatively high level. In addition, the US tariff issue hindered the pace of economic recovery, leading to a decline in prices. However, in the second half of the year, supply slowed down while demand increased, resulting in a recovery in prices. The Group will continue to monitor and master developments in the energy industry to flexibly plan its response strategies.

Electricity:

The core focus of Vietnam's power and energy development during the period lies in the deepening of energy transition, adjustments to policy frameworks, and the emergence of a new wave of investment opportunities. The new National Power Development Plan (PDP8) explicitly centers on renewable energy as the key pillar of development, covering key areas such as offshore wind power. Simultaneously, nuclear power has been included in the medium-to-long-term energy layout, with plans to expand green electricity exports, demonstrating a clear policy commitment to driving a low-carbon transition.

Furthermore, relevant regulations have been concurrently revised to provide more attractive incentives and mechanism designs for renewable energy to strengthen investment incentives. However, the transition process is accompanied by pressure for electricity price adjustments and uncertainties arising from changes to the existing feed-in tariff system, posing certain challenges to market confidence.

Overall, the period marks a pivotal year for the transformation of Vietnam's power and energy policies. Through system reform and development plans, the government is accelerating the promotion of a low-carbon energy structure centered on renewable energy and nuclear power while actively expanding the offshore wind power market. Nevertheless, issues such as electricity price adjustments, infrastructure construction, and policy stability need to be properly addressed in the future to ensure the steady progress of the energy transition.

The Group has adopted a cogeneration power system in Vietnam to effectively ensure stable power supply. The production units have also continuously reviewed and promoted energy conservation and electricity conservation. At the same time, the Group has continued to explore fuel supply measures to control energy costs. In response to the promotion of net-zero carbon emission targets, the Group has also stepped up its efforts in evaluating various green energy solutions.

IV. FINANCIAL REVIEW

1. Liquidity and Financial Resources

During the period, the Group's cash and cash equivalents, short-term bank deposits and restricted deposits totaled US$71,037,000, an increase of US$4,520,000 or approximately 6.8% over the previous period. Total borrowings amounted to US$28,038,000, an increase of US$2,719,000 or approximately 10.7% over the previous period.

During the Period, the central bank of Vietnam cut interest rates several times to stimulate the economy. In addition, the cost of US dollar financing remained high. After considering interest rate, financing cost and exchange rate risks, the Group timely adjusted the total bank borrowings and the VND to US dollar ratio of some bank borrowings to reduce interest expenses and mitigate risks. Overall, net finance income for the period was US$531,000, representing an increase of US$987,000 over the net finance cost for the previous period.

During the period, the Group's trade receivables amounted to US$32,578,000, a decrease of US$998,000 or approximately 3.0% from the previous period. Total inventories amounted to US$137,274,000, an increase of US$10,403,000 or approximately 8.2% over the previous period.

In addition, trade payables amounted to US$17,178,000, an increase of US$5,924,000 or approximately 52.6% from the previous period. The current ratio decreased from 3.82 in the previous period to 3.46, and the Group's financial structure remained stable.

2. Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure for the period amounted to US$9,848,000, representing an increase of 48.5% compared with US$6,630,000 in the previous period. The expenditure was mainly for the replacement of certain obsolete equipment at a Vietnamese subsidiary and the continuation of outstanding maintenance projects from the previous year. Affected by interest rates, exchange rates and economic recovery, the operating environment remained uncertain. The Group is continuing to actively plan various development and investment projects but is reviewing them with caution. As a result, there were no new major projects requiring significant capital expenditure during the period other than those mentioned above. The Group will continue to review and seize opportunities for investment.

3. Exchange rate

In 2025, the US Federal Reserve continued the interest rate cut cycle initiated in 2024, with the US dollar interest rate further reduced by a cumulative 3 basis points throughout the year, bringing the federal funds rate range back down to the level of 3.5% to 3.75%. Although the interest rate differential between the USD and the VND narrowed, financial market volatility rose due to the shift in US trade policy and tariff measures. The State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) maintained a relatively loose monetary policy stance in 2025, with the refinancing rate largely maintained at the level of 4.5% to support corporate financing and economic growth momentum.

Regarding exchange rates, as the Vietnamese government aimed to maintain export competitiveness, the exchange rate of the VND against the USD remained within the VND25,900/USD range throughout the period. While the VND experienced a slight depreciation of 3.56% compared with 2024, it remained within a controllable range.

In terms of the economy, Vietnam's annual GDP growth rate for 2025 reached approximately 8.2%, continuing its growth trend from 2024 and maintaining a relatively high growth rate in the region. This growth momentum was primarily driven by a recovery in manufacturing, improved exports, and the continuous inflow of Foreign direct investment (FDI). Overall robust economic performance and policy regulation have helped maintain the stability of the exchange rate and financial market.

The Group's subsidiaries in the PRC are mainly engaged in local sales with transactions denominated in RMB. In 2025, due to Sino-US geopolitical factors and the strength of the USD, the exchange rate of RMB against the USD weakened for a while, but remained within a stable range of around 7.1 throughout the year. The Group will continue to monitor changes in the exchange rate of RMB against the USD to assess the potential impact on the business.

4. EPS & Dividend

Basic earnings per share for the year were US1.12 cents. The Board has resolved to propose a final dividend of US0.82 cents per share. Together with the interim dividend of US0.30 cents per share already paid, the total dividend for the year will be US1.12 cents per share, representing a dividend payout ratio of 100% on the earnings for the financial year.

V. PROSPECTS

In 2025, the global economy continued the mild recovery trend observed since 2024, with overall growth momentum remaining stable. Although the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war has gradually diminished and energy and raw material prices have receded from previous highs, US trade policy has turned more aggressive. The implementation of reciprocal tariff measures has once again heightened global trade uncertainty. Furthermore, significant changes in the Middle East situation have already exerted a major impact, constituting the greatest uncertainty for the operations.

The global reciprocal tariffs announced by the US during the period led to increased global economic uncertainty. The Vietnamese government was among the first in the world to initiate negotiations and continued several growth-promoting measures launched in 2024, including green energy transformation, manufacturing upgrades, infrastructure expansion, and investment attraction plans. Additionally, starting in July, the government officially began streamlining agencies and administrative regions while announcing and implementing a number of new policies, demonstrating a rapid and proactive response. The annual GDP growth rate for 2025 reached 8.02%, slightly higher than the previous period's 7.04%. Regarding inflation, Vietnam's average annual CPI growth rate during the period was 3.31%, maintained below the government's target of 4.5%.

In the PRC, the economic growth rate for the period was approximately 5%, largely consistent with the previous period, indicating that overall economic growth momentum remained relatively stable. Despite the government's continued implementation of growth-stabilizing policies, including easing restrictions on local government debt, real estate absorption, and technology investment subsidies, structural pressures on the manufacturing and real estate markets remained heavy. With the youth unemployment rate remaining high and consumer confidence weak, the annual CPI growth rate was approximately 0%, indicating that the recovery momentum of domestic demand remains limited.

In general, emerging Asian economies delivered a relatively strong performance during the period. In particular, Vietnam, driven by multiple policy initiatives and industrial relocation, maintained growth levels higher than the regional average, becoming a focal point for global capital.

Although the Group continues to face an uncertain economic environment and different variables in the future, it will continue to improve the flexibility of its overall operations, adjust its business portfolios and models, strengthen its organizational operations to enhance management efficiency, actively develop new products, and expand the scale of its production. At the same time, the Group will place greater focus on satisfying customer demand, optimizing the flexible cost structure and industrial chain integration, and implementing its action plan to ultimately create new growth drivers and improve its profitability. Key tasks and directions are outlined below:

- Expand product lines and optimize the product mix, partially transform existing products, assess and launch extended products, and gradually develop high-value-added products. The Group will also increase the proportion of highly functional and high-value-added products to enlarge its market share and boost its profitability.

- Actively expand into new channels and new markets, adjust product positioning and sales tactics, seek cooperative partners to expand market scale, and strengthen product marketing and brand promotion to improve the Group's results performance. The Group will also invest in the development of Internet sales channels to expand its reach.

- Continue to advance production technologies and master key technologies to enhance core competitiveness, and reactivate idle equipment to achieve the dual objectives of improving quality and lowering costs.

- Capture market trends in bulk raw materials, actively seek alternative raw material solutions, maintain stable cooperative relations with domestic and overseas suppliers, and effectively execute procurement strategies to ensure a stable supply of raw materials.

- Adopt a "co-opetition" strategy to boost product and service value, leverage the Group's production base in Vietnam to actively develop markets that are signatories of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), while utilizing mutual support within the Group to realize its core advantages and expand the Group's business presence.

- Integrate the Group's resources and seek strategic partnerships to jointly develop markets with effective resource integration, strengthen research and development capabilities, and promote the Group's upgrading and restructuring efforts to increase revenue, profit, and scale.

- Enhance equipment automation, accelerate the informatization of administrative processes, and develop AI enterprise applications to improve the efficiency of decision-making management.

- Intensify efforts in evaluating energy-saving plans and promoting energy conservation, and reduce consumption in the pursuit of carbon reduction.

- Continuously control capital deployment strategies, improve the operational efficiency of assets, and reduce risks associated with financial market fluctuations amid global financial market volatility.

Looking ahead to 2026, the global economic situation remains full of uncertainties due to factors such as the ongoing economic tug-of-war between China and the US, inflation, fluctuations in exchange and interest rates, persistent regional conflicts, and the restructuring of supply chains resulting from trade wars. Consequently, the Group's business operations will face certain challenges. The Group will maintain a cautiously optimistic attitude, coordinating with established business strategies and its existing sales network to continue cultivating its markets. Furthermore, it will actively explore new products and new business areas through strategic alliances and other means to create new scopes of operation. Therefore, the Group remains confident in its ability to leverage operational synergies to drive the overall upward development of its operations.

PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 31 December 2025, right-of-use assets with an aggregate carrying amount of approximately US$1,499,000 were pledged to secure certain borrowings and general banking facilities granted to the Group.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company's shares during the year ended 31 December 2025.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is strongly committed to maintaining good corporate governance. The Directors aim to continually review and enhance corporate governance practices of the Group.

Save and except for code provision F.1.3 as set out below, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code (the "CG Code") as set out in Appendix C1 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities (the "Listing Rules") on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Hong Kong Stock Exchange") during the reporting period:

In respect of code provision F.1.3 of the CG Code, the chairman of the board should attend the annual general meeting. Mr. YANG, Tou-Hsiung, the Chairman of the Board was not able to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 27 May 2025 due to business commitments.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee, comprising all the Independent Non-executive Directors of the Company, has reviewed the results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 and has discussed with management the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group, and its internal controls and financial reporting matters.

SCOPE OF WORK OF PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

The figures in respect of the Group's consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the related notes thereto for the year ended 31 December 2025 as set out in this results announcement have been agreed by the Group's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to the amounts set out in the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year. The work performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement and consequently no opinion or assurance conclusion has been expressed by PricewaterhouseCoopers on this results announcement.

FINAL DIVIDEND, CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND DATE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Final dividend and date of Annual General Meeting

The Board recommended the payment of a final dividend of 0.82 US cents (2024: 0.57 US cents), subject to the approval of such final dividend by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on 26 May 2026 (the "**2026 Annual General Meeting**").

Shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 26 May 2026 will be eligible to attend and vote at the 2026 Annual General Meeting. It is expected that the proposed final dividend, if approved, will be paid on 16 June 2026 to shareholders whose name appeared on the register of members on 5 June 2026.

Closure of register of members

The register of members of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 20 May 2026 to Tuesday, 26 May 2026, (both days inclusive), during such period no transfer of shares will be registered. In order to be eligible to attend and vote at the 2026 Annual General Meeting, unregistered holders of shares of the Company should ensure all transfer forms accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited, 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 19 May 2026. The record date for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the Shareholders to attend and vote at the 2026 Annual General Meeting is Tuesday, 26 May 2026.

The register of members of the Company will also be closed from Tuesday, 2 June 2026 to Friday, 5 June 2026, (both days inclusive), during such period no transfer of shares will be registered. In order to be eligible to receive the proposed final dividend, unregistered holders of shares of the Company should ensure all transfer forms accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged with the Company's branch share registrar, Tricor Investor Services Limited, 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong, for registration not later than 4:30 p.m. on Monday, 1 June 2026. The record date for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the Shareholders for receiving the entitlement of final dividend is Friday, 5 June 2026.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RESULTS AND ANNUAL REPORT

This annual results announcement was published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's website at (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Company's website at (www.vedaninternational.com). The Company's 2025 annual report containing all the information required under the Listing Rules will be dispatched to shareholders and published on the websites of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and of the Company in due course.

OUR APPRECIATION

Finally, the Board would like to express our gratitude to the shareholders, business partners and customers for their unfaltering support. We would also like to thank our dedicated staff for their contributions to the Group.

By Order of the Board
Vedan International (Holdings) Limited
YANG, Kun-Hsiang
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 24 March 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises of the following Directors:–

Executive Directors:–
Mr. YANG, Tou-Hsiung
Mr. YANG, Cheng
Mr. YANG, Kun-Hsiang
Mr. YANG, Chen-Wen
Mr. YANG, Kun-Chou

Non-executive Directors:–
Mr. HUANG, Ching-Jung
Mr. CHOU, Szu-Cheng

Independent non-executive Directors:–
Mr. CHAO, Pei-Hong
Mr. KO, Jim-Chen
Mr. HUANG, Chung-Fong
Ms. LEE, Peir-Fen