

2012 Annual Results Presentation

March 2013

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Presentation Team





Mr. Hung Ming Kei, Marvin

• Chief Executive Officer



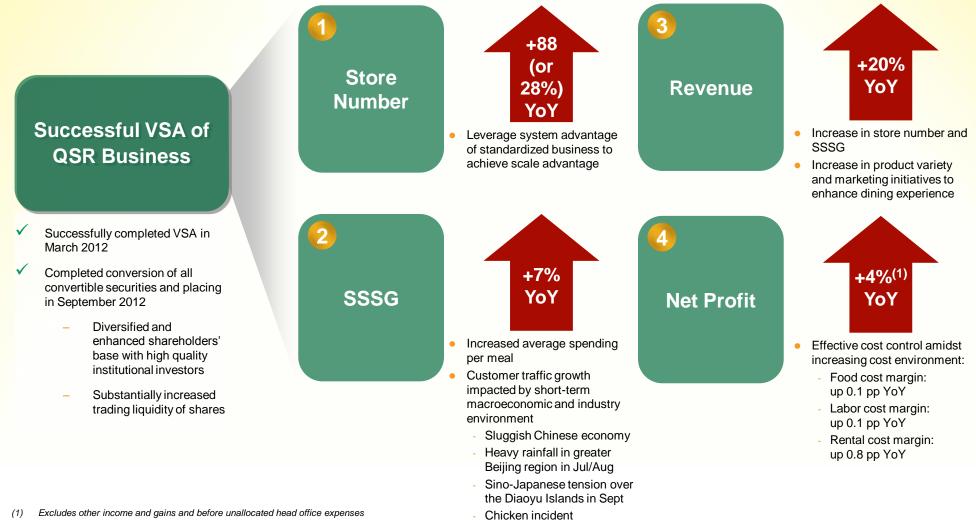
Mr. Wong Kwok Ying, David

• Group Comptroller



Major Achievements in 2012



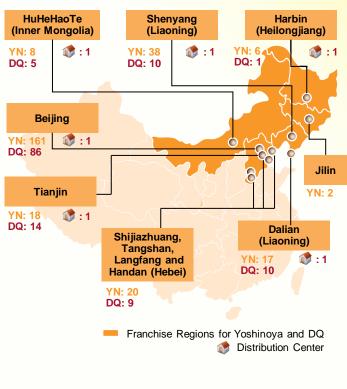


Excludes other income and gains and before unallocated head office expenses (1)



Store Network Yoshinoya **Dairy Queen** Total Total Net New Net New Population Net New Dec 31, 2012⁽²⁾ Dec 31, 2012⁽²⁾ Dec 31, 2012⁽²⁾ (mm)⁽¹⁾ Stores Stores Stores 20.2 20 86 10 247 30 Beijing 161 Tianjin 13.6 18 6 14 6 32 12 Hebei⁽²⁾ 72.4 20 13 9 5 29 18 Liaoning Dalian 5.9 17 1 10 27 1 Shenyang 7.2 38 12 10 4 48 16 Jilin 27.5 2 2 2 2 -Inner Mongolia 24.8 8 2 5 1 13 3 (HuHeHaoTe) Heilongjiang 38.3 6 5 7 6 1 1 (Harbin) 209.9 61 135 27 405 88 Total 270 _ _ _ _ _

Geographic Distribution



270 Yoshinoya Stores and 135 Dairy Queen Stores

(1) CEIC and National Bureau of Statistics; 2011 data

(2) Cities in Hebei include Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Langfang and Handan





	For th	For the Year Ended December 31			
(HK\$ mm)	2012	2011	Change (%)		
Turnover	2,878	2,450	+17.5%		
Gross Profit	1,403	1,206	+16.3%		
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	318	303	+5.0%		
Operating Profit ⁽¹⁾	204	206	(1.0%)		
Reported Net Profit	144	156	(7.7%)		
Adjusted Net Profit ⁽¹⁾	134	131	+2.3%		
GP Margin (%)	48.8%	49.2%	(0.4pp)		
EBITDA Margin (%)	11.1%	12.4%	(1.3pp)		
OP Margin (%)	7.1%	8.4%	(1.3pp)		
Adjusted Net Margin (%)	4.7%	5.3%	(0.6pp)		
Basic EPS (HK cents) ⁽²⁾	4.39	14.72	(70.2%)		
Diluted EPS (HK cents) ⁽²⁾	1.30	0.76	+71.1%		
Dividend per share (HK cent)	0.25	-	N/A		

(1) Excludes other income and gains and other expenses
(2) Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company

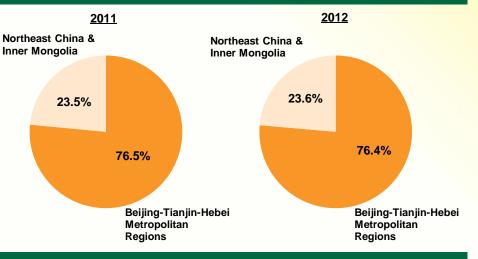
QSR Business



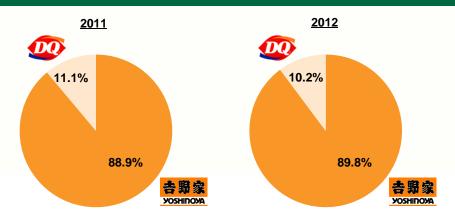
QSR Business Overview				
As of December 31				
(All in HK\$ mm, unless otherwise stated)	2012	2011	Change	
Revenue	1,971.3	1,644.7	+19.9%	
Gross Profit	1,186.8	992.1	+19.6%	
Operating Profit ⁽¹⁾	205.4	198.0	+3.7%	
Reported Net Profit	153.3	152.0	+0.9%	
Adjusted Net Profit ⁽¹⁾	145.6	140.1	+3.9%	
Gross Margin	60.2%	60.3%	(0.1pp)	
Operating Profit Margin ⁽¹⁾	10.4%	12.0%	(1.6pp)	

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QSR Business Revenue by Region



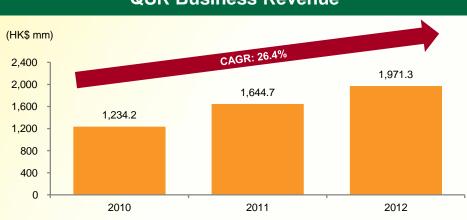
QSR Business Revenue by Brand



(1) Excludes other income and gains and before unallocated head office expenses

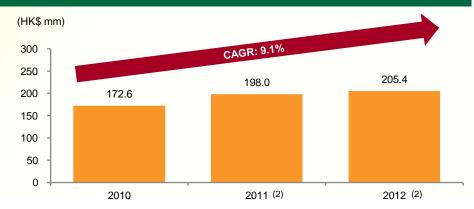
QSR Business – Financial Summary



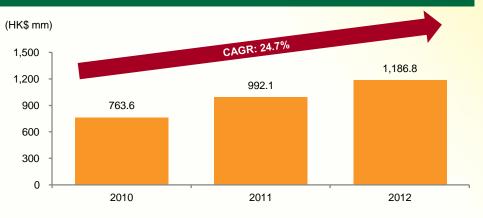


QSR Business Revenue

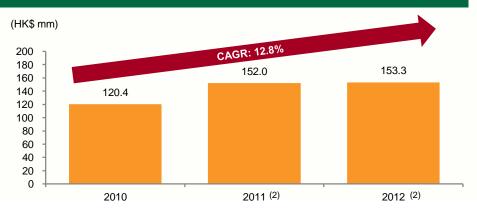




QSR Business Gross Profit



QSR Business Net Profit



(1) Excludes other income and gains

(2) Before unallocated head office expenses



	QSR Business Cost Savings Initiatives			
Food Cost	 Food cost as % of revenue increased by 0.1 pp to 39.8% Maintained cost at ~40% of revenue via Strategic alliances with local farmers (农餐对接) Improvements in procurement efficiencies via direct purchases from state-owned enterprises 	Food Cost a 39.7%	as % of Sales 39.8%	
	Balanced menu price adjustment	2011	2012	
 In contrast to a ~10% av food service industry Stable labor cost as % of r 	• OSB Rupinges' labor east as $\%$ of revenue increased by 0.1 pp to 10.5%	Labor Cost as % of Sale		
	 QSR Business' labor cost as % of revenue increased by 0.1 pp to 10.5% In contrast to a ~10% average labor cost increase within the PRC consumer food service industry 	10.4%	10.5%	
	Stable labor cost as % of revenue despite significant store rollouts in the period			
	Improved work process and system to continuously increase labor productivity	2011	2012	
 Rental cost as % of Strategic relations cost per store Long-term lease w 	 With faster urbanization rate, rental cost has gone up in recent years 	Rental Cost as % of Sales		
	 Rental cost as % of revenue increased by 0.8 pp to 12.9% 	12.1%	12.9%	
	• Strategic relationship with key landlords allow for rapid store rollout at stable rental			
	 Long-term lease with 5-10 years, some of which may contain extension option for another 1-5 years 	2011	2012	

QSR Business – Sound Working Capital Management



Active Cost Management Results in Healthy Cash Conversion Cycle ⁽¹⁾

	As of December 31		
Days	2012	2011	
Receivable Turnover Days	0.8	0.8	
Inventory Turnover Days	43.3	37.3	
Payable Turnover Days	59.6	57.4	
Cash Conversion Cycle	(15.5)	(19.3)	

Note: Figures refer to QSR Business

(1) Calculated based on average balance sheet figures



QSR Business Cash Flow Generation			QSR Business Gearing Summary			
As of December 3	31			As of December 31	As of June 30	As of December 31
(HK\$ mm)	2012	2011	(HK\$ mm)	2012	2012	2011
Net Cash inflow from Operation before adjusting for the other cash flows items below	225.3	219.1	Cash	178.4	142.7	176.2 ⁽¹⁾
Purchase of PP&E	(163.5)	(99.6)	Total Debt	26.3	26.0	37.0
Interest payments, net drawing and repayment of bank and non-controlling shareholder loans	(13.4)	8.1	Net Cash	152.1	116.7	139.2
Fund movements with group companies and related companies	(53.3)	84.9	Q	QSR Business Return on Equity ⁽²⁾		
Dividends paid	(148.0)	(74.6)		As of December 31		
	(,	()			2012	2011
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(152.9)	137.9	ROE		76.3%	76.8%

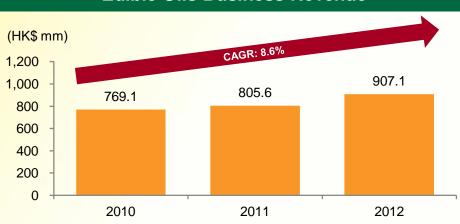
Note: Figures refer to Hop Hing's QSR Business

(1) Adjusted for HK\$155.5 mm dividend payable declared out of profit before 2010

(2) Calculated as net profit excludes other income and gains and before unallocated head office expenses divided by average total equity

Edible Oils Business – Performance Overview





Edible Oils Business EBIT

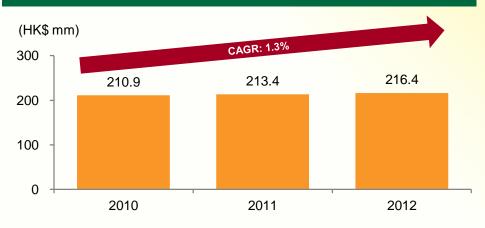
CAGR: (7.3%)

21.3

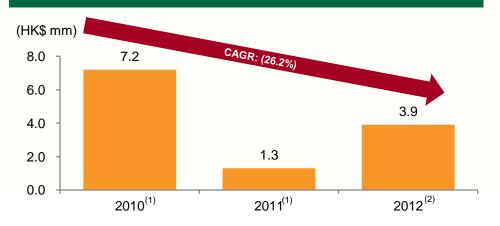
2011⁽¹⁾

Edible Oils Business Revenue

Edible Oils Business Gross Profit



Edible Oils Business Net Profit



(1) Source: 2010 and 2011 annual reports

(HK\$ mm)

25

20

15

10

5 0

(2) Before unallocated head office expenses

18.6

2010⁽¹⁾

16.0

2012⁽²⁾





Short to Medium Term

Remain cautions in short to medium term outlook

- General impact on the fast food industry as a result of the chicken incident
- Sino-Japanese political tension
- General Chinese macroeconomic environment

Remain confident in medium to long term outlook

- Robust industry fundamentals
- Hop Hing's highly standardized business model with an integrated infrastructure advantage to manage food quality and safety
- Hop Hing's effective cost management advantage allows Hop Hing to outperform peers
- Management advantage with a team of passionate, dedicated and experienced senior management who have extensive on-the-ground local retail experience with international management experience and industry knowledge

Medium to Long Term

Future Strategies and Key Focus for 2013





Key Growth Drivers for 2013



Stores Opening Strategy



- Target IRR of >50%
- Efficient planning to reduce the time required to set up new stores

Product Portfolio Extension



- Ramen (Feb 2013) and Sukiyaki series (Winter 2012)
- Pork rice series (Jan 2013)

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• Waffle cone series (Jan 2013)



Online Platform



- Roll-out of online platform (2H 2013)
- Proactive customer outreach with online ordering, call centre and delivery capabilities

Optimization of Existing Store Network



- Closely monitor operational performance of different regions
- Strategic planning of store layout design and improve dining environment of existing stores

Food Safety and Quality



Improvement in System Efficiency



- Special division set up in 2012 to develop efficiency improvement strategies
- Kitchen and equipment improvements allow higher efficiency and minimize costs

Continue to improve third-party inspection and

identification of new suppliers, establish and strengthen strategic partnerships and promote

cross-regional inspection system

Improve suppliers management system -

strategic sourcing and procurement







Offers a variety of products including primarily rice bowls with beef, chicken or pork



Offers a range of ice-cream cakes, frozen treats and beverages, including the "Blizzard" treats

- Exclusive franchise in Franchise Regions (including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia)
- Franchisors generally do not have early termination rights except in very limited circumstances, e.g. default or breach of franchise agreements without remedy, bankruptcy, etc
- Attractive franchise agreement terms with minimal restrictions on business operations (e.g. store opening, product development, pricing, ingredients procurement, etc)













Key Competitive Strengths





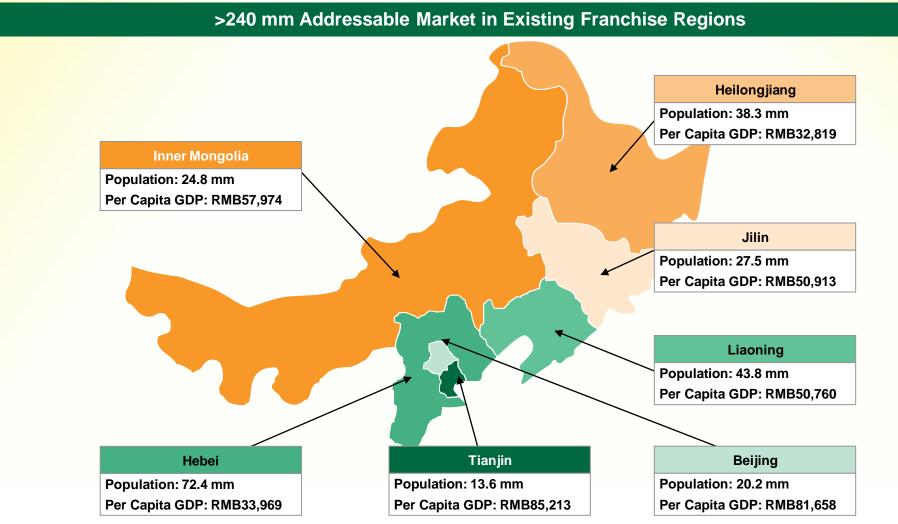
High Quality and Safe Food Offering Sold at Affordable Price



Well-Designed Supply Chain Under Best-In-Class Management







Source: CEIC; 2011 data