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Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

Individual Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Address: No. 410, Nandong Rd., Nanshi Village, Pingzhen District, Taoyuan, Taiwan
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<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.*

# Individual Financial Statements

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NAN TAI UNION & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
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# Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc..

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Individual Balance Sheet of Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the years from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the Notes to Individual Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Individual Financial Statements of Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### Assessment and Preservation of Prepayments for Land Purchases

<u>Matter Description</u>

Regarding the prepayments for land purchases, please refer to the description of related party transactions in Note 7.2.(10) of the Notes to Individual Financial Statements.

The Company purchased the real estate located in Xindian, New Taipei City from a related party. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of prepayment for land amounted to NT$220,000,000. The the notarization of the sale and purchase agreement has been completed and the real estate trust agreement has been signed, and the ownership of the trust property has been obtained, but the assessment of impairment and asset preservation are still ongoing, which has a significant impact on the the Company’s Financial Statements. Accordingly, the auditor has identified the recoverability and safeguarding of the prepayments for land as a key audit matter for the year.

<u>Response to audit procedures</u>

Our audit procedures performed in respect of the key audit matter include the following:

1. Obtain the real estate valuation report from an external expert appointed by the Company and perform the following procedures:
   (1) Evaluate the independence, objectivity, and suitability of external experts.
   (2) Understand the rationality of the valuation methods used in the valuation report.
   (3) Evaluate the rationality of the key assumptions used in the valuation report.
   (4) Check the correctness of publicly available information cited by external experts for real estate valuation.
2. Obtain the notarial certificate of land and real estate trust agreement of Xindian, New Taipei City, and review the consistency between the trust property and the valuation data.
3. Evaluate the levels of preservation for the real estate payment paid to New Taipei City Xindian based on the collateral provided by the transaction counterparty as a pledge to Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of individual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual financial statements, management is also responsible for assessing Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc..'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 management either intends to liquidate Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in the individual financial statements. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error. 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 Entity Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also perform the following procedures:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual 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.

2. 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 Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.'s internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the individual 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the individual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. to express an opinion on the individual financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the individual audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion on the Individual Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in our audit of the Individual Financial Statements of Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Nan Tai Union & Co.

CPA : Zhang, Tai-Yuan

CPA : Chen Meirong

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Approval reference of the securities authority | : | Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No. 1010056303 |
| Approval Certification Number | | Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No. 1080337141 |

March 11, 2026

# Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

## Individual Balance Sheet

## December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Code | Assets | December 31, 2025 Amount | % | December 31, 2024 Amount | % | Code | Liabilities and equity | December 31, 2025 Amount | % | December 31, 2024 Amount | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | | CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| 1100 | Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6.1) | $44,413 | 6 | $142,273 | 18 | 2150 | Notes payable (Note 4) | $9,235 | 1 | $2,088 | - |
| 1150 | Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 6.2) | - | - | 30 | - | 2170 | Accounts payable (Note 4) | 7,843 | 1 | 3,911 | 1 |
| 1180 | Accounts receivable from related parties, net (Notes 4, 7) | 53,054 | 7 | 29,321 | 4 | 2180 | Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 4, 7) | 2,822 | 1 | 636 | - |
| 1200 | Other receivables | 256 | - | 151 | - | 2200 | Other payables | 13,281 | 2 | 18,468 | 2 |
| 1210 | Other receivables from related parties (Note 7) | 2 | - | 2,524 | - | 2220 | Other payables to related parties (Note 7) | 1,006 | - | 1,611 | - |
| 130X | Inventories (Note 4, 6.3) | 33,199 | 4 | 23,999 | 3 | 2230 | Current income tax liabilities | 24,231 | 3 | 43,460 | 6 |
| 1410 | Prepayments | 19,589 | 3 | 8,522 | 1 | 2280 | Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 6.6, 7) | 9,517 | 1 | - | - |
| 1476 | Other financial assets — current asset (Note 6.1) | 134,000 | 17 | 154,000 | 19 | 2310 | Advance receipts | 4,658 | 1 | 2,925 | - |
| 11XX | Total current assets | 284,513 | 37 | 360,820 | 45 | 2300 | Other current liabilities | 357 | - | 916 | - |
| | Non-Current Assets | | | | | 21XX | Total current liabilities | 72,950 | 10 | 74,015 | 9 |
| 1550 | Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 6.4) | 772 | - | 421 | - | | Non-Current Liabilities | | | | |
| 1600 | Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 6.5) | 140,615 | 18 | 149,300 | 19 | 2570 | Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 6.17) | 154 | - | 154 | - |
| 1755 | Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 6.6, 7) | 64,537 | 8 | - | - | 2580 | Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 6.6, 7) | 55,529 | 7 | - | - |
| 1840 | Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 6.17) | 3,871 | - | 4,917 | 1 | 2600 | Other non-current liabilities | 947 | - | 949 | - |
| 1915 | Prepayments for business facilities (Note 7) | 225,868 | 29 | 222,504 | 28 | 25XX | Total non-current liabilities | 56,630 | 7 | 1,103 | - |
| 1942 | Long-term receivables from related parties (Note 7) | 7,617 | 1 | 6,427 | 1 | 2XXX | Total liabilities | 129,580 | 17 | 75,118 | 9 |
| 1980 | Other non-current financial assets (Note 6.1, 8) | 53,000 | 7 | 49,000 | 6 | | Equity (Notes 4, 6.9) | | | | |
| 1990 | Other non-current assets (Note 6.7) | 1,041 | - | 2,167 | - | 3110 | Ordinary Share Capital | 566,226 | 72 | 566,226 | 71 |
| 15XX | Total non-current assets | 497,321 | 63 | 434,736 | 55 | 3200 | Capital surplus | 21,938 | 3 | 21,938 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 3300 | Retained earnings | | | | |
| | | | | | | 3310 | Legal reserve | 30,393 | 4 | 19,091 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 3320 | Special reserve | 335 | - | 323 | - |
| | | | | | | 3350 | Unappropriated retained earnings | 33,507 | 4 | 113,019 | 14 |
| | | | | | | 3400 | Other equity interest | (145) | - | (159) | - |
| | | | | | | 3XXX | Total equity | 652,254 | 83 | 720,438 | 91 |
| 1xxx | Total assets | $781,834 | 100 | $795,556 | 100 | 3X2X | Total liabilities and equity | $781,834 | 100 | $795,556 | 100 |

(Please refer to the Notes to Individual Financial Statements and the Financial Reports of Nan Tai Union & Co. dated March 11, 2026)

President: Su, Yun-Le　　Manager: Hung,Sung-Hui　　Accounting Supervisor: Hsieh, Yi-Chun

# Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

## Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income

### For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Code | Item | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| 4000 | Operating revenue (Notes 4, 6.10, 7) | $294,870 | 100 | $186,910 | 100 |
| 5000 | Operating costs (Notes 6.3, 15 and 16, 7) | (304,836) | (103) | (232,183) | (124) |
| 5900 | Gross profit (loss) from operations | (9,966) | (3) | (45,273) | (24) |
| | Operating expenses (Notes 4, 6.15, 16, 7) | | | | |
| 6100 | Selling and marketing expenses | (16,817) | (6) | (13,369) | (6) |
| 6200 | Administrative expenses | (20,165) | (7) | (25,286) | (14) |
| 6000 | Totaloperatingexpenses | (36,982) | (13) | (38,655) | (20) |
| 6900 | Net operating income (loss) | (46,948) | (16) | (83,928) | (44) |
| | Non-operating income and expenses | | | | |
| 7100 | Interest income (Note 6.11) | 3,470 | 1 | 454 | - |
| 7010 | Other income (Notes 6.12, 7) | 483 | - | 2,902 | 2 |
| 7020 | Other gains and losses (Note 6.13) | (403) | - | 613,713 | 328 |
| 7050 | Finance costs (Notes 6.14, 7) | (1,093) | - | (12,841) | (7) |
| 7070 | Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 6.4) | (1,168) | - | (1,370) | (1) |
| 7000 | Totalnon-operatingincomeandexpenses | 1,289 | 1 | 602,858 | 322 |
| 7900 | Profit (loss) before tax | (45,659) | (15) | 518,930 | 278 |
| 7950 | Tax benefit (expense) (Notes 4, 6.17) | (2,721) | (1) | (25,701) | (14) |
| 8200 | Profit (loss) | (48,380) | (16) | 493,229 | 264 |
| | Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | | |
| | Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | | | | |
| 8361 | Exchangedifferencesfromthetranslationoffinancialstatementsofforeignoperations | 14 | - | 3 | - |
| 8300 | Other comprehensive income after tax, net | 14 | - | 3 | - |
| 8500 | Total comprehensive income for the period | $(48,366) | (16) | $493,232 | 264 |
| | Earnings per share (loss) (NT$) (Note 6.18) | | | | |
| 9750 | Basic earnings (deficit) per share | $(0.85) | | $8.71 | |
| 9850 | Diluted earnings (deficit) per share | $(0.85) | | $8.70 | |

(Please refer to the Notes to Individual Financial Statements and the Financial Reports of Nan Tai Union & Co. dated March 11, 2026)

President: Su, Yun-Le Manager: Hung,Sung-Hui Accounting Supervisor: Hsieh, Yi-Chun

# Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.
## Individual Statements of Changes in Equity
### From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| | | | Retained earnings | | | Other equity interest | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Ordinary Share Capital | Capital surplus- Issue Premium | Legal reserve | Special reserve | Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit) | Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations | Total |
| Balance on January 1, 2024 | $566,226 | $21,938 | $19,091 | $36,208 | $(416,095) | $(162) | $227,206 |
| Appropriation of earnings | | | | | | | |
| Special reserve | - | - | - | (35,885) | 35,885 | - | - |
| Net profit in 2024 | - | - | - | - | 493,229 | - | 493,229 |
| Other comprehensive income in 2024 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | - | - | - | 493,229 | 3 | 493,232 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2024 | $566,226 | $21,938 | $19,091 | $323 | $113,019 | $(159) | $720,438 |
| Balance on January 1, 2025 | $566,226 | $21,938 | $19,091 | $323 | $113,019 | $(159) | $720,438 |
| Appropriation of earnings | | | | | | | |
| Legal reserve | - | - | 11,302 | - | (11,302) | - | - |
| Special reserve | - | - | - | 12 | (12) | - | - |
| Cash dividends to shareholders | - | - | - | - | (19,818) | - | (19,818) |
| Net loss for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 | - | - | - | - | (48,380) | - | (48,380) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | - | - | - | (48,380) | 14 | (48,366) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2025 | $566,226 | $21,938 | $30,393 | $335 | $33,507 | $(145) | $652,254 |

(Please refer to the Notes to Individual Financial Statements and the Financial Reports of Nan Tai Union & Co. dated March 11, 2026)

President: Su, Yun-Le　　Manager: Hung,Sung-Hui　　Accounting Supervisor: Hsieh, Yi-Chun

# Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.
## Individual Statement of Cash Flows
### From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Profit (loss) before tax | $(45,659) | $518,930 |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Income, expenses and losses without cash flow effect | | |
| Depreciation | 17,001 | 14,604 |
| Amortization expenses | 91 | 92 |
| Interest expenses | 1,093 | 12,841 |
| Interest revenue | (3,470) | (454) |
| Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 6.4) | 1,168 | 1,370 |
| Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | - | (617,547) |
| Changes in operating assets/liabilities | | |
| Decrease (increase) in notes receivable | 30 | (30) |
| Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable from related parties | (25,238) | (24,506) |
| Decrease (increase) in other receivable | (105) | 79 |
| Decrease (increase) in other receivable from related parties | 2,522 | (95) |
| Decrease (increase) in inventories | (9,200) | (10,587) |
| Decrease (increase) in prepayments | (11,067) | 1,226 |
| Decrease (increase) in other financial assets | 20,000 | (154,000) |
| Increase (Decrease) in notes payable | 7,106 | (13,559) |
| Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable | 3,932 | (3,656) |
| Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable to related parties | 2,186 | (810) |
| Increase (Decrease) in other payable | (5,538) | (10,014) |
| Increase (Decrease) in other payable from related parties | (572) | (17,775) |
| Increase (Decrease) in advance receipts | 1,733 | 1,048 |
| Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities | (559) | 188 |
| Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations | (44,546) | (302,655) |
| Interest received | 3,470 | 310 |
| Interest paid | (33) | (13,623) |
| Income taxes refund (paid) | (20,904) | (45,697) |
| Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities | (62,013) | (361,665) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | (535) | (3,150) |
| Disposal of property, plant and equipment | - | 1,002,128 |
| Decrease (Increase) in guarantee deposits paid | 1,035 | (638) |
| Decrease (increase) in long-term receivable from related parties | (1,190) | - |
| Decrease (increase) in other financial assets | (4,000) | (44,000) |
| Decrease (Increase) in prepayments for business facilities | (5,868) | (155) |
| Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities | (10,558) | 954,185 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Repayments of long-term borrowings | - | (444,664) |
| Increase (Decrease) in guarantee deposits paid | (2) | 39 |
| Increase (decrease) in other payables to related parties | - | (6,000) |
| Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities | (5,861) | - |
| Cash dividends paid | (19,426) | - |
| Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities | (25,289) | (450,625) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (97,860) | 141,895 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period | 142,273 | 378 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | $44,413 | $142,273 |

(Please refer to the Notes to Individual Financial Statements and the Financial Reports of Nan Tai Union & Co. dated March 11, 2026)

President: Su, Yun-Le　　Manager: Hung,Sung-Hui　　Accounting Supervisor: Hsieh, Yi-Chun

# Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.
# Notes to Individual Financial Statements
# For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
**(Unless otherwise specified, the amounts are in NT$ Thousands)**

## (I) Company History

1. The Company was established in July 1965 in accordance with the Company Act of the Republic of China and other relevant laws and regulations. Main Businesses and Products are the manufacture of apple soda, guava juice, mineral water, and various soft drinks and beverages for wholesale and retail. Since July 1st, 1990, in order to simplify the business model and reduce the burden of selling and marketing expenses, the sales of domestic products have been handled by other related parties as general distributors.
2. The Company's shares have been listed and traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since April 10, 1981.

## (II) Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The Individual Financial Statements was approved by the Board of Directors, and published on March 11, 2026.

## (III) Application of New, Revised, and Amended Standards and Interpretations

1. Effect of adopted newly issued and amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereafter referred to as the "FSC")

   The following table summarizes the newly issued, amended and revised standards and interpretations of the 2025 International Financial Reporting Standards recognized by the FSC:

| New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations | Effective Date Issued by |
|---|---|
| Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" | January 1, 2025 |

   The Company has assessed that the aforementioned standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

2. The impact of not adopting the newly issued and amended IFRS endorsed by the FSRC

The following table summarizes the newly issued, amended and revised standards and interpretations of the 2026 International Financial Reporting Standards recognized by the FSC:

| New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations | Effective Date Issued by |
|---|---|
| Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" | January 1, 2026 |
| Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Involving Natural Power" | January 1, 2026 |
| IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” | January 1, 2023 |
| Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" | January 1, 2023 |
| Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information" | January 1, 2023 |
| Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11 | January 1, 2026 |

The Company has assessed that the aforementioned standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

3. The impact of the IFRSs issued by IASB, but not yet endorsed by the FSC.

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised standards and interpretations of the IFRSs issued by the IASBthat have been published but not yet recognized by the FSC:

| New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations | Effective Date Issued by IASB |
|---|---|
| Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture" | To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board |
| IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" | January 1, 2027 (Note) |
| IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure" | January 1, 2027 |
| Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation into Hyperinflationary Currency" | January 1, 2027 |

Note: In a press release dated September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that publicly listed companies will be required to apply IFRS18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 18) starting from 2028. Entities may elect to early adopt IFRS 18 upon its endorsement by the FSC.

Except as stated below, the Company has assessed that the aforementioned standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements" replaces IAS 1, updates the structure of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, introduces disclosures of management performance measures, and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied to primary financial statements and notes.

## (IV) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The main accounting policies used in the preparation of this Individual Financial Statements are below. Unless other notice, these policies are consistently applicable to whole reporting period.

1. Compliance Statement

   The individual financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of Preparation

   (1) This Individual Financial Statements is prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for financial instruments measured at fair value.

   (2) The preparation of financial reports in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, Interpretations and Interpretations (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs) recognized by the FSC requires the use of some important accounting estimates, and in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management is also required to use its judgment. The items requiring high judgment or complexity, or material assumptions and estimates related to Individual Financial Statements, please refer to Note 5.

3. Foreign currency exchange

   The items listed in the Company's financial reports are measured in the currency of the major economic environment in which the individual operates (i.e. functional currency). This Individual Financial Statement is presented in the functional currency of the Company "New Taiwan Dollar".

   (1) Foreign currency transactions and balances

      A. Foreign currency transactions are converted into functional currencies using the spot exchange rate on the trading date or measurement date, and the difference in conversion arising from such transactions is recognized as profit or loss for the current period.

      B. The balance of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities is evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and the conversion difference arising from the adjustment is recognized as profit or loss for the current period.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, measured at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with the resulting exchange differences recognized in profit or loss for the current period; if the assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, then they are adjusted at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with the resulting exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income; if the assets are not measured at fair value, then they are measured at historical exchange rates at the date of the initial transaction.

D. All redemption gains and losses are presented in the "Other gains and losses" section of the Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(2) Conversion of foreign operating institutions

A. The results of operations and financial position of all individual companies, associated undertakings and joint agreements whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency in the following manner:

a. The assets and liabilities expressed on each balance sheet are converted at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date;

b. Gains and losses expressed in each consolidated income statement are converted at the average exchange rate for the period; and

c. All exchange differences arising from conversion are recognized as other comprehensive gains and losses.

B. When a foreign operating entity that is partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, the cumulative translation differences recognized in other comprehensive income are reattributed to the non-controlling interest in the foreign operating entity on a pro rata basis. However, when the Company loses control of a foreign operating entity that is a subsidiary even though it retains a portion of its interest in the former subsidiary, it is treated as a disposition of its entire interest in the foreign operating entity.

4. Classification criteria for distinguishing between current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets if meeting one of the following conditions:

(1) The asset is expected to be realized in the normal business cycle, or intends to sell or consume it.

(2) Holding purpose is mainly for trading.

(3) Those expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet.

(4) Cash or Cash Equivalents, except for those restricted in exchange or use to settle liabilities for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies all assets that do not meet the aforementioned conditions as non-current.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities if meeting one of the following conditions:

(1) Those who are expected to be repaid in the normal business cycle.

(2) Holding purpose is mainly for trading.

(3) Those expected to be paid off within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(4) The entity does not have the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not meet the aforementioned conditions as non-current.

5. Cash Equivalents

(1) Cash Equivalents refers to short-term and highly liquid investments that can be converted into fixed cash at any time with little risk of change in value.

(2) Fixed deposits that meet the aforementioned definition and are held for the purpose of satisfying short-term cash commitments for operations are classified as cash equivalents.

6. Financial assets measured at cost after amortization

(1) Refers to those that meet both of the following conditions:

A. Holding the financial asset under a business model for the purpose of receiving cash flows from contracts.

B. The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows on a specific date, which are solely interest on the payment of the principal and the amount of the outstanding principal.

(2) The Company adopts trading day accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost that conform to trading practices.

(3) The Company measures interest income at its fair value plus transaction costs on initial recognition, and subsequently use effective interest method to recognize interest income and impairment losses over the liquidity period using the effective interest method in the amortization procedure. Meanwhile, Company recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss when it is derecognized.

(4) The Company holds fixed deposits that do not conform to the equivalent cash, which are not subject to the short-term holding period and the impact of discounting are not material, and are measured by the investment amount.

7. Accounts receivable and notes

(1) The accounts and instruments have been unconditionally received in accordance with the contract and the right to the consideration amount exchanged for the transfer of goods or services.

(2) However, short-term accounts receivable and notes that are unpaid interest are not significantly affected by discounting, so the Company is measured by the original invoice amount.

8. Impairments of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates financial assets at amortized costs and receivables or contractual assets containing significant financial components, considering all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking). For those whose credit risk has not significantly increased since original recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the 12 months expected credit loss amount; for those whose credit risk has significantly increased since original recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the expected credit loss amount over the expected life. For receivables or contractual assets that do not contain significant financial components, the loss allowance is measured at the expected credit loss amount over the expected life.

9. Derecognisation of financial assets

The Company shall exclude Financial Assets if one of the following conditions applies:

(1) Contractual rights to receive cash flows from financial assets lapse.

(2) Transfer of contractual rights to receive cash flows of financial assets, and almost all risks and rewards of transferring ownership of financial assets.

(3) Transfer of contractual rights to receive cash flows from financial assets, without retaining control over financial assets.

10. Inventories

Inventories are measured by the lower of cost and net realization value, and cost carry-over is calculated on a weighted average basis. The cost of finished goods and work-in-process includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and production-related manufacturing overheads (amortised on a normal capacity basis), but does not include credit costs. The lower of cost or net realizable value is compared on a line-by-line basis, with net realizable value being the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs still to be incurred to completion and related variable selling expenses.

11. Investments accounted for using the equity method/subsidiaries and associates

(1) A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) that is controlled by the Company. The Company is able to control the entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable remuneration from its participation in the entity and has the ability to influence such remuneration through its power over the entity.

(2) Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to conform to the policies adopted by the Company.

(3) The Company recognizes the share of profit or loss of the Subsidiary after acquisitions as current period profit or loss, and the share of other comprehensive income (loss) after acquisitions as Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. When the Company's recognized share of losses of a subsidiary equals or exceeds its equity interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses according to the ownership percentage.

(4) In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the current period's profit or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) in the individual financial statements should be the same as the amounts attributed to the Owners of the Company in the consolidated financial statements prepared on the Basis of consolidation. The EQUITY in the individual financial statements should be the same as the Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in the consolidated financial statements prepared on the Basis of consolidation.

12. Disposition Companys to be sold

When the carrying amount of the disposed Company is primarily recovered through sale transactions rather than continued use, and there is a high probability of sale, it is classified as an asset to be sold, measured by the lower of its carrying amount and fair value minus the cost of sale.

13. Property, plant and equipment

(1) Except for projects that have been revolved in accordance with the law, property, plant and equipment are recorded on the basis of acquisition costs, and the relevant interest during the purchase and construction period is capitalized.

(2) Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset only if the future economic benefits related to the project are likely to flow into the Company and the cost of the project can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced portion shall be excluded. All other maintenance costs are recognized as profit or loss for the period when incurred.

(3) For the subsequent measurement and cost model of property, plant and equipment, except for the depreciation of land, depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method according to the estimated durability life. If the composition of property, plant and equipment is significant, depreciation is shown separately.

(4) At the end of each financial year, The Company reviews the residual value, endurance years and depreciation method of each asset. If the expected value of residual value and endurance years is different from the primary estimation, or there is a significant change in the expected consumption pattern of the future economic benefit contained in the asset, it would be treated in accordance with the accounting estimate changes provisions of IAS No. 8 "Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates" from the date of the change.

The durability of each asset is as follows:

| Name of asset | Endurance years |
|---|---|
| Buildings and structures | 3 to 41 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 3 to 25 years |
| Transport equipment | 6 to 10 years |
| Other equipment | 3 to 30 years |

14. Tenant's lease transaction - right-of-use asset/lease liability

(1) Leased assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they become available to the Company. When the lease agreement is a short-term lease or a lease of a low-value underlying asset, the lease payment is recognized as an expense during the lease period using the straight-line method.

(2) The lease liability is recognized at the present value of the unpaid lease benefit cost at the Company's incremental borrowing rate on the commencement date of the lease, and the lease payment is a fixed payment, less any lease incentive that can be collected. Interest expense is subsequently measured using the interest method and amortized cost method, and interest expense is included during the lease period. When a change in the lease term or lease benefits is caused by a non-contractual modification, the lease liability would be reassessed and the right-of-use asset would be adjusted by the re-measurement.

(3) Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the commencement date of the lease, which comprises:

A. Initial measured amount of lease liability;

B. any tenancy benefits paid on or before the commencement date;

C. any original direct costs incurred; and

D. The estimated cost of dismantling, removing and restoring the subject asset to its location, or restoring the subject asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Depreciation is included at the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term, measured by the subsequent cost model. When the lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use asset would adjust for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

15. Lessor's lease transaction - operating lease

Under operating leases, lease payments, net of lease incentives, are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The original direct costs incurred in acquiring an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the subject asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

16. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of an asset for which there is an indication of impairment at the balance sheet date. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to dispose of it or its value in use. An impairment loss is reversed when no impairment loss exists or decreases in prior years, provided that the carrying amount of the asset increased by the reversed impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, net of depreciation or amortization.

17. Loans

It refers to long- and short-term loans from banks, and so on. The Company is measured at its fair value less transaction costs at the time of initial recognition, and subsequently recognizes interest expense in profit or loss over the circulation period using the effective interest method on an amortization basis for any difference between the price after deducting transaction costs and the redemption value.

18. Notes Payable and Accounts Payable

(1) Refers to debts incurred in connection with the purchase of raw materials, commodities or services and notes payable arising from business and non-business operations.

(2) The Company is measured at its fair value at the time of initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. However, short-term notes and accounts payable with unpaid interest are not materially affected by discounting and would be measured by the original invoice amount thereafter.

19. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company shall exclude financial liabilities when the obligations contained in the contract are performed, canceled or matured.

20. Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted cash amount expected to be paid and recognized as expenses at the time of provision of the relevant services.

(2) Pension

Defined contribution pension plan

For the defined contribution plan, the allocated amount of the pension is recognized as the cost of the pension for the current period on the basis of accrual. Advance contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that they are refundable in cash or reduced in future benefits.

(3) Remuneration of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

Employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If the actual allotment subsequently resolved differs from the estimation, the difference is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The number of shares used for employee compensation is calculated based on the closing price on the day before the Board of Directors' resolution.

21. Income tax

(1) Income tax expense includes current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except for income tax included in other comprehensive gains and losses or directly included in interests in relation to items included in other comprehensive gains and losses or directly included in interests, respectively.

(2) The Company calculates current income taxes based on tax rates that are legislated or substantively legislated at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates the income tax filing status with respect to applicable income tax regulations and, where applicable, estimates the income tax liability based on the expected tax payments to be made to taxing authorities. Income tax on undistributed earnings is recognized in the year following the year in which the earnings are generated, based on the actual distribution of earnings, after the approval of the earnings distribution by the stockholders.

(3) Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on Individual Balance Sheet. Deferred tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill are not recognized. If the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, it is not recognized. Deferred income tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that are expected to apply at the balance sheet date when the deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled, if enacted or substantively enacted.

(4) Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized, and the unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date.

(5) Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets and liabilities and there is an intention to settle or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously on a net basis.

22. Distribution of dividends

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized when the Company's shareholders resolve to distribute the dividends. Cash dividends are recognized as a liability, while stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and transferred to common stock on the basis date of issuance of new shares.

23. Recognition of revenue

(1) Sales

The Company manufactures and sells beverage products. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer, that is, when the product is delivered to the customer and the Company has no outstanding performance obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery of goods occurs when the product has been delivered to a specified location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the product in accordance with the sales contract or there is objective evidence that all terms of acceptance have been met.

(2) Processing revenue

The Company's revenue from processing and producing agreed related products for other related parties is recognized upon completion of acceptance, calculated according to the amount agreed in the contract between both parties.

(3) Acquisition of customer contract costs

Although the incremental costs incurred by the Company in obtaining the Client Contract are expected to be recoverable, the relevant contract period is shorter than one year and such costs are recognized as expenses at the time of incurred.

(4) Financial components

In the contract entered into between the Company and the Customer, the time interval between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the Customer and the Customer is less than one year, so the Company has not adjusted the transaction price to reflect the time value of the currency.

## (V) Main Source of Significant Accounting Judgment, Estimation, and Assumption Uncertainties

In preparing these Individual Financial Statements, management has used its judgment in determining the accounting policies to be used and has made accounting estimates and assumptions that are based on reasonable expectations of future events under the circumstances prevailing at the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made that may differ from actual results are continually evaluated and adjusted, taking into account historical experience and other factors. These estimates and assumptions have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year. Please see below for a description of the uncertainties in significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

1. Important judgments on the adoption of accounting policies

   The accounting policies adopted by The Company have been assessed as not having significant uncertainty.

2. Important accounting estimates and assumptions

   (1) Evaluation of inventory

   Because inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company must use judgment and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventories at the balance sheet date. As market demand changes over time, the Company evaluates the amount of inventory at the balance sheet date that is normally worn out, obsolete or has no marketable value and reduces the cost of inventory to its net realizable value. This inventory valuation is based primarily on estimates of product demand in specific future periods and is subject to significant change, please see Note 6.3 for details.

   (2) Lease period

   The determination of the lease term comprises the non-cancellable period of the lease, along with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. When the Company assesses whether the lessee will exercise the aforementioned options, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create economic incentives for the lessee. It is re-evaluated when there are significant changes in important matters or circumstances initially controlled by the lessee that will affect whether they can be reasonably certain to exercise or not exercise the options. When there is a change in the assessment of the lease term, the lease liability is remeasured and the right-of-use asset is adjusted, please see Note 6.6 for details.

(3) Realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow for the deductibility of temporary differences. The assessment of the realizability of deferred income tax assets requires significant accounting judgments and estimates by management, including assumptions about expected future sales revenue growth and profitability, the availability of income tax credits, tax planning and other assumptions. Any changes in the global economic environment, changes in industry conditions and changes in legislation could result in significant adjustments to deferred income tax assets, please refer to Note 6.17.

## (VI) Descriptions of Material Accounting Items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $284 | $299 |
| Exchequer Deposits and Demand Deposits | 44,129 | 34,974 |
| Time deposits | - | 107,000 |
| Total | $44,413 | $142,273 |

(1) The credit quality of the financial institutions with which the Company interacts is good, and the Company interacts with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risks, and the possibility of expected default is very low.

(2) The Company classified time deposits with contract durations exceeding three months but not more than one year as other financial assets - current. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts were NT$134,000 thousand and NT$154,000 thousand, respectively.

(3) The pledged portion of the Company's certificates of deposit was recorded as other non-current financial assets, and the carrying amounts were $53,000 thousand and $49,000 thousand as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. Please refer to Note 8 for details on the pledge situation.

2. Notes receivable

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Notes receivable | $- | $30 |

The notes receivable of the Company as of December 31, 2024, are not past due.

3. Inventories

(1) The breakdown is as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost | Allowance for price loss decline | Carrying amount |
| Raw materials | $25,405 | $(8,339) | $17,066 |
| Supplies | 604 | (181) | 423 |
| Finished goods | 19,247 | (3,537) | 15,710 |
| Total | $45,256 | $(12,057) | $33,199 |

| | December 31, 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost | Allowance for price loss decline | Carrying amount |
| Raw materials | $23,978 | $(8,657) | $15,321 |
| Supplies | 459 | (331) | 128 |
| Finished goods | 20,597 | (12,047) | 8,550 |
| Total | $45,034 | $(21,035) | $23,999 |

(2) Inventory related fee loss recognized by the Company in the current period

| Item | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of good sold | $267,846 | $161,892 |
| Inventory price decline loss (recovery benefit) | (8,978) | (186) |
| Fixed manufacturing overheads are not apportioned. | 33,759 | 67,635 |
| Scrap losses | 10,057 | 3,411 |
| Processing cost loss | 2,380 | - |
| Others | (228) | (569) |
| Total cost of goods sold | $304,836 | $232,183 |

(3) Some 600ml Apple Cider PET bottles from The Company were returned due to doubtful quality in 2023. This batch of products was scrapped during the current period, recognizing a processing cost loss of NT$2,380 thousand.

4. Investments accounted for using the equity method

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Subsidiary: | | |
| Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc. | $772 | $421 |

(1) For information regarding the Company's subsidiary, please refer to Note 4.3 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2025.

(2) The Company, for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, recognized investment profit or loss by using the equity method based on the financial statements of the investee company audited by CPAs for the same period, which amounted to a profit of NT$337 thousand and NT$388 thousand, respectively.

(3) In February and November 2025, and March and December 2024, the Company wrote off accounts receivable from related parties and other receivables from related parties, recognizing impairment losses of NT$1,505 thousand and NT$1,758 thousand, respectively, which are listed under share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

5. Property, plant and equipment

| | Land | Buildings and structures | Machinery and equipment | Transport equipment | Other equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, 2025 | | | | | | |
| Cost | $108,953 | $92,656 | $298,146 | $8,701 | $65,677 | $574,133 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | - | (87,547) | (275,927) | (8,701) | (52,658) | (424,833) |
| Net | $108,953 | $5,109 | $22,219 | $- | $13,019 | $149,300 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2025 | | | | | | |
| January 1 | $108,953 | $5,109 | $22,219 | $- | $13,019 | $149,300 |
| Addition | - | - | 110 | - | 425 | 535 |
| Disposition - Cost | - | - | (27,502) | (770) | (224) | (28,496) |
| Disposition - accumulated depreciation | - | - | 27,502 | 770 | 224 | 28,496 |
| Reclassifications | - | - | 2,079 | - | 425 | 2,504 |
| Depreciation | - | (1,391) | (7,011) | - | (3,322) | (11,724) |
| December 31 | $108,953 | $3,718 | $17,397 | $- | $10,547 | $140,615 |
| | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2025 | | | | | | |
| Cost | $108,953 | $92,656 | $272,833 | $7,931 | $66,303 | $548,676 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | - | (88,938) | (255,436) | (7,931) | (55,756) | (408,061) |
| Net | $108,953 | $3,718 | $17,397 | $- | $10,547 | $140,615 |

| | Land | Buildings and structures | Machinery and equipment | Transport equipment | Other equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Cost | $489,805 | $152,387 | $296,034 | $9,076 | $66,565 | $1,013,867 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | - | (141,598) | (267,110) | (9,076) | (50,559) | (468,343) |
| Net | $489,805 | $10,789 | $28,924 | $- | $16,006 | $545,524 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2024 | | | | | | |
| January 1 | $489,805 | $10,789 | $28,924 | $- | $16,006 | $545,524 |
| Addition | - | - | 2,112 | - | 849 | 2,961 |
| Disposition - Cost | (380,852) | (59,731) | - | (375) | (1,737) | (442,695) |
| Disposition - accumulated depreciation | - | 56,002 | - | 375 | 1,737 | 58,114 |
| Reclassifications | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | - | (1,951) | (8,817) | - | (3,836) | (14,604) |
| December 31 | $108,953 | $5,109 | $22,219 | $- | $13,019 | $149,300 |
| | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Cost | $108,953 | $92,656 | $298,146 | $8,701 | $65,677 | $574,133 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | - | (87,547) | (275,927) | (8,701) | (52,658) | (424,833) |
| Net | $108,953 | $5,109 | $22,219 | $- | $13,019 | $149,300 |

(1) The Company handled the initial asset revaluation in 2011. The total revaluation appreciation was NT$69,420 thousand, and the balance after deducting the land value-added tax provision at the time of revaluation was NT$38,581 thousand. This amount was listed as retained earnings, with a special reserve appropriated in accordance with regulations. When the relevant assets are used, disposed of, or reclassified in the future, the proportion of the original special reserve appropriated will be reversed. Please refer to Note 6.9.(3).D.c for details.

(2) The Company's management decided to sell land in the Hunei District, Kaohsiung City, and signed land sale contracts with unrelated parties in March and July 2024. The proceeds from disposal were NT$53,307 and NT$957,241 thousand, respectively, with gains on disposal of NT$26,124 thousand and NT$591,423 thousand recognized under Other gains and losses. These transactions were completed with full payments received in March, June, and November 2024.

(3) The Company's property, plant and equipment were not provided as guarantees.

6. Tenant's lease transaction

The Company leases assets consisting of buildings and structures (including equipment) with lease terms of 3 to 7 years.

The impact of leases on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flow is as follows:

(1) Amount recognized on the balance sheet

A. Right-of-use assets

The book value of the right-of-use assets

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings and structures (including equipment) | $64,537 | $- |

The Company, for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, had additions to right-of-use assets of NT$69,814 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively.

B. Lease liabilities

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current | $9,517 | $- |
| Non-current | 55,529 | - |
| Total | $65,046 | $- |

For the Interest expense of lease liabilities of the Company for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to Note 6.14 Finance costs; for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025, please refer to Note 12.2.(3).C Liquidity risk.

(2) Amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation of the right-of-use assets

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings and structures (including equipment) | $5,277 | $- |

(3) The information on other profit or loss items related to leases is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest expense of lease liabilities | $1,093 | $- |
| Expenses relating to short-term leases | $5,650 | $11,794 |

(4) The lessee and the lease activity related cash outflow

The total cash outflow for leases by The Company, for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, was NT$11,511 thousand and NT$11,794 thousand, respectively.

(5) When the Company determines the lease term, it considers all facts and circumstances that create economic incentives to exercise options to extend. When significant events affecting the assessment of exercising the extension option occur, the lease term will be re-estimated.

(6) Regarding Related Parties Transactions, please refer to Note 7.

7. Other non-current assets

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease improvements | $215 | $306 |
| Refundable deposits | 826 | 1,861 |
| Total | $1,041 | $2,167 |

8. Pension

(1) In accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act, the Company has established a retirement method for determining benefits, which applies to the length of service of all regular employees before the implementation of the "Labor Pension Act" on July 1, 2005, and the follow-up service seniority of employees who choose to continue to apply the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. If an employee meets the retirement conditions, the payment of retirement pension is calculated based on the length of service and the average salary of the previous 6 months before retirement, and 2 bases would be given for each full year of service within 15 years (inclusive), more than 15 years 1 base for each full year of service, subject to a cumulative maximum of 45 bases. The Company allocates 2% of the total salary to the retirement fund on a monthly basis, which is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Board. In addition, the Company estimates the balance of the special account for labor retirement reserve in the preceding paragraph before the end of each year, and if the balance is insufficient to pay the amount of pension calculated by the workers who meet the retirement conditions according to the foregoing within the next year, the Company would make a single payment before the end of March of the following year. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of the Company's pension deposited in the Bank of Taiwan was NT$1,168 thousand and NT$1,077 thousand respectively. The Company has no employees with the old system since 2009.

(2) Determine the withdrawal plan

A. Since July 1, 2005, the Company has formulated a fixed retirement method in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act", which is applicable to employees of this nationality. For the part of the labor pension system stipulated in the Labor Pension Ordinance that employees choose to apply, the Company would pay 6% of the salary to the employee's personal account of the Labour Insurance Bureau every month, and the payment of the employee pension shall be received in the form of monthly pension or one-time pension according to the employee's individual pension account and the amount of accumulated income.

B. For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the pension costs recognized by the Company in accordance with the aforementioned pension method are respectively NT $2,516 thousand and $2,507 thousand.

9. Equity

(1) Share capital

On May 26, 2016, the Company increased the rated capital to NT$566,226 thousand by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, divided into 56,623 thousand shares, with a nominal value of NT$10 per share. As of December 31, 2025, the total rated and paid-in share capital of the Company was NT$566,226 thousand, with a nominal value of NT$10 per share. All payments for the issued shares of the Company have been received.

(2) Capital surplus

In accordance with the Company Law, capital surplus from the issuance of shares in excess of par value and capital surplus from gifts may be used to offset losses, and new shares or cash may be issued in proportion to the shareholders' original shares when the Company has no accumulated losses. In addition, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the aforementioned capital surplus may be capitalized up to an annual aggregate amount not exceeding 10% of the paid-in capital. The Company may not use the capital surplus to supplement the capital surplus unless the capital surplus is insufficient to cover the capital deficit.

(3) Retained earnings

A. According to the articles of association of the Company, when profit or loss at the Company's annual final accounts comes out, in addition to making up for the losses of previous years first, 10% of the statutory surplus reserve shall be withdrawn after the tax payment is completed. When the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total capital of the Company, this limit is no longer applicable. In addition, after the special surplus reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with the relevant regulations, the balance shall be added to the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous year, and the board of directors shall retain all or part of the surplus as necessary to prepare a distribution proposal, and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

B. The Company belongs to traditional industry, the life cycle of the enterprise has entered a "mature period", so it is more suitable to adopt a stable dividend policy. The stock interest rate in the next 3 years is expected to be between 2% and 5%. If there is no major expansion plan in the current year, it is principally proposed to distribute stock dividends.

C. The statutory surplus reserve shall not be used except to cover the Company's losses and issue new shares or cash in proportion to the original shares of the shareholders, except that if the new shares or cash are issued, and it's limited to the part of the reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-up capital.

D.

a. According to the relevant laws and regulations of the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Regulatory Commission of the Executive Yuan, the amount of reduction of shareholders' equity shall be included in the special surplus reserve of the same amount, and dividends shall not be distributed.

b. When the Company distributes surplus, it is required by law to make a special surplus reserve payment on the debit balance of other equity items at the balance sheet date of the current year, and when the debit balances of other equity items are reversed later, the amount of the reversal may be included in the surplus available for distribution.

c. When IFRSs were adopted for the first time, the special surplus reserve listed in the Financial Management Certificate No. 1010012865 letter dated April 6, 2012. the Company would reverse the proportion of the original special surplus reserve when using, disposing of or reclassifying the relevant assets in the future, and if the aforesaid relevant assets are investment property, the part of the land would be transferred at the time of disposal or reclassification, and the part other than the land would be transferred periodically during the period of use.

The Company disposed of part of the land in Hukou District, Kaohsiung in June and November 2024, allowing for the reversal of special reserve in the amount of NT$35,885 thousand from the originally appropriated special reserve, which was recognized in retained earnings.

E. The Company's appropriations of the 2024 earnings and the profit and loss compensation proposal for 2023 approved by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on June 11, 2025 and October 16, 2024 are as follows:

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Dividends per share (NT$) | Amount | Dividends per share (NT$) |
| Legal reserve | $11,302 | | $- | |
| Special reserve appropriated | 12 | | - | |
| Cash dividends to shareholders | 19,818 | $0.35 | - | $- |

Information regarding the shareholders' resolution on earnings distribution can be found on the Market Observation Post System website.

F. For information on the remuneration of employees and directors and supervisors, please refer to Note 6.16.

10. Revenue

(1) Revenue contracts with customers

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales revenue | $294,913 | $187,529 |
| Less: Sales Returns | (43) | (619) |
| Net sales revenue | $294,870 | $186,910 |

(2) Breakdown of customer contract revenue:

The Company's revenue is derived from goods and services transferred at a certain point in time, and the revenue can be subdivided into the following major geographical regions:

| | Taiwan | | Oversea | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Beverage sales | Others | Beverage sales | Total |
| Segment revenue | $250,304 | $- | $44,566 | $294,870 |

| | Taiwan | | Oversea | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Beverage sales | Others | Beverage sales | Total |
| Segment revenue | $152,355 | $- | $34,555 | $186,910 |

11. Interest revenue

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interests on bank deposits | $3,469 | $454 |
| Other interest incomes | 1 | - |
| Total | $3,470 | $454 |

12. Other income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Rent revenue | $- | $2,400 |
| Others | 483 | 502 |
| Total | $483 | $2,902 |

13. Other gains and losses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | $- | $617,547 |
| Net foreign exchange gain (loss) | (95) | 46 |
| Others | (308) | (3,880) |
| Total | $(403) | $613,713 |

14. Finance costs

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest expenses | | |
| Borrowing by financial institutions | $- | $10,996 |
| Borrowing by non-financial institutions | - | 1,845 |
| Lease liabilities interests | 1,093 | - |
| Subtotal | 1,093 | 12,841 |
| Less: Capitalized amount of qualifying assets | - | - |
| Finance costs | $1,093 | $12,841 |

15. Additional information of expenses by nature

| | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Costs | Operating expenses | Total |
| Employee benefits expenses | $36,838 | $21,826 | $58,664 |
| Depreciation | 16,615 | 386 | 17,001 |
| Amortization expenses | - | 91 | 91 |
| Total | $53,453 | $22,303 | $75,756 |

| | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Costs | Operating Expenses | Total |
| Employee benefits expenses | $33,163 | $25,928 | $59,091 |
| Depreciation | 14,604 | - | 14,604 |
| Amortization expenses | - | 92 | 92 |
| Total | $47,767 | $26,020 | $73,787 |

16. Employee benefits expenses

| | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Costs | Operating Expenses | Total |
| Salaries and wages | $30,546 | $16,379 | $46,925 |
| Labor insurance and national health insurance | 3,366 | 1,735 | 5,101 |
| Pension expenses | 1,701 | 815 | 2,516 |
| Directors' Remuneration | - | 2,137 | 2,137 |
| Other employee benefits expenses | 1,225 | 760 | 1,985 |
| Total | $36,838 | $21,826 | $58,664 |

| | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating Costs | Operating Expenses | Total |
| Salaries and wages | $27,353 | $18,755 | $46,108 |
| Labor insurance and national health insurance | 3,037 | 1,948 | 4,985 |
| Pension expenses | 1,579 | 928 | 2,507 |
| Directors' Remuneration | - | 3,677 | 3,677 |
| Other employee benefits expenses | 1,194 | 620 | 1,814 |
| Total | $33,163 | $25,928 | $59,091 |

(1) For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 105 and 107 employees, respectively, including 7 directors who did not concurrently serve as employees in both years.

(2) The Company's average employee benefits expenses for the current year and previous year were NT$577 thousand and NT$554 thousand, respectively. The average salaries for the current year and the previous year were NT$479 thousand and NT$461 thousand, respectively, with an average salary adjustment change of 3.90%.

(3) On June 11, 2025, the Company resolved in the shareholders' meeting to amend the Articles of Incorporation. In accordance with the amended articles, if there is a profit in the current year, no more than 5% should be allocated for the remuneration of directors and supervisors and 1% for the profit sharing bonus to employees; however, if the Company has accumulated losses, the amount of the indemnification should be reserved in advance. If there is a profit in the Company's fiscal year, 1% should be allocated for adjusting salaries or distributing bonuses for grassroots employees; however, if the Company has accumulated losses, the amount of the indemnification should be reserved in advance. The provisions of the Articles of Incorporation before the amendment stipulated that if there is a profit in the current year, no more than 5% should be allocated for the remuneration of directors and supervisors, and 1% for the profit sharing bonus to employees; however, if the Company has accumulated losses, the amount of the indemnification should be reserved in advance.

(4) The estimated amounts of employee remuneration for 2025 and 2024 were NT$0 thousand and NT$1,416, respectively; the estimated amounts of directors' remuneration were also NT$0 thousand and NT$1,416, respectively. The estimations of the Company’s employee and directors' remuneration were based on the profit status of the respective year and recognized as expenses for the current period. If there is a difference between the actual distribution amount resolved by the board in the following year and the estimated amounts, it will be treated as a change in accounting estimates and recognized in the profit and loss for the following year.

The amount of employee remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2024 as resolved by the board of directors is NT$1,416 thousand, which is no different from the remuneration of employees and directors and supervisors recognized in the financial report of 2024.

(5) The Company's compensation policy (including directors, executive officers, and employees):

A. Directors' remuneration, regardless of profit or loss, may include appropriate payment of remuneration and travel expenses. The payment amount is determined with reference to the usual standards within the industry, taking into consideration the reasonableness of the connection with individual performance, company operating performance, and future risks.

B. The remuneration of executive officers includes salary and bonuses, and the remuneration is determined by considering the overall operating performance and the operational risks undertaken.

C. Employee wages and salaries are negotiated based on the employee's salary determination method and must not be lower than the basic wage for Performing work hours. Performance evaluations are regularly conducted according to the employee evaluation method, serving as a reference for promotions and the payment of salaries and bonuses.

D. The compensation for directors and executive officers is reviewed by the Compensation Committee and then submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion.

Information on the remuneration of employees and directors and supervisors approved by the board of directors of the Company and resolved by the shareholders' meeting can be found at the Market Observation Post System.

17. Income tax

(1) Income tax expense:

Income tax expense (benefit) components:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current income tax: | | |
| Current tax expense recognized in the current period | $- | $25,884 |
| Land Appreciation Tax is paid in the current period | - | 30,000 |
| An undistributed surplus is levyed | 1,675 | - |
| The original generation and rotation of temporary differences | 1,046 | (30,183) |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | $2,721 | $25,701 |

(2) The relationship between income tax expense (profit) and accounting profit

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Net profit before tax is income tax calculated at the statutory rate | $(9,132) | $104,488 |
| Tax-exempt income | - | (74,446) |
| The income tax implications of permanent differences | 261 | (5,442) |
| Land Value Added Tax | - | (684) |
| An undistributed surplus is levyed | 1,675 | - |
| The number of losses deducted from deferred (credited). | 9,917 | 1,785 |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | $2,721 | $25,701 |

(3) The amounts of each deferred asset or liability arising from temporary differences and taxable losses are as follows:

| | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January 1 | Recognized in (loss) profit and loss | Recognized in other consolidated (loss) gains | December 31 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | | | |
| Inventory price decline and sluggish loss | $4,207 | $(1,796) | $- | 2,411 |
| Unsabbated bonus | 394 | 17 | - | 411 |
| Tax losses | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 316 | 733 | - | 1,049 |
| | $4,917 | $(1,046) | $- | $3,871 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | | | |
| Land Value Added Tax | $154 | $- | $- | $154 |

| | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January 1 | Recognized in (loss) profit and loss | Recognized in other consolidated (loss) gains | December 31 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | | | |
| Inventory price decline and sluggish loss | $4,244 | $(37) | $- | $4,207 |
| Unsabbated bonus | 379 | 15 | - | 394 |
| Tax losses | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 796 | (480) | - | 316 |
| | $5,419 | $(502) | $- | $4,917 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | | | |
| Land Value Added Tax | $30,839 | $(30,685) | $- | $154 |

(4) Items not recognized as deferred tax assets:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Temporary differences can be subtracted | $4,398 | $4,735 |
| Unused loss deduction | 458,453 | 408,882 |

(5) The income tax of the Company's profit-making business has been approved by the tax authority until 2023.

18. Earnings per share

The calculation of the amount of basic earnings per share is based on the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company for the period divided by the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

The calculation of the amount of diluted earnings per share is based on the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company for the period divided by the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued upon the conversion of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Basic Earnings Per Share | | |
| Profit (loss) (thousand NT$) | $(48,380) | $493,229 |
| Weighted average number of common stock shares (thousand shares) of the earnings per share | 56,623 | 56,623 |
| Base earnings per share (NT$) | $(0.85) | $8.71 |
| | | |
| (2) Diluted earnings per share | | |
| Profit (loss) (thousand NT$) | $(48,380) | $493,229 |
| Weighted average number of common stock shares (thousand shares) of the earnings per share | 56,623 | 56,623 |
| Dilution effect: | | |
| Profit sharing bonus to employees (In Thousands) | - | 91 |
| Weighted average number of common stock shares after adjusting the dilutive effect(thousand shares) | 56,623 | 56,714 |
| Diluted earnings per share (NT$) | $(0.85) | $8.70 |

There was no other transaction performed to cause significant changes to the outstanding common stock shares or the potential common stock shares after the reporting period and before the release of the financial statements.

19. Supplementary cash flow information

Investment activities that only partially receive cash payments

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | $535 | $2,961 |
| Add: Equipment payable at the beginning of the period | - | 189 |
| Less: Equipment payable at the end of the period | - | - |
| Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment | $535 | $3,150 |

20. Changes in liabilities from financing activities

| | 114.1.1 | Cash flow | Non-cash changes: Exchange rate changes | Non-cash changes: Others | 114.12.31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long-term borrowings | $- | $- | $- | $- | $- |
| Deposits received | 949 | (2) | - | - | 947 |
| Long-term payables to related parties | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lease liabilities | - | (5,861) | - | 70,907 | 65,046 |
| Dividends payable | - | (19,426) | - | 19,818 | 392 |
| Total liabilities from financing activities | $949 | $(25,289) | $- | $90,725 | $66,385 |

| | 113.1.1 | Cash flow | Non-cash changes: Exchange rate changes | Non-cash changes: Others | 113.12.31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long-term borrowings | $444,664 | $(444,664) | $- | $- | $- |
| Deposits received | 910 | 39 | - | - | 949 |
| Other payables to related parties | 6,000 | (6,000) | - | - | - |
| Lease liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dividends payable | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total liabilities from financing activities | $451,574 | $(450,625) | $- | $- | $949 |

## (VII) Related Party Transactions

1. The name and relationship of the person involved

| Name | Related Party Categories |
|---|---|
| Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc. (abbreviated as Shanghai Applesidra) | Subsidiary |
| Sun Youying | is the ultimate controller of the Company |
| Cathay Beverages Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Cathay) | Other related parties, the Company is the same as the Company 1. Controlled by the ultimate controller. |
| Xu Shun Food Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Xu Shun) | Other related parties, the Company is the same as the Company 1. Controlled by the ultimate controller. |
| Yu Zhongmin | The general manager of the Company (resigned in March 2025) |

2. Major transactions with related parties

(1) Sales of goods and services

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Merchandise Sales: | | |
| Xu Shun | $250,304 | $152,355 |
| Shanghai Applesidra | 5,566 | 4,620 |
| | $255,870 | $156,975 |

The Company signed a ten-year commodity distribution contract with Xu Shun and appointed the company as the domestic wholesaler during the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2032. The packaging and price of the distributor goods are agreed on an annual basis according to market conditions, and the two parties renewed the distribution contract on June 30, 2025. The annual contract content is as follows:

The validity period of the contract: July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026 (expired and renewed).

Sales price: Determined in accordance with mutual agreement between the parties. As domestic sales are conducted through a sole distributor, there are no comparable market prices available. An annual rebate of 2% of monthly net sales (exclusive of taxes) was granted and recorded as a deduction from operating revenue. Effective from July 2024, the parties agreed to discontinue the 2% rebate based on net sales.

Credit period: 90 days.

(2) Purchase of goods and services

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Product Purchasing: | | |
| Cathay | $5,207 | $3,230 |
| Xu Shun | 10,831 | 6,161 |
| | $16,038 | $9,391 |

Goods are purchased from other related parties in accordance with the General Terms and Conditions of Business.

(3) The closing balance of goods and services sold

Payments receivable:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $52,283 | $28,551 |
| Shanghai Applesidra | 771 | 770 |
| | 53,054 | 29,321 |
| Less: allowance for bad debt | - | - |
| | $53,054 | $29,321 |

The Company's general distributor is Xu Shun, and the credit period is set at the end of 90 days according to the average credit period of Xu Shun to its sales targets; In addition, Xu Shun provides a second-ranking mortgage of NT$210,000 thousand in real estate to the Company as collateral for the relevant claims, and it is agreed that if payment is delayed, the Company can dispose of it directly.

Therefore, receivables that are less than 90 days old are included in accounts receivable, while those that are older than 90 days are considered to be overdue and transferred to other receivables and long-term receivables. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no accounts receivable from related parties that were more than 90 days past due.

(4) The closing balance of purchased goods and services

Payables to related parties:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 1132 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $2,822 | $- |
| Cathay | - | 636 |
| | $2,822 | $636 |

Payments due to related parties are mainly derived from purchase transactions and are due two months after the purchase date. There is no interest on the amount payable.

(5) Ending balance

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Other receivables (both current and non-current) | | |
| Cathay | $5,024 | $6,355 |
| Xu Shun | 2,595 | 2,596 |
| | 7,619 | 8,951 |
| More than one year old | (7,617) | (6,427) |
| Part within one year | $2 | $2,524 |

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Other payables | | |
| Cathay | $- | $637 |
| Xu Shun | 1,006 | 974 |
| | $1,006 | $1,611 |

(6) Rent revenue

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cathay | $- | $2,400 |

The Company leases the Kaohsiung plant to other related parties, the lease price is based on the contract, the lease contract is signed every year, and the rent collection is on a monthly basis. The Company terminated the lease early at the end of October 2024.

(7) Lease Arrangement

A. The Company leases plants and equipment from Xu Shun, with the lease price based on the contract and rent paid monthly.

B. Information regarding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

a. Right-of-use assets acquired by lease

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $68,486 | $- |

b. Lease liabilities

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $64,092 | $- |

c. Interest expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $1,066 | $- |

d. Expenses relating to short-term leases

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Xu Shun | $5,460 | $10,920 |

(8) Other transactions

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing expenses | | |
| Xu Shun | $18,857 | $18,857 |
| Cathay | 26 | 17 |
| | $18,883 | $18,874 |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Xu Shun | $2,095 | $2,095 |
| Various expenses | | |
| Yu Zhongmin | $- | $118 |

In connection with the Company's payment of royalties to Xu Shun Company for the use of trademarks, the exercise of exclusive rights to Apple Sidra products, and the right to use the formula of Apple Sidra concentrate, the royalty amounts recognized from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, were NT$20,952 thousand and NT$20,952, respectively, listed under manufacturing expenses and operating expenses.

(9) Capital loans and related parties

Borrowing money from a related person

A. Amounts payable to related parties (other payables listed in the table - related parties).

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cathay | $- | $- |
| Xu Shun | - | - |
| Yu Zhongmin | - | - |
| Total | $- | $- |
| Current | $- | $- |

B. Interest expense (excluding lease liabilities interests)

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cathay | $- | $70 |
| Xu Shun | - | 930 |
| Yu Zhongmin | - | 210 |
| Total | $- | $1,210 |
| Interest rate range | - | 3.25%~5.50% |

(10) Property transactions

Prepaid land payment - Cathay

| | Price paid | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract amount | December 31, 2024 | December 31, 2023 |
| $240,000 | $220,000 | $220,000 |

The Company purchased land in Xindian District, New Taipei, City from Cathay on September 19, 2018, with a contract amount of NT$240,000 thousand (including tax). The aforementioned amount was determined with reference to issued by Taiwan Property Appraisers Joint Office. The Company paid NT$155,000 thousand in the same year. However, the the transfer of title have not yet been completed. The two parties also completed the notarization of 14 parcels of land on May 3, 2019, including the No. 6 of Xiugang Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City. In order to promote the safety of trust property and asset preservation and other purposes, on the same day, the real estate trust agreement of 14 land including No. 6 of Xiugang Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City was signed, and the ownership of the trust property was obtained on May 31, 2019, and the land beneficial holding with a beneficial interest of 65%.

On August 6, 2019, the Company used the amount of NT$65,000 thousand of claims against Cathay to offset the unpaid land price, and revised the property trust deed on the same day, and the land beneficial shareholding was changed from 65% to 92%. As at the date of the audit report, the Company has paid the land price of NT$220,000 thousand and the outstanding land price under the prepaid equipment payment is $20,000 thousand.

(11) Others

The Company's asset preservation with Cathay for capital loans (which have been fully repaid) and the prepayment of No. 6 of Xiugang Section in Xindian District, New Taipei City, was originally secured by Cathay providing 37 parcels of land, including No. 5 of Xiugang Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City, as first- and second-ranking mortgages for a total claim amount of NT$600,000 thousand. Subsequently, in October 2025 to Cathay providing 34 parcels of land, including No. 5 of Xiugang Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City, as collateral by creating a first-ranking secured claims for a total amount of NT$300,000 thousand. Please refer to Notes 7.2.(10).

3. Key management compensation information

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | $2,740 | $4,264 |
| Retirement benefits | - | - |
| Total | $2,740 | $4,264 |

## (VIII) **Pledged Assets**

The details of the guarantee provided for the Company's assets are as follows:

| | Book value | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asset items | 114.12.31 | 113.12.31 | Warranty Usage |
| Other non-current financial assets | | | |
| Time deposits | $53,000 | $49,000 | Purchase of goods and Administrative Remedies |

## (IX) **Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments**

The amount of capital expenditure that has been contracted but not yet paid

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | $22,350 | $20,000 |

## (X) **Significant Disaster Loss**

None.

## (XI) Significant Subsequent Events

The Company's subsidiary, Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc., to fund its capital expenditure plan and enhance working capital, proposed a cash capital increase of CNY8,500 thousand, which was approved on December 26, 2025, by letter No. 11420190580 from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. On January 14, 2026, the cash capital increase of CNY 8,400 thousand, equivalent to US$ 1,197 thousand, was approved by the local authorities, and was 100% subscribed by The Company. The cash capitalization in February 2026 was fully paid, and it was submitted to the Board of Directors for ratification on March 11, 2026.

## (XII) Others

1. Capital risk management

   The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain a sound credit rating and good capital ratios to support corporate operations and maximize shareholders' equity.

2. Financial instruments

   (1) Categories of financial instruments

   The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9 (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable from related parties, other receivables, other receivables from related parties, other financial assets —current, long-term receivables from related parties, and other non-current financial assets) amounted to NT$292,058 thousand, and the carrying amount of financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost (including notes payable, accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, other payables, other payables to related parties, and lease liabilities) was NT$99,233 thousand.

   (2) Risk Management Policy

   A. The Company's day-to-day operations are subject to a number of financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

B. Risk management is carried out by the Company's Finance Department in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing, and hedging financial risks by working closely with the various operating units within the Company. The Board of Directors has written principles for overall risk management and also provides written policies for specific areas and issues such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of surplus liquidity.

(3) The nature and extent of material financial risk

A. Market Risk

<u>Exchange rate risk</u>

a. The Company operates on a multinational basis and is therefore exposed to currency risk arising from transactions with currencies different from the Company's functional currency, primarily the US$ and RMB. The related exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

b. The Company holds investment in foreign operating institutions, and its net assets are subject to foreign currency conversion risk.

c. The business engaged in by the Company involves certain non-functional currencies (the Company's functional currency is the New Taiwan dollar), so it is affected by exchange rate fluctuations, but as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by significant exchange rate fluctuations.

d. The Company's monetary items have a significant impact on exchange rate fluctuations and are recognized for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The total amount of all redemption gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) was a loss of NT$95 thousand and a profit of NT$46 thousand respectively.

<u>Price risk</u>

The Company does not hold equity instruments that are exposed to price risk.

<u>Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk</u>

The Company does not have significant interest rate risk.

B. Credit Risk

a. The Company is exposed to credit risks from operating activities, primarily accounts receivable, and from investing activities, primarily deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments with banks.

b. In accordance with the Company's internally defined credit policy, each operating entity within the Company is required to manage and analyse the credit risk of each of its new customers prior to establishing payment and delivery terms and conditions. Internal risk management assesses the creditworthiness of customers by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set by the Board of Directors based on internal or external ratings and the use of credit limits is regularly monitored.

c. The Company uses the assumptions provided in IFRS 9 as the basis for determining whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since original recognition. There were no instances in which the credit limits were exceeded for the years ended December 31, 2025, and management does not expect to incur any significant losses as a result of the counterparty's default.

d. The Company would Company the accounts receivable of customers according to the characteristics of customer type, and use a simplified method to estimate the expected credit loss based on the loss rate method.

e. The Company assessed that there were No movements of the loss allowance for accounts receivable for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

C. Liquidity Risk

a. Cash flow forecasts are carried out by the various operating entities within the company and are compiled by the company's Finance Department. The Finance Department monitors the forecast of the company's liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient funds to meet its operational needs.

b. Surplus cash held by each operating entity that exceeds the time required to manage working capital will be transferred back to the Finance Department. The Company's treasury department invests the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand and time deposits in instruments selected to have appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to meet these projections and to provide adequate levels of deployment. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held money market positions of NT$177,304 thousand and NT$295,541 thousand, respectively, which are expected to generate immediate cash flows to manage liquidity risk.

c. The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are Companyed according to the relevant maturity date, and the non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet to the maturity date of the contract. The contract cash flow amounts disclosed in the table below are undiscounted amounts.

| | Within 1 year | 1 to 2 years | Over 2 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-derivative financial liabilities: | | | |
| 114.12.31 | | | |
| Notes payable | $9,235 | $- | $- |
| Accounts payable | 7,843 | - | - |
| Accounts payable to related parties | 2,822 | - | - |
| Other payables | 13,281 | - | - |
| Other payables to related parties | 1,006 | - | - |
| Lease liabilities | 11,455 | 11,366 | 49,140 |
| | | | |
| 113.12.31 | | | |
| Notes payable | $2,088 | $- | $- |
| Accounts payable | 3,911 | - | - |
| Accounts payable to related parties | 636 | - | - |
| Other payables | 18,468 | - | - |
| Other payables to related parties | 1,611 | - | - |
| Lease liabilities | - | - | - |

3. Fair value information

The carrying amounts of financial instruments not carried at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), other financial assets, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), and lease liabilities, are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

4. Additional notes

(1) The Company received a letter from the Northern Area National Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance in October 2019, indicating that the Company was involved in a overstating input VAT credits. In April 2020, it received a notice of assessment notice for additional business tax, with the supplementary levy amount of NT$5,167 thousand which has been fully paid. The aforementioned penalty amount was NT$7,751 thousand. The Company was not satisfied with the decision and filed administrative remedies in accordance with t law. Subsequently, on December 18, 2020, the the reassessment was rejected by the Northern Area National Taxation Bureau, and on June 4, 2021, the Ministry of Finance also rejected the appeal. The Company is not satisfied with the decision of the appeal and has filed an administrative lawsuit in accordance with the law.

(2) In March 2021, the Company received a penalty decision from the Northern Area National Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, using the Company's 2013, 2014, and 2015 overstatement of operating costs, additional income tax was assessed and the undistributed surplus of 2013 and 2014 plus income tax on profit-making undertakings totaling NT$10,909 thousand, the Company has been estimated and recorded in the accounts in 2018, and the amount of the penalty is NT$10,637 thousand under the income tax expense of the year.

(3) The Company is not satisfied with the results of its approval and has filed administrative remedies in accordance with the law. In September 2021, the Company received a penalty decision from the Northern Area National Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance that the Company had to pay a total of NT$8,446 thousand in additional income tax on the undistributed earnings of the Company for 2015 to 2017. The Company has recorded the aforementioned-mentioned penalty of NT$8,446 thousand and the income tax penalty of NT$90 thousand for 2018, totaling NT$8,536 thousand. The Company is not satisfied with the approved results and has filed an administrative remedy.

## (XIII) Supplementary Disclosure

1. Information related to major transactions:

   In accordance with the provisions of the standards for the preparation of financial reports of securities issuers, the matters related to major transactions of the Company from January 1 to December 31, 2025 are as follows:

   (1) Financing provided to others: None.

   (2) Endorsement guarantee for others: None.

   (3) Holding significant negotiable securities at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint venture equity parts): None.

   (4) The amount of purchase and sale transactions with related parties reaches NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to TABLE 1.

   (5) The amount receivable from related parties reaches NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: there is no such situation.

2. Information related to the transfer of investment business:

   (1) For investee companies outside mainland China, over which there is a direct or indirect significant influence, control, or joint venture equity, the name, location, main businesses and products, original investment amount, shareholding at, current period profit and loss, and recognized investment profit and loss must be disclosed: None.

   (2) For investee companies outside mainland China, over which there is a direct or indirect significant influence, control, or joint venture equity, the related information of the investee company's transactions from the first to the third item of the previous paragraph must be further disclosed: None.

3. Information on investment in mainland China:

   (1) For those with direct or indirect significant influence, control, or joint venture equity over the investee company in mainland China, the name of the investee company, main businesses and products, paid-in capital, method of investment, inflow and outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, current period income and recognized investment income, ending balance carrying amount, repatriated investment income, and the upper limit on the amount of investment in mainland China must be disclosed: Please see Table 2 attached.

   (2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee through third regions, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in mainland China on financial reports: See TABLE 2 for details.

## (XIV) OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

N/A

Table 1:

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

For the year ended December 31, 2025 Unit: NT$ Thousands

| Buyer/Seller | Counterparty | Relationship | Transaction Details | | | | Payment Terms and Reason for Abnormal Transaction (Note 1) | | Accounts/Notes Receivable or Payable | | Remarks (Note 2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Purchase (Sale) | Amount | % to Total Purchases or Sales | Payment term | Unit Price | Payment term | Ending Balance | % to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable or Payable | |
| Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc. | Xu Shun Food Co., Ltd. | This company is the shareholder (Business transaction) who holds more than 10% of the Company and is controlled by the same ultimate controlling party as the Company | Sales | $250,304 | 85 | 90 days monthly (Note 1) | Upon the price stipulated in the contract (Note 2) | Note 1 | $52,283 | 99 | Note 2 |

Note 1: Xu Shun Food provided real estate as a second mortgage which was set as a mortgage of NT$210,000 thousand to Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc., and agreed that if the payment is delayed, the Company can dispose of it directly.

Note 2: This company is the sole distributor entrusted by the Company.

Table 2:
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2025 Unit: NT$ Thousands

| Name of Investees in Mainland China | Primary Business Activities | Paid-in Capital | Method of Investment (Note 1) | Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the beginning of period | Remitted or repatriated amount of investment for the period | | Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the end of period | Net Profit or Loss of the Investee | Percentage of Ownership in Direct or Indirect Investment by the Company | Investment Income (Loss) (Note 2) | Book value of Investment at the end of period | Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of September 30, 2023 | Remarks (Note 2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Remitted out | Repatriated | | | | | | | |
| Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc. | Food and Beverage Sales | $6,866 | 1 | $6,866 | $- | $- | $6,866 | $337 | 100% | $337 | $772 | $- | (2)B |

| Company Name | Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period | Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA | Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by the Investment Commission, M.O.E.A |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc. | $6,866 | $6,866 | $391,352 |

Note 1: There are three types of investment methods and they are labeled as follows:
- (1) Direct investment in the Mainland China
- (2) Reinvest in Mainland China through a company in a third region (please specify the investment company in the third region)
- (3) Other methods

Note 2: Column of investment gain (loss) recognized in the current period:
- (1) If it is under preparation and there is no investment profit or loss, which should be specified
- (2) There are three types of recognition basis for investment profit and loss, which should be specified.
  - A. Financial statements are audited by an international accounting firm that has a cooperative relationship with the Republic of China
  - B. Financial statements are audited by Taiwan parent company Certified Public Accountant (CPA).
  - C. Not audited.

Note 3: Relevant figure in this table should be presented in New Taiwan Dollars.

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

1. Details of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Cash dividends | Working capital | $ 284 |
| Check deposits | | 825 |
| Demand deposits | | 43,304 |
| Total | | $ 44,413 |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

2. Details of Inventories

December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount | | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cost | Net realizable value | |
| Raw materials | | $ 25,405 | $ 17,173 | |
| Supplies | | 604 | 425 | |
| Finished goods | | 19,247 | 17,006 | |
| Total | | 45,256 | $ 34,604 | |
| Less: Allowance for price loss decline for inventories | | (12,057) | | |
| Net | | $ 33,199 | | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

3. Detailed statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Investee Company | Beginning balance | | Additions in the period | | Decrease in the period | | Ending balance | | | Market value or equity value | | Provide a guarantee or Pledge Situation | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shares (thousand shares) | Amount | Shares (thousand shares) | Amount | Shares (thousand shares) | Amount | Shares (thousand shares) | Ownership Percentage (%) | Amount | Unit price (NT$) | Total Price | | |
| Oceanic Beverages (Shanghai) Co., Inc. | - | $ 421 | - | Note 1 $ 351 | - | $ - | - | 100.00 | $ 772 | - | $ 772 | None | |

Note 1: Additions in the period include a share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounting to NT$337 thousand and an increase in cumulative translation adjustment of NT$14 thousand.

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

4. Detailed statement of changes in cost of right-of-use assets

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Beginning balance | Additions in the period | Decrease in the period | Ending balance | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings and structures | $ - | $ 69,814 | $ - | $69,814 | |

5. Detailed statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Beginning balance | Additions in the period | Decrease in the period | Ending balance | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings and structures | $ - | $ 5,277 | $ - | $ 5,277 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

6. Details of Notes Payable

December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Customer Name | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|
| Company A | $ 4,046 | |
| Company B | 3,971 | |
| Others | 1,218 | The balance of other customers did not exceed 5% of the balance of this financial statement account. |
| Total | $ 9,235 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

7. Schedule of Accounts payable (including related parties)

December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Supplier Name | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|
| Related Parties: | | |
| Company A | $ 2,822 | |
| Subtotal | 2,822 | |
| Non-related party: | | |
| Company A | 3,039 | |
| Company B | 2,191 | |
| Others | 2,613 | The balance of other customers did not exceed 5% of the balance of this financial statement account. |
| Subtotal | 7,843 | |
| Total | $ 10,665 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

8. Details of NET REVENUE

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Quantity (In Thousands of Boxes) | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales: | | | |
| Apple Sidra series | 1,091 | $ 294,163 | |
| Juice series | 2 | 707 | |
| NET REVENUE | | $ 294,870 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.
9. Details of Operating Costs
For the year ended December 31, 2025
Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Summary | | Amount: Subtotal | Amount: Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct raw materials | | | $ 170,572 |
| | Beginning Balance of Raw Materials | $ 23,978 | |
| | Add: Supplies received in the period | 173,713 | |
| | Gain on physical inventories | 34 | |
| | Less: Ending inventory as of September 30, 2023 | (25,405) | |
| | Loss on physical inventories | (3) | |
| | Disposal or retirement | (1,354) | |
| | Requisition | (391) | |
| Indirect raw materials | | | 1,913 |
| | Beginning Balance of Supplies | 459 | |
| | Add: Supplies received in the period | 2,058 | |
| | Less: Ending inventory as of September 30, 2023 | (604) | |
| Direct labor | | | 13,302 |
| Manufacturing expenses | | | 100,802 |
| Less: Fixed manufacturing overheads are not apportioned. | | | (33,759) |
| Manufacturing cost | | | 252,830 |
| Finished goods cost | | | 252,830 |
| Add: | Beginning Balance of Finished goods | 20,597 | |
| Excise Tax | | 22,531 | |
| Return | | 34 | |
| Less: | Finished goods as of September 30, 2023 | (19,247) | |
| Disposal or retirement | | (8,703) | |
| Requisition | | (163) | 15,049 |
| Production and sales costs | | | 267,879 |
| Add: | Disposal or retirement of inventories | | 10,057 |
| Add: | Less: Fixed manufacturing overheads are not apportioned. | | 33,759 |
| | Others | | 2,380 |
| Less: | Return of inventories | | (34) |
| | Revenue from sale of scraps | | (160) |
| | Gain on physical inventories | | (31) |
| | Recovery benefit from inventory price decline adjustments. | | (8,978) |
| | Others | | (36) |
| Total operating costs | | | $ 304,836 |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

10. Detailed Statement of Manufacturing Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | $ 16,762 | |
| Rental expenses | | 5,490 | |
| Repair expenses | | 6,708 | |
| Depreciation | | 16,615 | |
| Utilities expense | | 11,588 | |
| royalty | | 18,857 | |
| Consumption expenses | | 5,192 | |
| Others | | 19,590 | The balance of other financial statement accounts did not exceed 5% of the balance of this financial statement account. |
| Total | | $ 100,802 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

11. Detailed Statement of Selling and Marketing Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | $ 6,665 | |
| Freight charges | | 886 | |
| Royalty | | 2,095 | |
| Advertising expenses | | 4,171 | |
| Other selling and marketing expenses | | 3,000 | The balance of other financial statement accounts did not exceed 5% of the balance of this financial statement account. |
| Total | | $ 16,817 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

12. Detailed Statement of General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | $ 9,652 | |
| Insurance premiums | | 1,374 | |
| Labor costs | | 3,557 | |
| Other general and administrative expenses | | 5,582 | The balance of other financial statement accounts did not exceed 5% of the balance of this financial statement account. |
| Total | | $ 20,165 | |

Oceanic Beverages Co., Inc.

13. Detailed Statement of Other Operating Income And Expenses, Net

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

| Item | Summary | Amount | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest revenue | Interests on bank deposits | $ 3,469 | |
| | Others | 1 | |
| | | $ 3,470 | |
| Other income | | | |
| Others | | 483 | |
| | | $ 483 | |
| Other gains and losses | | | |
| Net foreign exchange (loss) gain | | $ (95) | |
| Others | Late fees, fines, etc. | (308) | |
| | | $ (403) | |