



Sunjuice Holdings Co., Limited

Annual report of the year 2025



Printed on March 31, 2026

Keeping safe quality and making health 100 points
——Catering supplier

Annual Report is available at <https://www.sunjuice.com/>
Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Observation Post System: <https://mops.twse.com.tw>

1. Spokesperson, Deputy Spokesperson, their names, positions, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses:

Name of Spokesperson: WU, MING-HSIEN	Name of Deputy Spokesperson: CHEN, YI-JU
Job Title: Director	Job Title: Manager
Tel: 0972522666	Tel: +86 512 57515501
E-mail: sam.wu@sunjuice.com	E-mail: yuiyui@sunjuice.com

2. Headquarters, branch office, factory address and telephone numbers:

(1) Corporation :

Name: Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd.	Web Site: https://www.sunjuice.com/
Address: Suite 102, Cannon Place, P.O. Box 712, North Sound Rd., George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9006, Cayman Islands	Tel: +86 512 57515501

(2) Headquarters :

Name: Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	Web Site: https://www.sunjuice.com/
Address: No. 10 Jujin Road, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, China	Tel: +86 512 57515501
Name: Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Web Site: https://www.sunjuice.com/
Address: No. 1 East Keji Street, Zhaoqing High-tech Zone, Guangdong Province, China	Tel: +86 758 3981782
Name: Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	Web Site: https://www.sunjuice.com/
Address: No. 99, Songshan Road, Hangu Modern Industrial District, Tianjin Development Area, China	Tel: +86 22 58532966
Name: Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Web Site: https://www.sunjuice.com/
Address: BD02-07-02, Baidong New District, Sitang Town, Youjiang District, Baise City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China	Tel: +86 776 2998808

3. Name, address, website and telephone number of the stock transfer institution:

Name: Securities Agency Headquarters of Mega Securities Co., Ltd	Web Site: http://www.emega.com.tw
Address: 1st Floor, No. 95, Second Section of Zhongxiao East Road, Taipei City	Tel: (02) 2327-8988

4. Auditors:

CPA Name:	PENG, YI-HUA	Web Site:	http://www.deloitte.com.tw
	CHANG, CHIH-YI	Tel:	(02) 2725-9988
CPA Firm:	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited		
Address:	20F, No. 100, Songren Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei, Taiwan		

5. Name of overseas trading office of listed valuable securities and the way to inquire information of valuable overseas securities: NA.

6. The company website: <https://www.sunjuice.com/>

7. Name, title, contact number and email address of designated agents in China:

Name of domestic designated agent: HUANG, HSUN-I
Tel: 0919223777
E-mail: ky@sunjuice.com

8. List of Board of Directors:

Title	Name	Nationality	Major Experiences
Chairman	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Taiwan	Responsible Person of Taiwan Fresh Life Co., Ltd. Business Manager of Agricultural Monarch Trade Co., Ltd. Teacher of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Kendo Referee of Taiwan Sports Vice Director of R.O.C. Kendo Association
Director	LIN, LI-LIN	Taiwan	Financial Officer of Fresh Life (Kunshan) Food Industry Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to President of Fresh Life (Kunshan) Food Industry Co., Ltd.
Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	Taiwan	Chairman of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School . Chairman of Hospitality Management, Wufeng University. Special Assistant to President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.
Director	WU, MING-HSIEN	Taiwan	Responsible Person of Modern Era Digital Technology Inc. Director of Axis 3D Technology, Inc. Vice President of Fresh Food (Kunshan) Co. Ltd. Vice President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. President of Fresh Juice Industry (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.
Director	LIU, HSUAN-CHE	Taiwan	Vice President of Investment Banking Business Group at First Securities Inc. Vice President of Capital Market Business Division, Mega Securities Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to the Chairman of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	LO, SHIH-WEI	Taiwan	Vice President of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Taiwan Independent Director of Dreamtek International Corp.
Independent Director	LIN, FENG-I	Taiwan	Director and vice president of Want Want China Holdings Limited
Independent Director	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	Taiwan	Senior Manager, PwC Taiwan Vice President, Fulagai Consulting and Trading Ltd. Vice President, Keysheen (Cayman) Holdings Co., Ltd

Table of Contents

One. To shareholders' report	1
Two. Company Administration Report	18
I. Company Introduction	18
II. Personal Information of Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Chiefs of Each Department as well as Branch	19
III. Remunerations for Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents, etc. Last Year	31
IV. Corporate Governance and Operation	36
V. Information of Professional Fees of Certified Public Accountant (CPA)	71
VI. Information of Change of Accountant	71
VII. If the Chairman, presidents, or managers for financing or accounting of the Company have ever occupied in the accounting firm or its associates to which the CPA belongs in the past one year	71
VIII. Last year, and as of the printing date of Annual Report, variation of transfer and pledge of the equity of the directors, supervisors, managers, and shareholders whose shareholding ratios are over 10%.	71
IX. Information of Shareholders being the Ones with Top 10 Shareholding Ratios, who are Related Parties, Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives with Each Other	73
X. Shares held and comprehensive shareholding ratios calculated combinedly of the same reinvestment by the companies, directors, supervisors or managers of the companies, or, any business controlled directly or indirectly by the companies.	74
Three. Financing Situations	75
I. Capital and Shares	75
II. Treatment of Corporate Bonds	79
III. Treatment of Preferred Shares	82
IV. Treatment of Global Depository Receipts (GDR)	82
V. Treatment of Employee Share Warrant and Limitation Subject to New Shares for Employee Stock Options	82
VI. Treatment of Merger and Acquisition or Assignment of New Shares	82
VII. Execution of Capital Planning	82
Four. Operations Overview	84
I. Business Contents	84
II. Market, Production and Sales Overview	96
III. The number of employees, the average length of service, the average age and the academic distribution ratio of the employees in the last two years and up to the annual report	110
IV. Environmental Expenditure Information	111
V. Labour Relations	111
VI. Information security management	114
VII. Material Contracts	116

Five. Review and analysis of financial status and financial performance and risk issues	117
I. Comparative analysis of financial status	117
II. Financial performance review and analysis	118
III. Cash flow analysis	119
IV. The impact of recent major capital expenditures on financial operations	119
V. The most recent annual investment policy, the main reason for its profit or loss, the improvement plan and the one-year investment plan	120
VI. Risk matters should be analyzed and evaluated in the most recent year and the following matters as of the date of publication of the annual report	121
VII. Other Material Matters	126
Six. Special Items	127
I. Related business information	127
II. The most recent year and the end of the annual report, the date of printing, private equity securities processing	131
III. Other necessary supplementary notes	131
IV. Explanation of significant differences with China's shareholders' rights protection provisions	131
V. In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, if there is any event that has a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities price as stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 36, paragraph 3 of the Securities Exchange Law	146

One. To shareholders' report

The summary of the 2025 annual operating performance and future outlook is as follows:

I. Operational Performance in 2025

(I) Business plan implementation results:

Unit: New Taiwan Dollars (thousand)

Year Items	2025	2024	Increase (decrease) amount	Changes percentage (%)
Operating revenues	4,119,789	4,002,127	117,662	2.94%
Operating cost	2,977,635	2,985,694	(8,059)	(0.27%)
Gross profit	1,142,154	1,016,433	125,721	12.37%
Operating expenses	650,809	643,848	6,961	1.08%
Profit from operations	491,345	372,585	118,760	31.87%
Non-operating income and expenses	42,430	33,039	9,391	28.42%
Profit before income tax	533,775	405,624	128,151	31.59%
Income tax expenses	151,165	108,430	42,735	39.41%
Net profit for the year	382,610	297,194	85,416	28.74%

(II) Budget implementation situation: not applicable to undisclosed financial forecast.

(III) Financial income and profitability analysis: The Company focuses on high quality products investments and integration, steady financial operations with good income status.

Unit: New Taiwan Dollars (thousand)

Year		2025	2024	Increase (decrease) amount	Changes percentage (%)
Items					
Financial income	Operating revenues	4,119,789	4,002,127	117,662	2.94%
	Gross profit	1,142,154	1,016,433	125,721	12.37%
	Interest income	27,827	29,378	(1,551)	(5.28%)
	Interest expense	13,006	5,739	7,267	126.62%
	Net profit for the year	382,610	297,194	85,416	28.74%
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	8.59%	6.59%	2.00%	30.35%
	Return on shareholders' equity (%)	10.36%	7.71%	2.65%	34.37%
	Net profit rate (%)	9.29%	7.43%	1.86%	25.03%
	Basic earnings per share (NTD)	11.19	8.56	2.63	30.72%

(IV) Research development update:

The Company has long placed independent research and development at its core, grounded in lean management and quality control, and has continuously strengthened its product development and production management capabilities. Drawing on years of accumulated industry experience and production management expertise, the Company has progressively built and refined an integrated operational system encompassing production, supply, and sales. Through sustained investment in R&D and innovation, improvements in production efficiency, enhanced quality management, and deepened customer service, the Company has gradually established comprehensive product and application solution capabilities, forming a stable foundation for market competitiveness.

Looking ahead, the Company will continue to monitor market development trends and shifts in consumer demand, intensify its commitment to technology R&D, and drive supply chain integration and operational efficiency improvements. In alignment with the Company's overall development strategy, the Company is progressively expanding its international market presence, continuously enhancing product quality and service value to strengthen its brand competitiveness and market influence while remaining committed to delivering sustainable and stable long-term operating results.

II. Development of the China Market

1. Income levels

According to data published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's gross domestic product (GDP) surpassed RMB 140 trillion for the first time in 2025, reaching RMB 140.2 trillion, representing a year-over-year growth of 5.0%. In the same year, per capita disposable income of residents reached RMB 43,377, reflecting a nominal increase of 5.0% year-over-year and a real increase of 5.0% after adjusting for price factors.

Among these, urban residents' per capita disposable income reached RMB 56,502, representing a nominal increase of 4.3% and a real increase of 4.2% year-over-year; rural residents' per capita disposable income reached RMB 24,456, representing a nominal increase of 5.8% and a real increase of 6.0% year-over-year. The urban-to-rural income ratio stood at 2.31, narrowing by 0.03 compared to the prior year, indicating a continued reduction in the income gap between urban and rural residents.

2. Consumer profile:

As health consciousness rises and consumer culture becomes increasingly diversified, new-style tea beverages—combining traditional tea culture with modern beverage innovation—have gradually emerged as a key consumption category among younger demographics and have become increasingly integrated into their daily lifestyles. This core consumer segment generally places high value on fashion sensibility, personal expression, and health management, and demonstrates a relatively higher receptiveness and willingness to spend on new product categories. Each brand also leverages social

media marketing and offline experiential events to continuously reinforce the brand image and expand its consumer base.

According to data from iiMedia Research, the consumer demographic of China's new-style tea beverage market exhibits distinctly youthful and female-skewed characteristics, with female consumers accounting for nearly 70% of the total. Consumers aged 18 to 40 represent the predominant age cohort, comprising approximately 84.8% of the total. In terms of income composition, middle- to upper-middle-income groups constitute the primary consumer segment, with those earning RMB 5,000 to RMB 10,000 per month accounting for approximately 41.2% and those earning RMB 10,001 to RMB 15,000 per month accounting for approximately 31.2%. This consumer segment demonstrates relatively strong purchasing power and willingness to spend, with a general emphasis on product quality, service experience, and brand distinctiveness, as well as a preference for innovative and differentiated consumption experiences.

As the consumption upgrade trend continues, major brands in recent years have placed greater emphasis on the use of natural ingredients and fresh raw materials in their sourcing decisions while leveraging product innovation and brand collaboration initiatives to heighten market visibility and attract a broader consumer base. Overall, the consumer base of the new-style tea beverage market continues to expand, with the current consumer population exceeding 400 million, providing a stable demand foundation for the industry's long-term development.

3. Trends in the development of the catering industry:

China's food and beverage industry entered an adjustment phase in 2025. In response to moderating growth momentum in first- and second-tier cities and mounting pressure on per-store revenues, certain restaurant brands have progressively recalibrated their store expansion strategies, with third-tier and lower-tier cities emerging as key markets for outlet expansion and customer base development. Meanwhile, the increasing prevalence of digital applications such as online food ordering, mobile payments, self-service kiosks, and smart equipment continues to enhance the overall operational efficiency and customer dining experience across the food and beverage industry.

In terms of international expansion, certain food and beverage brands have incorporated overseas markets into their operational strategies, broadening their international presence through cross-border partnerships and localized business models to diversify market risk and pursue new growth opportunities.

Looking ahead, against a backdrop of policy initiatives aimed at stimulating consumption and expanding domestic demand, local governments across various regions have been rolling out a range of consumption-boosting measures — such as cultural and tourism events, nighttime economy programs, and related consumer incentive schemes — providing a supportive foundation for the food and beverage market. On the whole, the food and beverage industry is gradually trending toward brand development, digitalization, and internationalization, with the industry's overall structure continuing to optimize.

4. Competitive landscape:

In 2025, China's new-style tea beverage sector has gradually shifted from an expansion phase characterized primarily by rapid store rollouts to a development phase focused on operational efficiency and market structural adjustment. According to data from Canyan Data and Xinhua Financial Inc., as of September 2025, the total number of new-style tea beverage outlets nationwide stood at approximately 415,000, reflecting a market dynamic of simultaneous store openings and closures compared to the same period in 2024. Approximately 118,000 new outlets were opened over the past year, while approximately 157,000 outlets closed during the same period, resulting in a net reduction of approximately 39,000 outlets overall. This trend indicates that certain small-to-medium-sized and independently operated outlets are gradually exiting the market, as the competitive pressures within the industry continue to intensify.

In contrast, chain brands with established scale and brand advantages have maintained a degree of expansion momentum, and market concentration has gradually increased. As of the first half of 2025, leading brands continued to grow their store networks — Mixue Ice Cream & Tea surpassed 53,000 locations globally; Chagee operated approximately 7,038 stores, representing year-over-year growth of over 40%; and brands such as Guming, ChaPanda, and Auntea Jenny each maintained store counts in the thousands.

As the industry gradually enters a phase of competition for existing market share, the strategic focus of market participants has shifted away from store count expansion toward improving per-store operating efficiency and supply chain integration capabilities. On the other hand, lower-tier markets have gradually emerged as key regions for brand expansion, given their population size and consumption potential. Meanwhile, the incorporation of health-oriented concepts, occasion-based positioning, and cultural elements into product design has increasingly become an important avenue for brand differentiation — with product concepts such as low-sugar, minimal-additive, and functional ingredient formulations gaining sustained market acceptance.

Looking ahead, as market competition continues to intensify, companies equipped with supply chain integration capabilities, product research and development competencies, and brand management expertise will be better positioned to sustain long-term growth momentum in an increasingly competitive landscape.

III. Summary of 2026 Operational Plan

1. Business guidelines

The Company has been deeply embedded in the new tea beverage supply chain for over 20 years, primarily engaged in the research and development, production, and sales of juice-based, fruit piece, texture ingredient, and ready-to-drink products, while committed to providing customers with comprehensive solutions spanning product development, customized design, and supply services.

As the new tea beverage industry transitions from its previously rapid expansion phase toward a more refined operational stage, the Company will continue to uphold its product philosophy of "natural, healthy, safe, and delicious," driving product upgrades through research and development innovation, and leveraging flexible manufacturing to address the diverse needs of its customers. In addition, the Company will continue to strengthen supply chain management to enhance service quality and deepen collaborative relationships with new tea beverage brands and new retail channel customers in order to sustain its competitive advantage in the beverage ingredients market.

2. Sales target and the basis

The majority of research institutions project that China's economic growth rate will remain within a range of approximately 4.5% to 5.0% in 2026, with the overall economy continuing to expand and providing stable support for consumer market development.

According to data published by iiMedia Research in its "2026 New Tea Beverage Product Innovation and Consumer Trend Insights," China's new tea beverage market reached approximately RMB 374.9 billion in 2025, representing a year-over-year growth rate of approximately 5.7%. As the industry gradually transitions from its previously rapid store expansion phase toward more refined operations, overall growth in the new tea beverage market has moderated compared to prior periods; nevertheless, the market continues to maintain a stable growth trajectory, and market size is expected to continue expanding over the coming years.

Market concentration in the new tea beverage industry is gradually increasing, as large chain brands continue to expand their market presence, leveraging supply chain and brand advantages, while the overall level of industry chain penetration continues to rise. According to data from Dining Bible, the chain penetration rate in the new tea beverage industry surpassed 55% in 2025, indicating that the industry structure is progressively shifting toward large-scale and brand-driven development. Meanwhile, certain brands have also begun to adjust their store expansion strategies, placing greater emphasis on single-store operational efficiency and differentiated brand management.

The consumption preferences of younger demographics and the social attributes of new tea beverages will continue to drive industry growth, with consumption upgrades, policy support, digital transformation, overseas brand expansion, and product innovation remaining the core growth drivers. The Company will carefully establish annual sales targets in accordance with industry development trends, changes in market demand, and the Company's overall operating strategy in order to maintain stable and sound business operations.

3. Policy and market factors

In 2026, the global macroeconomic environment remains challenging. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that global economic growth will slow to approximately 3.1% in 2026, falling below the 2025 level. International trade protectionism continues to

weigh on export momentum. China's exports demonstrated resilience in 2025, growing approximately 5.0%; however, growth is expected to moderate slightly to approximately 4% in 2026 due to slowing global demand and potential trade barriers. This trend has also prompted companies to accelerate market diversification strategies, with exports to emerging markets such as ASEAN, Latin America, and Africa maintaining relatively robust growth, thereby reducing the single-market concentration risk.

On the domestic front, consumer confidence among mainland Chinese residents remains subdued, compounded by ongoing employment income pressures, resulting in insufficient consumer willingness and spending motivation. The Central Economic Work Conference put forward the objective of "fully unleashing economic potential," designating the expansion of domestic demand as a key priority for the year, with policy guidance expected to continue stimulating consumer activity.

In summary, 2026 will be characterized by a landscape in which "external pressures and domestic demand-driven growth coexist." External challenges include the risk of rising costs stemming from trade friction and supply chain restructuring, while internal opportunities lie in policy-driven consumption stimulus, the promotion of domestic demand, and the trends toward brand globalization and supply chain localization. The Company will continue to monitor policy and market developments, adjusting its market strategies in a timely manner to support sound operations and long-term growth.

4. Steady development of the new tea beverage industry:

In 2025, the new-style tea beverage industry reached a landmark moment in capitalization, as four leading brands completed listings in rapid succession, forming the "Six Dragons of New-Style Tea Beverages" landscape. ChaPanda (April 18, 2024), Guming (February 12, 2025), and Mixue Ice Cream & Tea (March 3, 2025) listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in turn, with Mixue Ice Cream & Tea's market capitalization surpassing HK\$150 billion; Guming surged more than 150% on its first day of trading. On April 17, 2025, Chagee listed on the Nasdaq, with an offering price of US\$28 per share, raising US\$411 million. On its first trading day, its market capitalization surpassed US\$5.9 billion. The capital infusion has generated multiple positive effects, fundamentally reshaping the competitive landscape of the industry:

- ① Accelerate the expansion and market penetration of brands: Capital supports companies to rapidly expand stores and seize market share. With a diversified product portfolio and strong innovation capabilities, the Company will leverage its existing sales network to penetrate lower-tier markets and continue improving its market penetration rate.
- ② Supply chain optimization as a competitive moat: Capital is deployed to develop regionalized production bases and logistics centers. The Company's four-factory layout meets the localized service needs of customers nationwide while preserving room for capacity expansion to strengthen supply chain advantages and enhance operational agility.

- ③ Product R&D and technology upgrade: Capital investment supports R&D efforts, reinforcing the development of health-oriented and innovative product portfolios. The Company's pioneering bottled new-style tea beverage, Mango Pomelo Sago, has gained recognition from leading new-retail brands and established itself as a stable driver of revenue growth.
- ④ Digital upgrade to improve operational efficiency: The introduction of AI-powered ordering systems and intelligent tea-brewing equipment reduces labor costs and enhances operational efficiency. The Company will continue to optimize its automated warehousing and smart factory infrastructure to ensure consistent product quality.
- ⑤ International expansion to develop incremental markets: Capital investment supports brand globalization. As of June 2025, at least 44 tea beverage brands had opened nearly 15,000 stores overseas. Mixue Ice Cream & Tea reached 4,733 overseas locations across 12 countries, while Chagee, Naixue Cha, and other brands opened their first U.S. stores in 2025. The Company has established a manufacturing facility in Taiwan and a subsidiary in the United States, and it actively participates in international trade shows in Singapore, Chicago, and other markets to gain in-depth understanding of local consumer preferences and expand its base of local business partners.
- ⑥ Significantly enhanced brand premium capability: The listing has bolstered brand credibility, attracting high-end partnerships. The Company has established solid cooperative relationships with leading clients, including Yum China, Luckin Coffee, Sam's Club, Freshippo, and Haidilao.
- ⑦ Industry chain integration and ecosystem development: Upstream, the Company leverages capital acquisitions to secure orchards and tea gardens, thereby controlling the supply of core raw materials; downstream, it extends into retail channels to create a dual-engine growth model of "freshly made products + retail." The Company has cultivated deep roots in mango and passion fruit production at its Guangxi facility, strengthening raw material advantages and providing robust support for new retail pre-packaged products.
- ⑧ Capital markets driving standardization and transparency: As a listed company, the Company is required to disclose financial statements on a regular basis and is subject to public oversight, thereby elevating the level of regulatory compliance across the industry. The Company has established a food safety task force, led by a vice president-level executive serving as the team leader, to strengthen food safety across the four production facilities. The Company actively promotes a green supply chain and ESG practices to achieve end-to-end traceability, and fulfills its corporate social responsibilities through the establishment of educational and community programs that foster local employment and generate social value.

IV. Important Strategies for 2026

1. Production strategy:

The Company continues to deepen its lean production management philosophy while progressively advancing the automation and intelligent upgrading of its production lines, with the aim of enhancing overall production efficiency and building smart factories. To address the increasingly diverse needs of its customers, the Company continues to strengthen its flexible production capabilities across multiple product categories, small-batch runs, and varied specifications. In addition, the Company plans to introduce continuous production lines and flexible manufacturing lines for large hero SKUs and high-volume orders, thereby balancing operational efficiency with production flexibility.

In terms of information system integration, the Company has established a comprehensive traceability mechanism spanning production scheduling, warehouse management, and logistics distribution by connecting its WMS warehouse management system with the SAP and the TMS transportation management system, thereby enhancing supply chain management efficiency and delivering more effective and reliable supply services to new-style tea beverage customers.

The Company currently operates four major production bases in Kunshan, Tianjin, Guangdong, and Guangxi, enabling proximity-based supply to customers in accordance with regional market demand, shortening transportation distances, improving distribution efficiency, and reducing logistics costs. Furthermore, all production bases operate under unified management standards, ensuring consistent product quality while supporting the nationwide sales network of customers across the country and providing comprehensive supply chain support.

The Guangxi factory benefits from an abundance of surrounding fruit raw material resources — including mangoes and passion fruits from the Guangxi region, as well as mulberries, bayberries, and grapes from the Yunnan region — enabling it to serve a dual purpose: on one hand, providing a stable supply of fruit raw materials to the Kunshan, Guangdong, and Tianjin factories to ensure consistency in raw material quality and pricing; and on the other, producing customized frozen fruit pulp products in response to the specific requirements of select customers.

In response to the continued growth in demand for pre-packaged products in the new retail market, the Company introduced an HPP (High Pressure Processing) production line at its Guangdong factory in 2025. With the official commissioning of this production line, the Company has further expanded its production capacity for new retail pre-packaged products, effectively enhanced product quality and freshness, and driven growth in the related business segments.

In recent years, the Company has continued to deepen its presence in new retail channels. Through ongoing product optimization, testing, and upgrades, it has progressively earned positive market reception and recognition from internationally renowned retail channels. As the pre-packaged product channels continue to expand and sales volumes increase, the Company has been systematically planning to scale up its production line equipment to meet market demand for a diverse range of products. The new HPP production line at the

Kunshan factory is scheduled to commence operations by the end of May 2026, while the Fresh & Smart intelligent factory is expected to go into operation in July 2026. Upon completion, these facilities will further enhance the daily production capacity for new retail pre-packaged products, thereby supporting future business growth.

2. Sales strategy:

The Company adopts a sales model centered on direct sales and supplemented by distribution, and it has established diversified sales channels spanning new tea beverages, new retail, coffee, bakeries, Chinese cuisine, and the broader food industry. As the new tea beverage market continues to advance in chain consolidation, direct sales to customers now account for more than 70% of total sales.

① Direct sales strategy: All three factories — Kunshan, Guangdong, and Tianjin — have established key account service teams composed of cross-functional personnel from R&D, quality control, marketing, and sales. These teams work closely with clients' internal teams to deliver integrated services, including formula development, customized packaging design, and market trend insights. Select brand clients also benefit from logistics and distribution support. By deepening collaborative relationships with key accounts, the Company drives differentiated product development and establishes a stable, long-term foundation for partnership.

② Distribution strategy: The Company expands its market reach through a nationwide distributor network while continuously optimizing its product portfolio. This includes introducing health-oriented, low-sugar frozen products and regionally distinctive ingredients to meet the needs of small- and mid-sized customers across different regions. Meanwhile, the R&D and sales teams collaborate with distributors to develop priority regional accounts, accelerating the market introduction of new products.

③ Regional market management: The Company continues to refine its regional market management framework, encouraging sales personnel with strong market development capabilities to pursue system-type customers not yet engaged, thereby steadily broadening the customer base.

④ Pricing strategy: The Company determines product pricing by taking into account a comprehensive range of factors, including the industry environment, raw material costs, market demand, and competitive conditions, thereby maintaining a reasonable level of profitability while remaining mindful of customers' cost structures. For strategically significant large accounts, long-term partnerships are reinforced through annual pricing agreements; for distributors, annual sales contracts are executed, with annual or quarterly rebate mechanisms offered based on order size and sales volume. Contracts of this nature currently account for more than 86% of the Company's overall sales targets.

⑤ Market research and product planning: The Company continuously conducts market surveys, product research, and data analysis to stay abreast of evolving trends in the tea beverage market and shifting consumer preferences, thereby establishing a critical

foundation for product development and market expansion initiatives.

In 2025, the Company's retail sales of pre-packaged products through new retail channels surpassed RMB 250 million. As the HPP production lines and intelligent factories progressively commence operations, the production capacity and quality of ready-to-drink products will be further enhanced.

With brands such as Mixue Ice Cream & Tea, Heytea, Chagee, and Auntea Jenny actively expanding into overseas markets, the internationalization of the new tea beverage industry has become an increasingly prominent trend. The Company has completed multiple international market access certifications, including Halal certification for Southeast Asian markets, as well as FDA, FCE, and SID certifications for the U.S. market, thereby establishing a solid compliance foundation for product exports. On the product front, the Company has established a dedicated team to continuously monitor food regulations across various countries, and has developed nearly 100 products that comply with overseas regulatory requirements and customer needs, progressively building an overseas product portfolio and market model encompassing distribution and chain retail channels.

To advance the Company's internationalization strategy, subsidiaries have also been established overseas with dedicated responsibility for overseas market development. Going forward, these overseas subsidiaries will participate in international trade exhibitions, conduct local market research, and progressively build overseas sales networks, thereby driving the Company's global business growth.

3. R&D strategy:

The Company has established a dedicated product R&D team that integrates cross-departmental resources spanning marketing, R&D, quality assurance, and procurement, continuously driving the development and launch of new products in alignment with market trends and customer demand for fresh and healthy products. In 2025, the Company further strengthened its digital management capabilities by integrating the CRM, OA, and SAP systems to establish a formalized and digitalized workflow for product development and management, thereby enhancing information integration efficiency and continuously refining the product traceability management framework.

The marketing department is staffed with dedicated beverage R&D specialists and market analysts who continuously monitor market dynamics and customer requirements while leveraging cross-departmental collaboration mechanisms to improve product development efficiency. The overall timeline for product development and confirmation processes in 2025 was further reduced by approximately 2 days compared to 2024. The R&D laboratory also completed a new round of equipment upgrades, introducing pilot-scale UHT sterilization equipment and establishing a gas chromatography analysis database to strengthen product flavor analysis and quality management capabilities. In parallel, through preliminary assessments, including product risk evaluation and feasibility studies, the Company ensures that product designs are viable for mass production.

The Company has further established a dedicated service team comprising members from the R&D, sales, and marketing departments, who conduct regular market research and product testing. Drawing on an in-depth understanding of market needs, the team delivers beverage application solutions to customers while continuously driving new product development and market introduction.

Through years of technological accumulation, the Company has established a solid product R&D foundation centered on fruit and vegetable juice and fruit pulp products. By innovating in textured inclusions and configuring flexible production lines, the Company has enhanced its capacity to support small-batch, high-variety, and customized orders. As consumer demand for fresh, healthy, and low-burden food products continues to grow, the Company has also continuously strengthened its upstream raw material management mechanisms. Through its Agricultural Management Center, the Company maintains ongoing monitoring of production volumes, quality, and market conditions across key fruit-producing regions, ensuring a stable supply of primary fruit raw materials.

On the product development front, in addition to continuously optimizing mainstream market offerings such as mango, passion fruit, lemon, grape, and peach, the Company has progressively introduced regionally distinctive fruit ingredients, including waxberry, hawthorn, mirabelle plum, guava, and green mango, thereby enriching its product portfolio and enhancing market differentiation.

In response to shifting beverage consumption patterns among younger demographics, the Company has actively expanded into new retail channels by extending select new-style tea beverage products into bottled ready-to-drink formats — including the Mango Pomelo Sago series, Duorou Grape, Duorou Green Grape, Peach Pomelo Sago, and Apple Yogurt Multi — which have been progressively launched across major retail outlets and food service locations. Through collaboration with brand-name clients, the Company has continued to enhance production management efficiency, strengthen quality control, and refine product flavor profiles. In parallel, the Company has steadily advanced the development of its proprietary brand, "Fresh Green," progressively establishing the brand identity and product positioning.

4. Environmental protection strategy

The Company places great importance on environmental protection and sustainable development, integrating energy conservation, emissions reduction, and circular resource utilization into its production and operational management.

Regarding wastewater treatment, the Company has continued to allocate resources toward optimizing its sewage treatment systems, with all industrial wastewater directed to its self-built wastewater treatment facilities for processing. Following treatment, effluent water quality indicators — including chemical oxygen demand (COD), ammonia nitrogen, total phosphorus, and total nitrogen — comply with the applicable local environmental regulations and are maintained at low discharge levels. A portion of the treated reclaimed water is further reused for landscape irrigation and ground cleaning within plant premises,

thereby reducing overall water resource consumption.

Regarding waste management, the Company has continued to refine its production processes to minimize solid waste generation, with all categories of waste disposed of in accordance with the applicable regulations through duly qualified treatment institutions.

Regarding energy usage, the Company has progressively implemented energy conservation measures. Outdoor lighting in certain facilities has been converted to solar power, and newly constructed plants are planned to incorporate photovoltaic systems to increase the proportion of renewable energy consumption. In addition, the Company has developed energy conservation measures tailored to the climatic conditions of each production site, with the aim of reducing overall energy consumption and carbon emissions.

As of the end of 2025, environmental protection facilities at all of the Company's production sites have been operating steadily, with pollutant emissions in full compliance with the local environmental regulations. Going forward, the Company will continue to invest in environmental management and energy-saving and carbon-reduction initiatives, advancing green production and resource recycling to support the Company's long-term stability and sustainable development.

5. Quality strategy

The Company places great emphasis on food safety management. All production operations are carried out in accordance with the Food Safety Law and relevant national standards, including GB 2760 and GB 14881. Likewise, export products comply with the regulatory requirements of target markets, including those of the FDA in the United States and the European Union. The Company has also established a multi-jurisdictional food regulatory database, through which it continuously monitors and periodically updates the applicable standards and requirements. Furthermore, the Company has obtained certifications under internationally recognized management systems, including ISO 9001, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000, HACCP, and ISO 14001.

To ensure product quality and food safety, the Company has established a comprehensive quality control framework encompassing product research and development, raw material procurement, manufacturing processes, quality inspection, logistics and distribution, and after-sales service. These measures cover supplier admission protocols, raw material acceptance standards, product risk assessment and safety validation, production process monitoring, pre-shipment inspection, logistics temperature monitoring, customer feedback handling, and product traceability, ensuring that all operations comply with the quality and food safety requirements. In addition, the Company has established controls governing the storage, management, and use of food additives and allergenic ingredients.

With respect to personnel management, the Company has established a food safety team chaired by a senior executive as the convener. All staff participate in food safety training multiple times each year, achieving a 100% passing rate. Quality control personnel and

production heads receive regular training in food regulations and safe production practices. Quality inspection personnel must obtain the requisite qualifications before commencing work, while production operators are required to complete 48 hours of hands-on training prior to assuming their posts. Through institutionalized and sustained quality control and personnel training, the Company continuously maintains its product quality and food safety standards, delivering stable and reliable products to its customers.

V. Affected by the economic environment, external competitive environment, and regulatory environments

1. Influence of the economic environment

In 2025, China's economic growth faced a number of challenges, including pressure on export momentum, a slowdown in investment growth, and consumer confidence that had yet to fully recover, with household balance sheet repair still requiring time. Continued adjustments in the real estate market also exerted a degree of impact on the related industry chains. Furthermore, traditional industries continued to face cost and technology pressures in the course of their transformation and upgrading, while the cultivation and development of emerging industries also required a period of time to gain traction. As 2026 begins, international uncertainty persists, encompassing geopolitical conflicts, global supply chain restructuring, and insufficient momentum in global economic recovery — all of which may pose considerable challenges to China's economic growth.

2. Influence of the competitive environment

The new-style tea beverage industry is characterized by a large number of brands and a high degree of product homogeneity, with market price competition intensifying. Certain brands attract consumers through price incentives and promotional activities, resulting in heightened price sensitivity among consumers. Under these circumstances, brand operators continue to adjust their pricing strategies, and the associated cost pressures are gradually being transmitted upstream to raw material suppliers, exerting a meaningful impact on the profit margins of raw material suppliers. On the other hand, as industry concentration gradually increases, certain large-scale brands continue to expand their market presence, while overall market demand growth has relatively slowed. Some raw material producers are facing declining capacity utilization rates, and in order to compete for market share, certain operators have adopted more aggressive pricing strategies, further intensifying competition within the industry.

3. Influence of the legal environment

① In September 2025, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China and the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued 32 national food safety standards, including the National Food Safety Standard — Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods (GB 2762-2025), along with 2 amendment notices. The standards encompass contaminant limits in food, production hygiene specifications, the use of food additives and nutrition enhancers, as well as the relevant inspection methods, thereby

establishing more explicit regulatory requirements for food safety.

② Effective December 1, 2025, the "Regulations on Supervision and Administration of Food Safety Primary Responsibility for Chain Catering Service Enterprises" came into force, standardizing that provincial-level market regulatory authorities shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of the headquarters of chain enterprises with 10,000 or more outlets, and establishing a management mechanism of "monthly coordination by the headquarters, weekly inspections by branch institutions, and daily controls at the store level." The implementation of these related regulations has further elevated the quality management and compliance requirements for the new tea beverage industry and its upstream raw material suppliers.

③ The Central Economic Work Conference convened at the end of 2025 indicated that China will continue to pursue a more proactive fiscal policy and a moderately accommodative monetary policy in 2026. On the fiscal policy front, the deficit-to-GDP ratio is expected to be maintained at approximately 4%, with ultra-long-term special government bonds and local government special-purpose bonds deployed as instruments to support improvements in people's livelihoods, the expansion of domestic demand, and the cultivation of long-term development momentum.

④ In early 2026, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and 6 other ministries and departments jointly issued the "Notice on Improving Quality and Efficiency in Implementing the 2026 Consumer Goods Trade-In Policy," introducing nationally unified subsidy standards covering vehicle scrappage and renewal, vehicle trade-in and replacement, trade-in programs for 6 categories of home appliances, and new purchases of 4 categories of digital and smart products. The policy is intended to stimulate consumption momentum and drive growth in domestic demand through targeted policy measures.

In summary, the relevant laws, regulations, and policy measures introduced from 2025 through early 2026 have primarily focused on food safety administration, industrial upgrading, and the promotion of domestic demand, and are expected to further strengthen the regulatory environment and market order of the industry. As these policies are progressively implemented, the overall economic environment is anticipated to maintain stable development, thereby providing a more standardized and stable operating environment for enterprises in the new tea beverage supply chain.

VI. Development strategies

1. Differentiated customer strategy

The Company designates new-style tea beverages and new retail channels as its two core customer segments, adopting differentiated collaboration models tailored to the distinct needs of each, thereby delivering a comprehensive support system spanning product supply, customized services, and supply chain integration.

New-Style Tea Beverage Market: For large-scale chain customers, the Company continues to deepen cooperation through proprietary formula development, specialized contract manufacturing, and co-development of project-specific products, establishing long-term and stable partnerships with its customers. By precisely understanding the requirements across different customer tiers, the Company consistently strengthens its collaborative foundation within the supply ecosystems of major chain brands.

New retail market: In response to the continuously expanding end-consumer market, the Company will pursue ongoing optimization of its existing product portfolio, adjusting product flavors and packaging formats in accordance with market demands to meet the diverse needs of customers across different retail channels. The new retail business has demonstrated remarkable growth momentum in recent years, and it will continue to serve as a key strategic direction for the Company going forward.

Distribution channel optimization: The Company will comprehensively optimize its distributor management framework by establishing dynamic evaluation mechanisms and structured exit protocols while selectively onboarding partners with strong development potential in line with evolving market conditions. Concurrently, the Company will deepen collaboration with its core distributors to enhance channel efficiency and expand market coverage.

In addition, the Company will further strengthen the capabilities of its Agricultural Management Center to improve sourcing development and quality management of key fruit raw materials, thereby supporting product research and development as well as procurement requirements. Looking ahead, the Company will progressively expand its presence across diversified channels — including new retail, coffee, bakeries, and Chinese cuisine — while continuing to broaden its sales network into markets across the various city tiers, with the aim of enhancing overall market coverage and growing its customer base.

2. Innovation-driven strategy: Drive product upgrades with market demand.

The Company continues to operate with a market- and customer-driven orientation, enhancing its capacity to meet customized client requirements through an expanded product line and optimized manufacturing processes. By conducting in-depth research on popular trends in the new tea beverage market and regional consumption differences, leveraging digital tools such as AI and big data to strengthen market analysis capabilities, and combining new ingredients, formulas, and technologies, we develop innovative products that meet the needs of diverse markets, leading consumption trends and continuously enhancing product competitiveness.

3. Smart manufacturing strategies

The Kunshan smart factory has progressively completed its production line configuration. Going forward, the Company will steadily advance production line upgrades and intelligent transformation across its manufacturing bases, introducing automated filling

and packaging equipment to improve production efficiency and reduce labor costs. Concurrently, through the application of AI technologies in production management, the Company will reinforce its large-scale manufacturing capabilities while maintaining consistent product quality, thereby supporting the Company's business development needs.

4. Talent development strategy: Establish a professional and international team

Talent constitutes a critical foundation for the Company's long-term development. The Company will continue to recruit professionals in specialized fields such as food science and supply chain management while progressively establishing overseas market expansion teams to support its international growth strategy. The Company will continue to recruit talent in the fields of food science and supply chain management, and will gradually establish an overseas market development team to support the Company's internationalization. Through a comprehensive talent management system, competitive compensation and benefits structure, and a tiered training framework, the Company will continuously enhance employees' professional competencies and regulatory compliance awareness, thereby stabilizing its core talent base and reinforcing organizational development momentum.

5. Value creation strategy: Enhancing corporate value through technological innovation.

The Company will continue to drive overall operational performance and corporate value through technological innovation and strategic industry positioning. Through equipment upgrades and technological R&D, the Company will develop innovative products with high added value while continuously optimizing its cost structure to enhance overall profitability. At the same time, the Company will maintain a sound dividend policy to balance long-term corporate development with shareholders' interests.

6. Global strategy: Expand overseas markets

The Company will conduct market research in key overseas markets to gain an in-depth understanding of local consumer habits, product demand, competitive landscape, and regulatory requirements, and will develop products that meet the needs and regulatory standards of each market. Through collaboration with local channel partners, the Company will progressively establish overseas sales and supply chain networks to drive business expansion in international markets.

7. Brand development vision

In response to consumption upgrades and the growing trend toward healthy eating, the Company will continue to expand into the new retail market by developing ready-to-drink products that are natural, wholesome, nutritious, delicious, and diverse. Building on its existing product portfolio, the Company will progressively expand the application of its products across the food manufacturing, foodservice, and everyday consumer markets, thereby enhancing brand visibility and strengthening market competitiveness.

Guided by the core philosophy of "natural, healthy, safe, and delicious," the Company remains committed to the R&D and continuous improvement of high-quality beverages, precisely addressing the personalized needs of new tea beverage and new retail customers while delivering customized products and end-to-end services. Looking ahead, the Company will pursue product innovation, channel expansion, intelligent upgrades, digital enablement, and global outreach to deepen the integration of its global supply chain, achieve sustainable operations, and create long-term value for its shareholders.

On behalf of all employees of the Company, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our shareholders for their steadfast trust and support.

To all shareholders

In good health and good business!

Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Huang, Kuo-Huang

General Manager: Wu, Ming-Hsien

Two. Company Administration Report

I. Company Introduction

(I) Group Foundation and Introduction:

Sunjuice Holdings Co., Limited (hereinafter referred to as SUNJUICE or The Company) was founded in Cayman Islands on Jan 12, 2010 as the primary listing entity. Main operating locations of the Company are Sunjuice Co., Ltd. in China, Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd., Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd., as well as Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.. The Company is a full-service provider of raw materials for new tea beverages. The Company has always been committed to producing natural, healthy, safe, and delicious products, and is dedicated to the development and upgrading of high-quality products. The Company continuously meets the personalized needs of new tea beverage companies and provides customized products and full-process services to customers.

(II) Group Organization: Please refer to Chapter 6 “Special Notices” in this Annual Report.

(III) Risk Items: For the details of risk items concerning macroeconomics, environmental fluctuation of politics and economics, exchange control, taxation, as well as other related laws and regulations, please refer to Chapter 5 “Descriptions for Risk Evaluation and Other Important Matters” in this Annual Report.

II. Personal Information of Directors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Chiefs of Each Department as well as Branch

(I) Directors

1. Information of Directors

March 29, 2026

Title	National ity or Registra tion	Name	Gender Age	Date of Election	Term of Offic e	First Election Date	Number of Shares at Election		Number of Shares Current		Number of Shares Current of Spouse and Minor Children		Number of Shares in the Name of Others		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of the Company or Other Companies	Other Chiefs, Directors or Supervisors Who Have Relationships as Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives			NOT E
							Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Numb er of Shares	Sharehol ding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
Chairman of the Board	Taiwan	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Male 64	May 26,2023	3 years	Jan 12,2010	9,247,849	27.33%	9,277,849	25.94%	6,466,264	18.08%	NA	NA	Department of Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, National Chiayi Institute of Agriculture Responsible Person of Taiwan Fresh Life Co., Ltd. Business Manager of Agricultural Monarch Trade Co., Ltd. Teacher of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Kendo Referee of Taiwan Sports Vice Director of R.O.C. Kendo Association Executive Director as well as President of Fresh Food (Kunshan) Co. Ltd Executive Director of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd. Executive Director of Shanghai Sense Beverage Co., Ltd.	General Manager as well as Chairman of Sunjuice Co., Ltd. Director of Power Keen Limited Director of Sunjuice (HK) Limited. Director of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Director of Laowang Holding Limited Director of the Fulagai Foundation, a Consortium Corporation Chairman of Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	Spouse	NA
																	Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	Brother	NA
Director	Taiwan	LIN, LI-LIN	Female 63	May 26,2023	3 years	Jun 29,2011	6,178,264	18.25%	6,466,264	18.08%	9,277,849	25.94%	NA	NA	Department of Agricultural Economics, National Chiayi Institute of Agriculture Financial Officer of Fresh Life (Kunshan) Food Industry Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to President of Fresh Life	Director as well as Special Assistant to Chairman of Sunjuice Co., Ltd. Director of Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited. Director of Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology	Chairma n of the Board	HUANG, KUO-HU ANG	Spouse	NA

March 29, 2026

Title	National ity or Registra tion	Name	Gender Age	Date of Election	Term of Offic e	First Election Date	Number of Shares at Election		Number of Shares Current		Number of Shares Current of Spouse and Minor Children		Number of Shares in the Name of Others		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of the Company or Other Companies	Other Chiefs, Directors or Supervisors Who Have Relationships as Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives			NOT E
							Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Number of Shares	Sharehold ing Ratio	Numb er of Shares	Sharehol ding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
														(Kunshan) Food Industry Co., Ltd. Executive Director as well as President of Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Co., Ltd. Director as well as President of IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director as well as President of Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of Shine Energy Limited Director as well as President of Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	Second-degr ee Relative	NA	
Director	Taiwan	HUANG, HSUN-I	Male 55	May 26,2023	3 years	Jun 29,2011	297,879	0.88%	312,697	0.87%	23,600	0.07%	NA	NA	Mater of Business Administration, The University of Houston, USA Ph.D. of Hospitality and Travel Marketing, Victoria University, AUS Chairman of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Chairman of Hospitality Management, Wufeng University Special Assistant to President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Director as well as Chief Engineer of Sunjuice Co., Ltd. President of Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Director as well as president of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd. Director of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School President of Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Chairma n of the Board	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Brother	NA
																Director	LIN, LI-LIN	Second-degr ee Relative	NA	

Title	Nationality or Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date of Election	Term of Office	First Election Date	Number of Shares at Election		Number of Shares Current		Number of Shares Current of Spouse and Minor Children		Number of Shares in the Name of Others		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of the Company or Other Companies	Other Chiefs, Directors or Supervisors Who Have Relationships as Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives			NOTE
							Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
Director	Taiwan	WU, MING-HSIEN	Male 65	May 26, 2023	3 years	Jun 29, 2011	1,247,406	3.67%	1,238,710	3.46%	219,624	0.61%	NA	NA	Master of Business Administration, National Chung Cheng University Responsible Person of Modern Era Digital Technology Inc. General Manager of Management Department of Fresh Life (Kunshan) Food Industry Co., Ltd. Vice President of Fresh Food (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Vice President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of Axis 3D Technology, Inc. Executive Director as well as President of Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd. President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd. Executive Director as well as President of Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited. President of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Director	Taiwan	LIU, HSUAN-CHE	Male 58	May 26, 2023	3 years	May 26, 2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Master of Business Administration, Industrial Management Program, Department of Engineering and Technology Research, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology Vice President of Investment Banking Business Group at First Securities Inc. Vice President of Capital Market Business Division,	Director of Sinew Pharma Inc. Independent Director of 3D Global Biotech Inc. Independent Director of Stemcyte International, Ltd. Director of Yong-Chun-Cheng Enterprise Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Jeilin Technology Co., Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA

March 29, 2026

Title	Nationality or Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date of Election	Term of Office	First Election Date	Number of Shares at Election		Number of Shares Current		Number of Shares Current of Spouse and Minor Children		Number of Shares in the Name of Others		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of the Company or Other Companies	Other Chiefs, Directors or Supervisors Who Have Relationships as Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives			NOTE
							Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
															Mega Securities Co., Ltd. Special Assistant to Chairman of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd.					
Independent Director	Taiwan	LO, SHIH-WEI	Male 60	May 26, 2023	3 years	Jun 29, 2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Bachelor of Accounting, Chung Yuan Christian University Executive Master Program in Business Management, National Chiao Tung University Vice President of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Taiwan Independent Director of Dreamtek International Corp. Supervisor of Feature Integration Technology Inc. Supervisor of VATEK Independent Director of Hua Hsu Silicon Materials Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Giga Solar Materials Corp.	Senior Vice President as well as Chief Financial Officer of Management Center of Chipbond Technology Corp. Legal person and director representative of Hefei Chipmore Co., Ltd. Legal person and director representative of Hefei Chipfilm Materials Technology Co., Ltd. Chairman of Qicheng Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Orient Semiconductor Electronics Limited	NA	NA	NA	NA
Independent Director	Taiwan	LIN, FENG-I	Male 71	May 26, 2023	3 years	Jan 18, 2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Bachelor of Accounting, Soochow University Master of Economics, Nankai University Director and VP, Want Want China Holdings Limited Independent Director of Joudar Precision Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Digiwin Software Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Grape King Bio Ltd. Independent Director of Shanghai Karon Eco-Valve Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Independent Director of Wafer Works Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA

March 29, 2026

Title	Nationality or Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date of Election	Term of Office	First Election Date	Number of Shares at Election		Number of Shares Current		Number of Shares Current of Spouse and Minor Children		Number of Shares in the Name of Others		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of the Company or Other Companies	Other Chiefs, Directors or Supervisors Who Have Relationships as Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives			NOTE
							Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
Independent Director	Taiwan	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	Male 54	May 26,2023	3 years	May 26,2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Bachelor of Accounting, Fu Jen Catholic University Senior Manager, PwC Taiwan Vice President, Fulagai Consulting and Trading Ltd. Vice President, Keysheen (Cayman) Holdings Co., Ltd	CEO of Sinture Holding (Vietnam) Ltd. Independent Director of B'in Live Co., Ltd. CEO of Qixin Liben Management Consulting Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Tong Ming Enterprise Co., Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA

2、Information disclosure for the professional qualification and experience of the directors, and the independence of the independent directors:

(1) Professional qualification and experience of directors

Name	Professional qualification and experience
Chairman HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Graduated from Department of Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, National Chiayi Institute of Agriculture. Currently serving as Vice Chairman of the New Retail Drinking Branch of the China Beverage Industry Association; Chairman of the Company, and Chairman of Sunjuice Co., Ltd. and many other companies. Owning the work experience of commercial and required by the company business for more than five years, committed to the new tea field for more than 20 years, and the abilities of professional leadership, marketing, operation management, and strategic planning, to lead the Company to become the pioneer in the industry and for the sustainable operation.
Director LIN, LI-LING	Graduated from Department of Agricultural Economics, National Chiayi Institute of Agriculture, currently serving as the Special Assistant to Chairman of Sunjuice Co. Ltd., and Director as well as President of Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited Owning the work experience of commercial, finance and required by the company business for more than five years, and the abilities of corporate financial planning and innovative leadership.
Director HUANG, HSUN-I	Mater of Business Administration, The University of Houston, USA and Ph.D. of Hospitality and Travel Marketing, Victoria University, Australia; currently serving as President of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd. and Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd., Chief Engineer of Sunjuice Co., Ltd., and President of Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Owning the work experience required for the commercial and company business, and the abilities of marketing and innovative leadership.
Director WU, MING-HSIEN	MBA of National Chung Cheng University. Used to serve as Vice President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd., and Executive Director as well as President of Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited. Owning the work experience of commercial and required by the company business for more than five years, and the abilities of market strategy and operation management.
Director LIU, HSUAN-CHE	MBA, Industrial Management Program, Department of Engineering and Technology Research, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology; Former Vice President of the Investment Banking Group of First Securities; Vice President of Capital Market Business Division of Mega Securities; and Special Assistant of the Chairman of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd., with more than five years' work experience in commerce, finance, and company operations, and capable of planning corporate finance and business management.
Independent Director	EMBA of National Chiao Tung University, Senior Vice President as well as Chief Financial Officer of Management Center of Chipbond Technology Corp.,

LO, SHIH-WEI	Director, Hefei Chipmore Co., Ltd. and many other companies; used to serve as Vice President of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Taiwan. Owning the work experience and qualifications required for the commercial, finance, accounting and company business. Possessing the expertise in business operation, financial planning, and accounting, with rich industrial experience.
Independent Director LIN, FENG-I	Master of Economics, Nankai University; used to serve as Director and VP, Want Want China Holdings Limited. Owning the work experience and qualifications required for the commercial, finance, accounting and company business. Possessing the expertise in business operation, financial planning, and accounting, with rich industrial experience.
Independent Director CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	Graduated from Department of Accounting, Fu Jen Catholic University; serving as the CEO of Keysheen (Vietnam) Ltd.; the CEO of Qixin Liben Management Consulting Co., Ltd.; used to serve as Senior Manager of PwC Taiwan; Vice President of Fulagai Consulting and Trading Ltd., Owning the work experience and qualifications required for the commercial, finance, accounting and corporate operations, specialized in business administration, financial planning and accounting professional affairs, and capable of market strategy and business management.

(2) Director Independence Information

Name	Independent case	Number of occupation for independent director of other listed companies concurrently
Chairman of the Board HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.	0
Director LIN, LI-LIN	Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.	0
Director HUANG, HSUN-I	Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.	0
Director WU, MING-HSIEN	Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.	0
Director LIU, HSUAN-CHE	Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.	3

Independent Director LO, SHIH-WEI	All of the director and supervisor who conforms to the conditions two years before he/she is elected, or during his/her tenure, the following independence assessment conditions have been met: (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates. (2) Not a director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates (The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, a company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent). (3) Not a natural-person shareholder whose shareholding ratio is more than an aggregate of 1% of the total issued shares of the company held by the person's spouse, minor children or held by the person under others' names, or, whose shareholding ratio, occupies one of the ten highest proportions amongst all by the person.	0
Independent Director LIN, FENG-I	(4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer as described in (1) or any of the persons as described in (2) and (3). (5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the company under Article 27, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Company Act (The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, a company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent). (6) Directors not of the company or more than half of the shares with voting rights are directors, supervisors or employees of other companies controlled by the same person (The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, a company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent).	1
Independent Director CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	(7) The chairperson, general manager, or person holding an equivalent position of the company and a person in any of those positions at another company or institution are not the same person or are spouses: a director (or governor), supervisor, or employee of that other company or institution. (The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, a company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent). (8) Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares, of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the company (The same does not apply, however, in cases where the specified company or institution holds an aggregate of more than 20% of the company's issued shares, not more than 50%; and, where the person is an independent director appointed in accordance with the Act or the laws and regulations of the local country by, and concurrently serving as such at, a company and its parent or subsidiary or a subsidiary of the same parent). (9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the company or any affiliate of the company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the company or any affiliate of the company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000,	2

	or a spouse thereof. However, this restriction does not apply to a member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition, who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations. (10) Does not have a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the company. (11) Not been a person under any of the circumstances as defined in Article 30 of the Company Act. (12) Not been a person elected in the capacity of the government, a juristic person, or a representative thereof, as provided in Article 27 of the Company A.	
--	--	--

3 、 Diversity and independence of the board of directors

(1) Diversity of the board of directors

Pursuant to Article 20 of the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles,” the composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration and formulating an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs. Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties. To achieve the ideal goals of corporate governance, the board of directors as a whole shall have the following abilities: I. Ability to make operational judgments. II. Accounting and financial analysis ability. III. Business management ability. IV. Crisis management ability. V. Knowledge of the industry. VI. An international market perspective. VII. Leadership ability. VIII. Decision-making ability.

The current Board of Directors of the Company consists of eight directors, including three independent directors, representing 37.5% of the total board seats. Board members possess professional expertise in areas including finance and accounting, law, and hospitality management, and one director holds a doctoral degree. The Company adopts a candidate nomination system for the election of directors and independent directors, whereby shareholders elect directors from the list of nominees. All independent directors meet the qualification requirements stipulated by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission. As of the end of 2025, the average age of the board members was 61. The Company places emphasis on gender diversity, professional expertise, and skill sets in the composition of the Board. The Company has set a goal for female directors to account for one-third of the board seats and for at least one independent director to hold a certified public accountant qualification. Currently, among the eight board members, one is a female director, representing 12.5% of the Board, and the gender diversity target has not yet been achieved. The Company plans to gradually enhance board gender diversity by increasing the number of female directors by one during the 2029 board re-election. Among the independent directors, Mr. LO, SHIH-WEI holds a certified public accountant qualification, and the relevant management objective has been achieved. The core competencies of the Board as a whole are as follows:

Diversification Names of Directors	Gender	Operating and Manageme nt	Leading and Making Policies	Industrial Knowledge	Accounting	Laws
HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Male	v	v	v		
LIN, LI-LIN	Female	v	v	v		
HUANG, HSUN-I	Male	v	v	v		
WU, MING-HSIEN	Male	v	v	v		
LIU, HSUAN-CHE	Male	v	v			
LO, SHIH-WEI	Male	v			v	
LIN, FENG-I	Male	v		v	v	
CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	Male	v			v	

(2) Independence of the board

Among the board members, except for the spousal relationship between Chairman Huang Guo-Huang and Director Lin Li-Ling, and the sibling relationship between Chairman Huang Guo-Huang and Director Huang Xun-Yi, there are 3 independent directors, which complies with Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act which states that the number of appointed independent directors shall not be less than two, and less than one-fifth of the total number of directors; A spousal relationship and a familial relationship within the second degree of kinship also do not exist among more than half of a company's directors. The independence of the board of directors as a whole is maintained.

(II) Personal Information of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, and Chiefs of Each Department as well as Branch

March 29, 2026

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Election	Number of Shares		Spouse and Minor Children Number of Shares		Use the Name of Others Number of Shares		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of Other Companies	Managers Who Have Relationships as Spouse or Second-degree Relatives			Note
					Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
President	Taiwan	HUANG, HSUN-I	Male	Mar 2026	312,697	0.87%	23,600	0.07%	NA	NA	Mater of Business Administration, The University of Houston, USA Ph.D. of Hospitality and Travel Marketing, Victoria University, AUS Chairman of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Chairman of Hospitality Management, Wufeng University Special Assistant to President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Note3	President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Brother	Note1
President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Male	Sept 2009	9,277,849	25.94%	6,466,264	18.08%	NA	NA	Department of Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, National Chiayi Institute of Agriculture Responsible Person of Taiwan Fresh Life Co., Ltd. Business Manager of Agricultural Monarch Trade Co., Ltd. Teacher of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Kendo Referee of Taiwan Sports Vice Director of R.O.C. Kendo Association Executive Director as well as President of Fresh Food (Kunshan) Co. Ltd. Executive Director of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd. Executive Director of Shanghai Sense Beverage Co., Ltd.	Note2	President	HUANG, HSUN-I	Brother	NA
President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	HUANG, HSUN-I	Male	Dec 2023	312,697	0.87%	23,600	0.07%	NA	NA	Mater of Business Administration, The University of Houston, USA Ph.D. of Hospitality and Travel Marketing, Victoria University, AUS Chairman of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School Chairman of Hospitality Management, Wufeng University Special Assistant to President of Fresh Juice Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Note 3	President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Brother	NA

March 29, 2026

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of Election	Number of Shares		Spouse and Minor Children Number of Shares		Use the Name of Others Number of Shares		Major Education and Experiences	Concurrent Positions of Other Companies	Managers Who Have Relationships as Spouse or Second-degree Relatives			Note
					Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio			Title	Name	Relationship	
President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG	Male	Dec 2023	117,920	0.33%	NA	NA	NA	NA	National Chiayi University, Department of Agricultural Machinery Responsible person of Liuchuan Foods Co., Ltd. Vice President of Great Eastern Food Co., Ltd.	Note 4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chief of Accounting Department	Taiwan	CHEN, YI-JU	Female	Aug 2017	11,564	0.03%	48,338	0.14%	NA	NA	Bachelor of Accounting, Soochow University Deputy Manager of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chief of Audit Department	Taiwan	LUO, RONG-MAO	Male	Aug 2021	13,667	0.04%	NA	NA	NA	NA	National Chiayi University, Department of Food Science Manager, Chen Hsiang Food Product Corporation Chief, R&D Department, Nichigyoku Food Co., Ltd. Assistant VP, Dicos Food Ltd. Assistant VP, Dacheng Gourment Ltd. Assistant VP, Dinghung Food Co., Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note 1: The company's president was previously held by WU, MING-HSIEN. Due to internal position adjustments, HUANG, HSUN-I has taken over the role starting from March 11, 2026.

Note 2: Chairman of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd., Chairman of Sunjuice Co., Ltd., Director of Power Keen Limited, Director of Sunjuice (HK) Limited, Director of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd., Director of Laowang Holding Limited, Director of the FULAGAI Foundation, a consortium corporation.

Note 3: Director of Sunjuice Holdings Co., Ltd., Director as well as Chief Engineer of Sunjuice Co., Ltd., President of Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Director as well as President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd., President of Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd., Chairman of Wan-Neng Senior Industrial and Commercial Vocational School.

Note 4: Director as well as Vice President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.

III. Remunerations for Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents, etc. Last Year

(I). Remunerations for directors and independent directors

unit: thousand (NTD)

Title		Name	Remunerations for Directors								Proportion of the Sum of A, B, C and D to Net Income after Taxes		Related Remunerations for Employees with Concurrent Employment								Proportion of the Sum of A, B, C, D, E, F and G to Net Income after Taxes		Any Remuneration Acquired from Reinvestments or Parent Company besides Subsidiaries	
			Compensation (A)		Pensions (B)		Remunerations for Directors (C)		Operating Expenses (D)				Salaries, Bonuses and Special Disbursements (E)		Pensions (F)		Remunerations for Employees (G)							
			The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	Cash Amount	Stock Amount	Cash Amount	Stock Amount	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting		
Director	Chairman of the Board	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	767	2,783	-	-	225	-	899	-	992 0.26%	3,682 0.96%	NA
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-	-	-	96	96	-	-	96 0.03%	96 0.03%	384	1,988	-	-	674	-	1,349	-	1,154 0.30%	3,433 0.90%	NA	
	Director	WU, MING-HSIEN	-	-	-	-	128	128	-	-	128 0.03%	128 0.03%	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	903 0.24%	903 0.24%	NA	
	Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-	-	-	96	96	-	-	96 0.03%	96 0.03%	-	3,244	-	-	674	-	1,574	-	770 0.20%	4,914 1.29%	NA	
	Director	LIU, HSUAN-CHE	767	767	-	-	330	330	17	17	1,114 0.29%	1,114 0.29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114 0.29%	1,114 0.29%	NA	
Independent Director	Independent Director	LO, SHIH-WEI	455	455	-	-	275	275	51	51	781 0.20%	781 0.20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	781 0.20%	781 0.20%	NA	
	Independent Director	LIN, FENG-I	455	455	-	-	210	210	69	69	734 0.19%	734 0.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734 0.19%	734 0.19%	NA	
	Independent Director	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	455	455	-	-	210	210	69	69	734 0.19%	734 0.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734 0.19%	734 0.19%	NA	

1. Please explain the policy, system, standards and structure of payments for the directors' remunerations, and explain the relationship of the amount of remunerations given based on the factors, such as, the responsibility and accountability, risks, and time invested:

Remunerations for independent directors should be precisely defined in the Articles of Incorporation, which the level of participation, contribution and value brought to the Company's operations by each of the director should be reviewed by the Remuneration & Compensation Committee. The Committee should make the review with reference to the Company's operations performance and industry's standards to create a recommendation, which shall be submitted for a resolution by the board of directors.

2. Except for the table disclosure as above, remunerations acquired by the directors for providing the services (for example, serve as a consultant to the parent company/ any of the companies listed in the financial reporting /non-employees of the reinvested business and so on.) to last year: NA.

(II). Remunerations for Presidents and Vice Presidents

unit: thousand (NTD)

Title	Name	Salaries (A)		Pensions (B)		Bonuses and Special Disbursements (C)		Remunerations for Employees (D)				Proportion of the Sum of A, B, C and D to Net Income after Taxes (%)		Any Remuneration Acquired from Reinvestments or Parent Company besides Subsidiaries
		The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company		All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting		The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	
								Cash Amount	Stock Amount	Cash Amount	Stock Amount			
President	WU, MING-HSIEN	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775 0.20%	775 0.20%	NA
President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	767	1,084	-	-	-	1,699	225	-	899	-	992 0.26%	3,682 0.96%	NA
President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	767	-	-	-	2,477	674	-	1,574	-	674 0.18%	4,818 1.26%	NA
President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG	-	767	-	-	-	2,453	-	-	899	-	- 0.00%	4,119 1.08%	NA

(III). Remuneration of the Top Five Highest-Paid Executives

unit: thousand (NTD)

Title	Name	Salaries (A)		Pensions (B)		Bonuses and Special Disbursements (C)		Remunerations for Employees (D)				Proportion of the Sum of A, B, C and D to Net Income after Taxes (%)		Any Remuneration Acquired from Reinvestments or Parent Company besides Subsidiaries
		The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	The Company		All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting		The Company	All the Companies Included in the Financial Reporting	
								Cash Amount	Stock Amount	Cash Amount	Stock Amount			
President	WU, MING-HSIEN	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775 0.20%	775 0.20%	NA
President of Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	767	1,084	-	-	-	1,699	225	-	899	-	992 0.26%	3,682 0.96%	NA
President of Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	767	-	-	-	2,477	674	-	1,574	-	674 0.18%	4,818 1.26%	NA
President of Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG	-	767	-	-	-	2,453	-	-	899	-	- 0.00%	4,119 1.08%	NA
Chief of Accounting Department	CHEN, YI-JU	341	753	-	-	475	607	128	-	128	-	944 0.25%	1,488 0.39%	NA

(IV). Names of Managerial Officers Who Distribute Remunerations to Employees and Distribution Status:

31 Dec, 2025; unit: thousand (NTD)

Title		Name	Carrying Amount of Stock	Amount of Cash	Total	Proportion of the Sum to Net Income after Taxes
Managerial Officers	President	WU, MING-HSIEN	-	3,500	3,500	0.92%
	President - Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	HUANG, KUO-HUANG				
	President - Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	HUANG, HSUN-I				
	President - Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG				
	Chief of Accounting Department	CHEN, YI-JU				

(V) Respective comparisons and descriptions are made for the analysis of proportion of the sums of remunerations paid to the directors, supervisors, presidents and vice presidents, etc. by The Company and all the companies listed in the consolidated financial statements in the past two years, to the net income after taxes by an entity or individual financial reporting. Also, the explanations are drawn for policies, criteria and combinations of the remunerations, procedures of how to define the remunerations, as well as the relativity between operational performance and future risks.

1. Proportion of the Sums of Remunerations Paid to Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents by The Company and All Companies Listed in Consolidated Financial Statements, to Net Income after Taxes in Consolidated Financial Statements

unit: thousand (NTD)

Title	Sums of Remunerations and Proportion of them to Net Income after Taxes in Consolidated Financial Statements							
	The Company				All Companies in Consolidated Financial Statements			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Remunerations for Directors (Note)	7,182	1.88%	3,850	1.33%	16,295	4.26%	11,496	3.97%
Remunerations for Presidents and Vice Presidents	2,441	0.64%	804	0.28%	13,394	3.50%	10,758	3.71%

Note: Related remunerations for the employees with concurrent employment are included.

2. Policies, Criteria and Combinations of Remunerations, Procedures of How to Define Remunerations, as well as Relativity between Operational Performance and Future

Risks

A. Directors

Remunerations for the directors, including compensation, operating expenses as well as profit status of the current year, should be precisely defined in the articles; in addition, basis of remuneration referred from the same filed, as well as the participation and devotion on one's own to The Company should also be taken into consideration.

B. Presidents and Vice Presidents

Remunerations for the presidents and vice presidents consist of salaries and bonuses, which are distributed based on the positions, responsibilities assumed, relativity between operational performance and future risks, as well as the regular basis for the same position referred from the same filed.

C. Procedures for determining remuneration

The remuneration to directors and managers is regularly evaluated based on the Company's annual operating status and the applicable managerial and employee remuneration system. The remuneration committee and the board of directors assess and review the reasonableness of remuneration to the Company's directors and managers on a yearly basis with reference to individual achievements and contributions to the Company, as well as the Company's overall operating performance, future industry risks, and development trends. The remuneration system is also reviewed from time to time depending on the actual business operation to provide reasonable remuneration for the Company to achieve the balance of sustainable operation and risk management. The actual remuneration amount to the directors and managers each year was reviewed by the remuneration committee and presented to the board of directors for final decision.

D. Correlation between business performance and future risks

The review of the payment standard and system related to the Company's remuneration policy takes the overall operation of the Company as the main consideration, and the payment standard's approval is based on the achievement of performance and contribution to improve the overall organizational efficiency of the board of directors and management. In addition, reference is made to industry standards to ensure that the remuneration to the Company's management is competitive in the industry in order to retain outstanding management talents. The important decisions of the Company's management are based on balanced consideration of various risk factors. The performance of related decisions is reflected in the Company's profitability where the management's remuneration is related to the performance of risk control.

IV. Corporate Governance and Operation

(I) Board Operation:

In the last year and until the date of publication of the Annual Report, the Board meeting had been held for (A) 9 times in total, and the attendance of directors is as below:

Title	Name	Count for Actual Attendance (B)	Count for Attendance by Trust	Actual Attendance Rates (%) [B/A]	Note
Chairman of the Board	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Director	LIN, LI-LIN	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Director	WU, MING-HSIEN	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	9	0	89	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Director	LIU, HSUAN-CHE	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 By-election
Independent Director	LO, SHIH-WEI	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Independent Director	LIN, FENG-I	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Independent Director	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 By-election

Other Recorded Items:

- I. If any of the circumstances as described below had occurred during the operation of the Board of Directors Meeting, the date, term, topics of discussion of the Board Meeting, the handling of all the comments of the independent directors, and the comments by the Company to the independent directors should be described in details.

(I) Matters Listed in Article 14-3 in Securities and Exchange Act:

In 2025, and as of the date of Annual Report printing, the Board meeting had been held for nine times in total. All the resolution contents are explained from page 69 to page 71 in the Annual Report, and all the independent directors pass the resolutions without any objections against those matters listed in Article 14-3 of Securities and Exchange Act.

(II) Besides the descriptions in item (I), any recordings or proclamations in writing of objection or qualified opinion by an independent director: NA.

- II. Avoidance of Resolutions Due to Self-interest by Directors:

Bills of remunerations distribution to the directors, managers and employees of The Company 2024 and 2025 had been passed by the Board resolution on March 11, 2025 and March 10, 2026, respectively. The two Board meetings had been recorded by sound as well as video in compliance with Article 18 in the “Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies” and none of the directors, his/her spouses and second-degree relatives participated in the resolution concerning his/her own remunerations distribution .

- III. Frequency, period, scope of evaluation, method, evaluation details and other information on the directors’ self-evaluation (or evaluation of peers):

Frequency	Period	Scope of evaluation	Evaluation method	Evaluation details	
Once every year	January 1 to December 31, 2025	Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors	Internal self-evaluation of the Board of Directors	Assessment Items	Assessment Results
				Level of Participation in Company Operations	Good
				Quality Improvement of Board Policies	Good
				Composition and Structure of Board	Good
				Election and Further Education of Board	Good
				Internal Control	Good
Once every year	January 1 to December 31, 2025	Performance evaluation of each director	Self-evaluation by the director	Assessment Items	Assessment Results
				Full understanding of the Company's targets and mission	Good
				Director's understanding of his/her own duties	Good
				Level of Participation in Company Operations	Good
				Internal relationship management and communications	Good
				Professionalism and Continuing Education of the director	Good
Once every year	January 1 to December 31, 2025	Performance evaluation of the Audit Committee	Internal self-evaluation of the Audit Committee	Assessment Items	Assessment Results
				Level of Participation in Company Operations	Good
				Awareness of the duties of the Audit Committee	Good
				Improvement of quality of decisions made by the Audit Committee	Good
				Makeup of the Audit Committee and election of the members	Good
				Internal Control	Good
Once every year	January 1 to December 31, 2025	Performance evaluation of the Remuneration Committee	Internal self-evaluation of the Remuneration Committee	Assessment Items	Assessment Results
				Level of Participation in Company Operations	Good
				Awareness of the duties of the Remuneration Committee	Good
				Improvement of quality of decisions made by the Remuneration Committee	Good

				Makeup of the Remuneration Committee and election of the members	Good
				Internal Control	Good

The Company has completed the 2025 self-evaluation of board performance, the outcomes of evaluation were reported in the first board meeting on March 10, 2026, as the basis for review and improvement. The average score of the board performance self-evaluation is 4.84 points (total 5 points); the overall self-evaluation by individual board member is 4.97 points (total 5 points), showing that the board operates well. The outcomes of the Audit Committee's self-evaluations have the average score of 4.77 points (total 5 points), the outcomes of the Remuneration Committee's self-evaluations have the average score of 4.70 points (total 5 points), showing the overall operation of the Audit and Remuneration Committee are good, complying with the corporate governance, and the functions of the board are effectively improved.

IV. Target of Reinforcing Board Functions for the Current Year and Last Year, as well as Execution Assessment:

1. The current board of directors of the company has 8 directors, including 3 independent directors, which is more than one third of the total number of directors. The audit committee and remuneration committee are composed by all independent directors to assist the board of directors to perform their supervisory duties and report the operation status to the board of directors regularly.
2. The Company complies with "Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies" to define "Rules and Procedures of Board of Directors Meetings", follows the relational regulations to convene the Board meetings of the Company, as well as reporting the attendance of the directors; where the execution is well.
3. The Company will upload every material resolution to Market Observation Post System in real time after the Board meetings, in order to preserve the equity of shareholders.

(II) Information on audit committee operations

1. Audit Committee authorities and key annual tasks

- (1) Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to the provisions set forth in Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
- (2) Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- (3) Adoption or amendment, pursuant to the provisions set forth in Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act , of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others.
- (4) Matters bearing on the personal interests of directors.
- (5) Material asset or derivatives transactions.
- (6) Material monetary loans, endorsements, or provision of guarantees.
- (7) Offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.
- (8) Hiring or dismissal of an attesting CPA, or the compensation given thereto.
- (9) Appointment or discharge of a chief financial, accounting, or internal auditing executive.
- (10) Quarterly and annual financial reports.

(11) Any material matter so required by the other Company or the Competent Authority.

2. Term of office of the current committee members: The term of office of the independent directors who were elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 26, 2023 and formed an Audit Committee runs from May 26, 2023 to May 25, 2026. In 2025 and as of the date of printing of the annual report, the Audit Committee has convened nine times [A]. Attendance by independent directors in these four meetings was as follows:

Title	Name	Count for Actual Attendance [B]	Count for Attendance by Trust	Actual Attendance Rates (%) [B/A]	Note
Coordinator	LO, SHIH-WEI	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Commissioner	LIN, FENG-I	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Commissioner	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	9	0	100	May 26, 2023 By-election

Other Recorded Items:

I. If any of the following circumstances occurs during Audit Committee, the meeting date, term, the proposal contents, opposition, reservation or major proposal of independent directors, the resolutions adopted by the Audit Committee, and the handling of the opinions of the committee members by the Company shall be described in detail.

(I) Matters Listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act:

In 2025 and as of the date of printing of the Annual Report, the Audit Committee has convened a total of nine times. All the resolution contents are explained in Note 1. The resolutions with regard to the matters listed in Article 14-5 of Securities and Exchange Act were approved unanimously by the Audit Committee members.

(II) Matters other than the aforementioned that have not been approved by the audit committee members but have been ratified by resolution adopted by two-thirds or more of all directors: NA.

II. Where independent directors recuse themselves since they are interested parties in relation to a proposal, the name(s) of the independent director(s), proposal contents, reasons for recusal, and participation in voting procedures shall be described in detail: NA.

III. Communication between independent directors, Chief Audit Executive, and CPA:

1. Monthly compiled "Schedule of Audit Report" shall be submitted together with copies of the Audit Reports to each audit committee member for review.
2. After reviewing the Audit Reports, audit committee members will reply to the review comments. They will call or email the audit supervisor to inquire or inform them to deal with them. If they have any questions or instructions.
3. Every Audit Report shall track improvements of internal control deficiencies and anomalies and quarterly tracking reports shall be submitted to each audit committee member.
4. The Chief Audit Executive shall attend Audit Committee meetings every quarter to report auditing operations pursuant to relevant regulations and engage in communications with the audit committee and independent directors.
5. The CPA hired by this Company shall sit in on the audit committee or hold an independent meeting with the independent directors on a quarterly basis and report the audit results of the annual financial statements and other communication matters required by relevant laws and regulations at the annual audit committee meeting.
6. In conclusion, independent directors can gain a clear understanding of the state of operations (incl. financial and business status) and auditing conditions through audit reports provided by the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and audit units on a regular basis. They can communicate with the CPA via various reports and channels (e.g., phone, e-mail etc.).
7. For a summary of previous communications in 2025 and as of the date of printing of this report see Note 2 and 3.

Note 1: Major resolutions of the Audit Committee in 2025 and as of the date of printing of this report:

Meetings	Proposal contents	Resolution outcome	Handling of Audit Committee opinions by the company
The 2 st Term 11 th Meeting 20250311	2024 Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. 2024 earnings distribution proposal of the Company - Issuance of the “Statement of Internal Control System” of the Company for January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. - Assessment on the independence and competency of the independent auditors for the financial statements. - The proposal for establishment of a subsidiary in Taiwan. - The subsidiary of our company, Sunjuice Co., Ltd. intends to acquire 51% equity of Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 12 th Meeting 20250513	2025 Q1 Consolidated Financial Statements. - The proposal for change of Certified Public Accountant for Financial Report Certification of Our Company.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 13 th Meeting 20250624	To formulate the internal control system for the subsidiaries Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 14 th Meeting 20250731	Proposed Cash Capital Increase by Issuing New Common Shares and the First Domestic Unsecured Convertible Bonds in the Republic of China.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 15 th Meeting 20250829	2025 Q2 Consolidated Financial Statements. - Proposed Cash Capital Increase of Subsidiary Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd. - Proposed Amendment to the "R&D Cycle Operation System" of the Company and Its Subsidiaries.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 16 th Meeting 20250918	Proposed Resolution on Determining the Subscription Record Date, Transfer Book Closure Date and Related Matters for the Company's Cash Capital Increase and New Share Issuance.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 17 th Meeting 20251114	2025 Q3 Consolidated Financial Statements. - Proposed Resolution on Providing a Loan to Subsidiary Sunjuice Co., Ltd. - Proposed Amendment to the Company's "Financing Cycle Management Operation Procedures".	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed

The 2 st Term 18 th Meeting 20251230	1. The proposal for establishment of the Company's 2026 internal audit plan. 2. The proposal for preparation of the Company's 2026 budget plan.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company's Board of Directors and resolution passed
The 2 st Term 19 th Meeting 20260310	1. 2025 Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. 2. The Company's 2025 Profit Distribution Proposal. 3. Issuance of the "Statement of Internal Control System" of the Company for January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. 4. Assessment on the independence and competency of the independent auditors for the financial statements. 5. Proposal to Amend the Asset Acquisition and Disposal Management Procedures of the Company and its Subsidiaries. 6. Proposal to Amend the Investment Cycle Operation System of the Company and its Subsidiaries. 7. Proposal for the Company to Prematurely Terminate the Fund Lending to Sunjuice Co., Ltd. 8. Proposal for the Company to establish a Joint Venture Company in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.	After the Chairperson inquires the attending members, the resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company's Board of Directors and resolution passed

Note 2: Summary of communications between independent directors and Chief Audit Executive

Date	Communication meeting	Communication items	Result
March 11, 2025	Audit Committee	1. 2024 Q4 Report on the Execution of Audit Operations 2. Report on the Statement of Internal Control	No objections in this meeting
May 13, 2025	Audit Committee	1. 2025 Q1 Audit Report	No objections in this meeting
August 29, 2025	Audit Committee	1. 2025 Q2 Audit Report	No objections in this meeting
November 14, 2025	Audit Committee	1. 2025 Q3 Audit Report	No objections in this meeting
December 30, 2025	Audit Committee	1. Proposed 2026 Internal Audit Plan of the Company 2. 2025 Work Summary and 2026 Work Plan	No objections in this meeting
March 10, 2026	Audit Committee	1. 2025 Q4 Report on the Execution of Audit Operations 2. Report on the Statement of Internal Control	No objections in this meeting

Note 3: Summary of communications between independent directors and CPA

Date	Communication meeting	Communication items	Result
March 11, 2025	Audit Committee	2024 Report on Q4 key audit matters by CPAs	No objections in this meeting
November 14, 2025	Audit Committee	2025 Report on Q3 key audit matters by CPAs	No objections in this meeting

(III) Difference between Actual Corporate Governance and Operation, and, Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
I. Does The Company accord with “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”, and disclose the best practice principles of corporate governance itself?	√		The Company had referred to “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” on Nov 8, 2018 and therefore defined “Best Principles of Corporate Governance” of the Company. All the related articles are disclosed on Market Observation Post System.	No material difference.
II. Shareholding Structure and Shareholders Equity of the Company (I) Does The Company define an internal operating procedure to treat the comments, doubts, debate as well as lawsuits from the shareholders, and accord with this procedure? (II) Does The Company actually grasp the list concerning major shareholders as well as their final controllers of the Company? (III) Does The Company establish and exercise a firewall system of risk control toward its associates?	√		(I) 1. The Company has designated the spokesmen as the service windows to deal with all the comments or debate of the shareholders. 2. The Company has installed the service area as well as email box specially for the investors on the website; also, the specialists are in-service to handle the comments or debate of the shareholders. (II) The Company maintains the good relations with its major shareholders and is capable of grasping the list of all material shareholders and the ultimate controller of the major shareholders. Also, The Company periodically registers the equity variation of every insider (directors, managers as well as shareholders whose shareholding ratio is more than 10% of total issues shares), to Market Observation Post System per month. (III) All the assets, business as well as financial accounting of the Company and its associates are operating independently. Also, The Company stipulates “Rules Governing Financial and Business Matters Between this Corporation and its Affiliated Enterprises” as well as “Supervision and Management of Subsidiaries” in compliance with “Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies”, practicing the risk control system on the subsidiaries. Mutual risk control system as well as firewall have been properly established.	No material difference.

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
(IV) Does The Company define an internal regulation, forbidding The Company insiders to use the undisclosed information in the market to transact the securities?			(IV) The Company has built the operating systems of “Prevention of Insider Trading” as well as “Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct for Directors and Presidents”, to practically avoid the insiders using the undisclosed information in the market to transact the securities.	
III. Composition and Duties of Board of Directors (I) Has the board of director formulated the diversity policy and specific management targets, and implement thoroughly? (II) Does The Company voluntarily found the committees with other diverse functions besides Remuneration & Compensation Committee? (III) Does The Company define a criterion and method to evaluate the Board performance, and actually perform them periodically every year and report to the Board of Directors regarding the evaluation outcome, and apply it as a reference on matters concerning each of the director’s remuneration and re-nomination? (IV) Does The Company periodically assess the independence of the certified accountants?	√		(I) In the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles,” the diversity policy of board member is established, and the specific management targets are established based on the policy for implementation. Please refer page 27-28 “Diversity and independence of the board of directors” for the implementation. (II) The Company has established the Remuneration & Compensation Committee in September 2011 and the Audit Committee in May, 2020; Other committees with diverse functions are yet to be formed. (III) The the board of directors of the Company has made “Evaluation Method of Board Performance” in Feb 2012, and has performed it at the end of every year. Also, the evaluation results will be submitted during the Board meeting in the next first quarter, where the assessed objects include the entire Board operations, the overall operation of the functional committee, as well as the performance of each Board member. The last evaluation results of the Board performance have been reported in the Board meeting on Mar 10, 2026. (IV) The audit committee of the Company regularly evaluates the independence of CPAs on a yearly basis, and reports the results of the evaluation to the board of directors. Besides requesting the “Statement of Independence Spirit” from the CPAs and referring to the audit quality indicators (AQIs) to assess the independence and competency of the CPAs, the	No material difference.

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons																																												
	YES	NO	Summary																																													
			Company conducts evaluations according to the following criteria. The latest evaluation has been resolved and approved by the audit committee on March 10, 2026, and reported to the board of directors for resolution and approval on March 10, 2026. Elected certified accountants have no stakes with The Company, and the independence is therefore followed restrictedly. Independence assessment criteria of the Company are as below: <table><tr><th>Items</th><th>Specific Indices</th><th>Evaluati on Results</th><th>Complying with Independence or Not?</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Does the accountant have any direct or materially indirect financial relationships with The Company?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Does the accountant have the interaction of financing or guarantee with The Company or the directors of the Company?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Does the accountant have any relationships concerning intimate commercial behaviors or potential employment?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Does the account or any of his/her audit team members, currently or over the past two years, have ever occupied a position of the Company such as director or manager, which may lead the material influence upon the audit?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Does the accountant provide the non-audit service projects to The Company which might influence the audit?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Does the accountant broker the issued stock or other securities of the Company?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Does the accountant serve the post of defender for The Company, or, negotiate with the third party for a conflict on behalf of the Company?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Does the accountant have any relatives who occupy a position of the Company such as directors, managers, or any material employees who may influence the audit?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Does the accountant involve with any managerial positions who can make the policies of the Company?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Does the accountant's tenure continuity exceed seven years?</td><td>NO</td><td>YES</td></tr></table>	Items	Specific Indices	Evaluati on Results	Complying with Independence or Not?	1	Does the accountant have any direct or materially indirect financial relationships with The Company?	NO	YES	2	Does the accountant have the interaction of financing or guarantee with The Company or the directors of the Company?	NO	YES	3	Does the accountant have any relationships concerning intimate commercial behaviors or potential employment?	NO	YES	4	Does the account or any of his/her audit team members, currently or over the past two years, have ever occupied a position of the Company such as director or manager, which may lead the material influence upon the audit?	NO	YES	5	Does the accountant provide the non-audit service projects to The Company which might influence the audit?	NO	YES	6	Does the accountant broker the issued stock or other securities of the Company?	NO	YES	7	Does the accountant serve the post of defender for The Company, or, negotiate with the third party for a conflict on behalf of the Company?	NO	YES	8	Does the accountant have any relatives who occupy a position of the Company such as directors, managers, or any material employees who may influence the audit?	NO	YES	9	Does the accountant involve with any managerial positions who can make the policies of the Company?	NO	YES	10	Does the accountant's tenure continuity exceed seven years?	NO	YES	
Items	Specific Indices	Evaluati on Results	Complying with Independence or Not?																																													
1	Does the accountant have any direct or materially indirect financial relationships with The Company?	NO	YES																																													
2	Does the accountant have the interaction of financing or guarantee with The Company or the directors of the Company?	NO	YES																																													
3	Does the accountant have any relationships concerning intimate commercial behaviors or potential employment?	NO	YES																																													
4	Does the account or any of his/her audit team members, currently or over the past two years, have ever occupied a position of the Company such as director or manager, which may lead the material influence upon the audit?	NO	YES																																													
5	Does the accountant provide the non-audit service projects to The Company which might influence the audit?	NO	YES																																													
6	Does the accountant broker the issued stock or other securities of the Company?	NO	YES																																													
7	Does the accountant serve the post of defender for The Company, or, negotiate with the third party for a conflict on behalf of the Company?	NO	YES																																													
8	Does the accountant have any relatives who occupy a position of the Company such as directors, managers, or any material employees who may influence the audit?	NO	YES																																													
9	Does the accountant involve with any managerial positions who can make the policies of the Company?	NO	YES																																													
10	Does the accountant's tenure continuity exceed seven years?	NO	YES																																													
IV. Has the listed company assigned competent and suitable number of person/s as corporate governance personnel/s , and	√		The Company has assigned the personnel responsible for providing information to the directors and members of the Audit Committee that are necessary for them to perform their work, assisting directors board and members of the Audit Committee in legal compliance, organizing related matters for the board of directors and shareholders' meetings accordingly	No material difference.																																												

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
designated a corporate governance chief to take charge of related matters (including but not limited to providing information to the directors board and supervisors that are necessary for them to perform their work, assisting directors board and supervisors in legal compliance, organizing related matters for the board of directors and shareholders' meetings accordingly to legal requirements, and creating meeting minutes for these meetings, and so on)?			to legal requirements, and creating meeting minutes for these meetings, and so on.	
V. Does the company establish the communication channels with stakeholders (shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers excluded), install a special area for stakeholders on the company website, and response to the stakeholders concerning the material corporate social responsibility (ESG) about what they care?	√		The Company has assigned the spokesmen and contact information of each concerning department on the website. Also, The Company has installed a special web page due to ESG, in responding to the stakeholders concerning the material ESG about what they care. https://www.sunjuice.com/category/stakeholders.html	No material difference.
VI. Does the company authorize a professional agent for stock affairs to deal with the affairs of shareholders meeting?	√		The Company does authorize a professional agent for stock affairs, to make sure that the shareholders meeting can be convened under the prerequisites of legality, efficiency as well as safety.	No material difference.
VII. Information Disclosure (I) Does the company	√		(I) The Company has installed the website and disclose the	No material difference.

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
install a website to disclose the information concerning financial business and corporate governance? (II) Does the company conduct any other information disclosure methods? (for example, installation of English website, assignment of special personnel to collect and disclose company information, practicing spokesman system, or, uploading procedures of institutional investor conference to company website) (III) Has the Company published and reported its annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and published and reported its financial reports for the first, second and third quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the specified deadline?			information of company financing as well as governance in the area "Investor Relations". https://www.sunjuice.com/category/financial_statements.html (II) 1. Assigning Special Personnel to Collect as well as Disclose Company Information: Finance department of the Company has assigned the special personnel to be responsible for collecting as well as disclosing the company information, which is operating well. 2. Spokesman system is fulfilled by assigning a spokesman and a deputy spokesman. 3. Procedures of the institutional investor conference are to be uploaded to the company website and Market Observation Post System, for the investors to refer. (III) The Company has published and reported its financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters as well as its operating status for each month before the deadline.	
VIII.	√			No material difference.
VIII. Does the company have any other information which may be helpful with understanding the corporate governance as well as operation? (including but not limited to, employee rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholders' rights, further education of directors and supervisors, implementation of risk management policies as well as risk assessment criteria, execution of customer policies, or, purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors by company) (I) Stakeholders Rights A. Employee Rights and Care: 1. The Company believes in "Humanity First", and has founded the Union to establish many benefit systems; for example: gifts for Chinese New Year, Dragon Boat Festival and Moon Festival, solatium for wedding or funeral. 2. Employee health examination is held periodically every year, and the employee health certificate is also				

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	

updated.

3. Fire drills and lectures on fire safety knowledge are held periodically. Also, workplace safety education is carried out to eliminate the potential dangers of production process as well as facility equipment. Hence, occupational health and safety of the employees can be ensured and workplace accidents can be lowered down to the minimum.
4. Employee comments are valued, and the labor relations are harmonious. Any employees can maintain a good relation with The Company through an opening communication channel with the human resource department, or a proper senior executive. Therefore there has been no material labor disputes so far. Any measure of the Company considering labor relations complies with the relational laws and regulations, and the results are well. Any amendments or revisions to the measures of labor relations will be sufficiently negotiated and communicated between the labor and management and then be resolved, hence, the win-win situation can be met.
5. The trade union has established a channel to help employees with difficulties, provide assistance funds and organize donations.

B. Investors:

1. The Company convenes the institutional investor conference at least twice a year and annual shareholders general meeting, explaining the status of company operating. Also, website of the Company has been installed of the special area of "Investor Relations", disclosing the concerning information of corporate governance, business announcements, material information, as well as institutional investor conferences, in order to sustain the fluent communication channels, and to maintain the legal rights of investors.
2. The Company has designated the spokesmen, as well as the agents for litigious and non-litigious matters, to respond to the investors problems, expecting a highly transparent financial information can be provided for all the investors as well as stakeholders.

C. Suppliers:

The Company keeps a fluent communication channel with its suppliers to transact under the prerequisite of mutual interests and trust, aiming at long-term interests instead of the short-term. Moreover, The Company exactly executes the supplier selection system, visiting the supplier plants periodically or non-periodically, in order to ensure their qualities.

D. Execution of Customer Policies:

The Company makes the contracts for every business with the customers, in order to protect the rights as well as obligation for both sides. Customer service personnel are assigned to answer and handle the problems what the customers reflect. Furthermore, periodic customer satisfaction survey is to be carried out annually, in order to comprehend the problems from customers about products qualities, products packages, lead times, after-sales services as well as technique instructions of the Company. Hence, improvement can be achieved and customer policies can be met.

(II) The Advanced Studies of Directors

Title Name	Date of Advanced Studies		Organizer	Program Title	Advanced Studies Hours
	from	till			
Chairman HUANG, KUO-HUANG	2025/11/11	2025/11/11	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Practical Application Analysis of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards	3
	2025/11/21	2025/11/21	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	2025 Annual Legal Compliance Seminar on Insider Equity Trading	3
Director LIN, LI-LIN	2025/11/11	2025/11/11	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Practical Application Analysis of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards	3

Evaluation Items		Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
		YES	NO	Summary	
	2025/11/21	2025/11/21	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	2025 Annual Legal Compliance Seminar on Insider Equity Trading	3
Director HUANG, HSUN-I	2025/11/11	2025/11/11	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Practical Application Analysis of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards	3
	2025/11/21	2025/11/21	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	2025 Annual Legal Compliance Seminar on Insider Equity Trading	3
Director WU, MING-HSIEN	2025/11/11	2025/11/11	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Practical Application Analysis of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards	3
	2025/11/21	2025/11/21	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	2025 Annual Legal Compliance Seminar on Insider Equity Trading	3
Director LIU, HSUAN-CHE	2025/3/12	2025/3/12	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	Corporate Governance and Securities Regulations	3
	2025/9/4	2025/9/4	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Practical Issues Regarding Unconventional Transactions That Directors Should Be Aware Of.	3
Independent Director LO, SHIH-WEI	2025/8/8	2025/8/8	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Basic Legal Concepts for Listed and OTC Companies	3
	2025/8/22	2025/8/22	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Compensation Committee Operations and the Performance-Based Remuneration System for Directors and Managers	3
Independent Director LIN, FENG-I	2025/8/8	2025/8/8	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	Advanced Seminar on Directors and Supervisors (including Independent Directors)	3
	2025/9/3	2025/9/3	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	21st (2025) Corporate Governance Summit Forum	3
Independent Director CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	2025/8/21	2025/8/21	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Key Tax Considerations When Evaluating Outbound Investment and M&A	3
	2025/11/11	2025/11/11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Corporate Governance and the Business Judgment Rule: A Case Study of the Taishan Incident	3
	2025/11/13	2025/11/13	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	Directors and Supervisors (including Independent Directors) and Company Governance Officers Practical Advanced Seminar: Exploring Corporate Officers' Duties and Board Functions through Cases of Management Control Disputes	3
	2025/11/13	2025/11/13	Taiwan Securities & Futures Institute	Directors and Supervisors (including Independent Directors) and Company Governance Officers Practical Advanced Seminar: Analysis of Director Due Diligence, Governance, and the Effectiveness of Internal Control Systems	3

(III) Further Education concerning Corporate Governance of Managers, Chiefs of Each Department as well as Branch

Title Name	Further Education Date		Organizer	Program Title	Further Education Hours
	from	till			
Chief of Audit Department LO, RONG-MAO	2025/9/24	2025/9/24	Institute of Internal Auditors	Practical Seminar on Corporate Contracts from the Perspective of Operational Cycles	6
	2025/10/23	2025/10/23	Institute of Internal Auditors	"Greenwashing" and Legal Liability Analysis of False Sustainability Reports	6
Accounting	2026/1/15	2026/1/16	Accounting Research and	International Financial Reporting Standard 18 "Presentation and	12

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
Executive CHEN, YI-JU			Development Foundation	Disclosure in Financial Statements"
				Common Dispute Types and Legal Liability in Business Contract Execution
				Practical Analysis of the Transformation from Corporate Governance Evaluation to ESG Evaluation
				Legal Liability and Practical Case Analysis of Enterprises under the Fair Trade Act
Corporate Governance Executive CHEN, YI-JU	2025/10/16	2025/10/16	Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)	15th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum
	2025/12/31	2025/12/31	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Sustainability Information Preparation and Reporting Practice Workshop
12				

Note: The previous audit officer, Huang, An-Yeh was replaced by Lo, Rong-Mao from August 27, 2021 due to internal position adjustment.

(IV) Execution of Risk Management Policies as well as Risk Assessment Criteria:

The Company has concluded the management procedures of acquisition or disposal of an asset, management of endorsement and guarantee, management of loaning the capital to others, as well as operating procedures of interactive financial business between each corporation inside the group. Where they can be used for the basis of risk control as well as risk assessment criteria for the administration or audit sector.

(V) Attendance of Board Meeting of Directors:

The Company convenes the Board meeting at least once a quarter, and the convention is also to be carried out anytime if there are any emergent circumstances. Attendance of the Directors is still well.

(VI) Purchase of Liability Insurance for Directors and Managers by Company:

The Company had authorized the liability insurance for the directors which has commenced since May 2012 through the Board meeting in the third quarter of 2011, and had formally insured in order to comply with the corporate governance and protect the shareholders' equity. Insurance renewal is to be updated every May.

IX. Please explain the improvement for corporate governance evaluation results last year by Corporate Governance Center of TWSE, and provide the reinforcement in advance and measures for the non-improved matters. (no need to fill in if the company is not listed for evaluation)

(I) According to the results of the 12th Corporate Governance Evaluation 2025, the situations improved are listed below:

Items	Assessment Indices	Improvement
1	Has the ESG report prepared by the company been submitted to the board of directors for approval?	The 2024 ESG report prepared by the company has been submitted to the board of directors for discussion and resolution before the announcement in 2025.

(II) According to the results of the 12th Corporate Governance Evaluation 2025, the reinforcement in advance and measures for the non-improved matters are listed as below:

Items	Assessment Indices	Improvement Measures
1	Does the company have the chairman, a majority of directors, and the convener of the audit committee	The convener of the audit committee personally attends the annual general meeting, and the

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
			personally attend the annual general meeting, and is the attendance list disclosed in the meeting minutes?	attendance list is disclosed in the meeting minutes.

(IV) Disclosure of Organization, Duty and Operations for Remuneration & Compensation Committee of Corporation, If There Is One:

1. Member Information of Remuneration & Compensation Committee

Identity	Name	Independence conformity and professional credentials	Number of occupation for member of Remuneration & Compensation Committee of other listed companies concurrently
Independent Director	LO, SHIH-WEI	Please refer to pages 22 to 28 for information on directors	0
Independent Director	LIN, FENG-I		1
Independent Director	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG		2

2. Terms of Reference

(1) Making and reviewing the performance assessment of directors and managers, as well as the policies, systems, criteria and structures of remuneration & compensation periodically.

(2) Evaluating the remuneration & compensation of the directors and managers periodically.

3. Operating Information of Remuneration & Compensation Committee

(1) There are three commissioners in the Remuneration & Compensation Committee of the Company.

(2) Current Term of Office of Commissioners: From June 6, 2023 till May 25, 2026. The meeting of Remuneration & Compensation Committee had been held for three times (A) in total in the most recent year and up to the date of printing of the annual report, and the attendance of each commissioner is as below:

Title	Name	Count for Actual Attendance (B)	Count for Attendance by Trust	Actual Attendance Rates (%) [B/A]	Note
Coordinator	LO, SHIH-WEI	3	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Commissioner	LIN, FENG-I	3	0	100	May 26, 2023 Reelection
Commissioner	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	3	0	100	May 26, 2023 By-election
Other Recorded Items:					
I. If the Board meeting rejects or revises any suggestions from the Remuneration & Compensation Committee, then the dates, periods, bill contents and resolution results of the Board meeting, as well as solutions by The Company to the suggestions (or, if the Board meeting passed the suggestions, the diversity and reasons, should be described in details):					
Remuneration & Compensation Committee	Proposal and subsequent handling of matters		Resolution outcome	Handling of Remuneration & Compensation Committee comments by the company	
The 5 th Term The 4 nd Meeting 2025.03.11	1. The Company’s Remuneration Distribution to Employees and Directors in 2024.		Resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed	
The 5 th Term The 5 nd Meeting 2025.12.30	1. Review of Remuneration & Compensation for Directors and Managers of the Company. 2. Discussion on Distribution of Estimated Year-end Bonuses for Managers of the Company and Its Subsidiaries in 2025. 3. Discussion on Salary Structure and Payment Amount for Managers per Month of the Company and Its Subsidiaries		Resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed	
The 5 th Term The 6 th Meeting 2026.03.10	1. The Company’s Remuneration Distribution to Employees and Directors in 2025.		Resolutions passed without any objections	Submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors and resolution passed	
II. Any matters resolved in the Remuneration & Compensation Committee which are recorded or proclaimed in writing with objections or qualified opinions by a commissioner, should be described in details of dates, periods, bill contents, other comments from each independent director, as well as solutions by The Company to this opposite opinion: NA.					

(V) Comparing the Company's promotion Sustainable Development with Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies - the Differences and Reasons

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
I. Has the Company established a governance structure to promote sustainable development, and set up a dedicated (part-time) unit to promote sustainable development, which is authorized by the Board of Directors to be handled by senior management, and the supervision situation of the Board of Directors?	√		Following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Policy by the Board of Directors in the first Board Meeting of 2012 ,the Company has established a special unit (sole or concurrent duty) to drive ESG activities after the Board resolution in the first quarter of 2012, where the members of this unit consist of the president and chiefs from each department. They will convene the meeting regularly to communicate each promise concerning ESG for the fulfillment, and deliver the report to the Board each year. ESG unit includes: team of corporate governance, team of employee care, team of customer service, team of sustainable environment, and, team of community charity. Where they will be responsible for spreading the ideal of ESG to every organization and coordinating with each department, gathering all the relational information of ESG reports, as well as positively pushing and exactly practicing ESG. After the completion of the ESG report, relevant content on economic, environmental, and social issues will be reported to the board of directors. The date of the report to the board of directors in 2025 is August 29, 2025. Please refer to the Company's ESG report on stakeholder communications and major issues in "Chapter 1 - About Sunjuice-1.4 Stakeholder communication and major issues."	No material diversity.
II. Has the Company conducted risks assessment on related environmental, social and corporate governance issues to the Company's operations based on major principles, and define related risks management policies or strategies?	√		The company conducts risk assessment related to the company's operations in accordance with the principle of materiality, and formulates relevant risk management policies or strategies. Conduct risk assessments on the Company and each of its key subsidiaries (Sunjuice Co., Ltd., Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd., Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd., etc.). The major assessment items include: expected changes in market conditions, supply risks, changes in relevant laws and regulations, and social management by the government, etc. In addition, the Company has established an annual budget mechanism to set the Company's business goals, investment strategies, and cost control for the next year. The Company has a smooth and effective communication mechanism in place as it modifies the subsequent operating strategies through the analysis on the business environment conducted by the marketing, sales, legal and related departments. The management of the Company remains highly dedicated and professional, and adjusts its operational strategies and corporate governance in response to changes in risks in a timely manner. Please refer to the Company's ESG report on stakeholder communications and major issues in "Chapter 1 - About Sunjuice-1.2 Business strategy and Risk management."	No material diversity.
III. Environmental issues (I) Has the company built an	√		(I) The Company is committed to upholding environmental quality and promoting sustainable development. To achieve this goal, the Company has installed new	No material diversity.

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
environmental management system which is appropriate based on the industrial characteristics? (II) Does the company take an effort to increase the use efficiency of each resource, and use recyclable materials to reduce impacts towards environment?			sewage treatment equipment and systems to improve its sewage treatment capabilities. All industrial wastewater generated during the production process is treated at the Company's self-built wastewater treatment plant. The COD content of the discharged water is lower than 50% of the national standard for local discharge. Moreover, the treated water is recycled for greening and irrigation within the factory premises, as well as for solid waste cleaning, which helps reduce the wastewater discharged. The Company continues to improve its processes and upgrade its equipment annually, reducing the amount of solid waste generated during production. Solar energy is used to power outdoor lights, and it is increasingly used in newly built companies. Different energy-saving and emission-reduction measures are formulated according to the geographical location and temperature differences of different factories, in order to reduce energy consumption and reduce pollution to the environment internal quality management system of The Company is strictly followed according to the Food Safety Management Systems Certification of ISO22000 as well as FSSC22000. The company (Kunshan Factory) has obtained ISO14001 environmental management system certification certificate on February 25, 2025, valid until March 11, 2028. (II) The Company continues to drive various supplementary measures for resource efficiency and carbon reduction, in response to environmental changes impacts: 1. Reuse and renew resources: Use of recycled papers in the office; Recycle and reuse waste materials from production, have the discarded old machines or equipment disassembled and reassembled to optimize the usage; Two rainwater collection pools were set up. According to the CODcr and SS indexes of water quality, the rainwater is used for greening, road cleaning, landscape water supplement, vehicle washing and entertainment waterscape respectively after re-treatment, so as to achieve water resource savings and high efficiency usage. 2. Resource recycling: Wastes are separated to realize resource recycling; The Company has set up recycling centers at various spots to gather the wasted batteries. Employees are encouraged to bring the old batteries to these recycling centers from their homes to reduce environmental contamination. 3. Energy savings: Video conferences to replace business trips; Started the online administration system in 2020 gradually moving towards paperless office. Based on a minimum of 60% savings on paper use as standard calculation, an estimated savings of more than 390,000 pieces of paper throughout the whole year; Regarding savings at the employee canteen, employees are encouraged to finish the plates. By adjusting meal arrangements and active promotion methods, this has seen significant results, the daily food waste has been reduced by 60% as compared to before the campaign. More environmental protection materials and design are used in the new plant. Such as: erecting solar panels to convert into electric energy for the use of street lamps in the plant area, adopting external wall insulation design, installing hollow broken bridge aluminum glass and roof skylight to increase natural lighting and reduce the use of lamps in the daytime. 4. Green procurement: to respond to the responsible and sustainable forest management, and thoroughly implement the engagement in environment protection,	

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons						
	YES	NO	Summary							
(III) Does the company assess potential risks and opportunities of climate change to the enterprise for now and future, and take countermeasures towards climate change related issues?			the Company requires the carton suppliers to procure cardboards from original paper producers certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), to manufacture the cartons supplied to the Company. In 2025, the procurement amount of FSC-certified cartons accounted for 54.4% of the total procurement amount of cartons for the whole year. Among the raw materials purchased by the company in 2025, there are 277 suppliers with ISO22000, HACCP, FSSC22000 and other international certifications, and the purchase amount is about NT\$1,303,118 thousand, accounting for 96.4% of the total purchase amount of raw materials. The proportion of raw materials procured locally is 98%, and the Company has established good interaction and partnership with local fruit production bases, to shorten the mileage of raw material transportation and reduce carbon emissions from transportation. The renewable raw materials accounted for approximately 95.2% of the total raw material consumption in 2025; the renewable packaging materials accounted for about 44.58% of the total packaging materials consumption. 5. In 2022, the Guangdong Factory made full use of the idle roof to install solar power generation units, which can directly supply power to the Factory and help mitigate power consumption problems. The installation area reaches 5,515 square meters. In 2025, the solar energy would generate the power totaling 556,105.2 kW, helping reducing carbon by 317.15 metric tons. (III) Convening various departmental meetings on a yearly basis to discuss the climate change risks with a significant impact on the company and identify through questionnaires. <table><tr><th>Potential Risks and Opportunities</th><th>Countermeasures</th></tr><tr><td>The quality, price, and supply stability of agricultural raw materials affected by climate or seasonal changes.</td><td>Strengthen the integration of supply chain resources, develop more product supply bases, comprehensively consider the market and sales demand, establish a comprehensive procurement forecast mechanism, and sign long-term contracts with suppliers to ensure the stability of supply and costs of the raw material.</td></tr><tr><td>In order to remediate the environment, the national environmental protection policy has become stricter which led to the increase of energy cost.</td><td>Set up a dedicated environmental safety department, establish an internal environmental protection responsibility system, promote energy conservation and emission reduction measures, and increase investment in environmental protection and technologies upgrade, for instance: improving management standards, formulating environmental accident contingency plans; improving sewage treatment capacity, process the industrial wastewater generated during production phases in the self-constructed wastewater treatment station which reduces the COD content of discharged water by 50% - below the local discharge standard set by the state. At the same time, the treated water is used for plant irrigation and solid waste cleaning to reduce</td></tr></table>	Potential Risks and Opportunities	Countermeasures	The quality, price, and supply stability of agricultural raw materials affected by climate or seasonal changes.	Strengthen the integration of supply chain resources, develop more product supply bases, comprehensively consider the market and sales demand, establish a comprehensive procurement forecast mechanism, and sign long-term contracts with suppliers to ensure the stability of supply and costs of the raw material.	In order to remediate the environment, the national environmental protection policy has become stricter which led to the increase of energy cost.	Set up a dedicated environmental safety department, establish an internal environmental protection responsibility system, promote energy conservation and emission reduction measures, and increase investment in environmental protection and technologies upgrade, for instance: improving management standards, formulating environmental accident contingency plans; improving sewage treatment capacity, process the industrial wastewater generated during production phases in the self-constructed wastewater treatment station which reduces the COD content of discharged water by 50% - below the local discharge standard set by the state. At the same time, the treated water is used for plant irrigation and solid waste cleaning to reduce	
Potential Risks and Opportunities	Countermeasures									
The quality, price, and supply stability of agricultural raw materials affected by climate or seasonal changes.	Strengthen the integration of supply chain resources, develop more product supply bases, comprehensively consider the market and sales demand, establish a comprehensive procurement forecast mechanism, and sign long-term contracts with suppliers to ensure the stability of supply and costs of the raw material.									
In order to remediate the environment, the national environmental protection policy has become stricter which led to the increase of energy cost.	Set up a dedicated environmental safety department, establish an internal environmental protection responsibility system, promote energy conservation and emission reduction measures, and increase investment in environmental protection and technologies upgrade, for instance: improving management standards, formulating environmental accident contingency plans; improving sewage treatment capacity, process the industrial wastewater generated during production phases in the self-constructed wastewater treatment station which reduces the COD content of discharged water by 50% - below the local discharge standard set by the state. At the same time, the treated water is used for plant irrigation and solid waste cleaning to reduce									

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
(IV) Does the company gather statistics on the greenhouse gas emissions, water usage and aggregate amount of wastes over the past two years, and formulate policies on resource efficiency and carbon reduction, greenhouse gases reduction, water use efficiency, or other types of waste management?			the discharge amount; the Company continues to improve the process every year and upgrading equipment to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in the production process. Solar energy is used to supply power for outdoor lighting and new plants are built to increase the consumption of solar energy, and the Company establishes different energy saving and emission reduction measures according to different plant regions and temperatures. The Company fully utilizes the advantages of 3 plants, maneuvering and allocating production capacity and concentrating productions with sales forecast to reduce production line changeovers, and reduce energy consumption and water discharge.	
			Product Storage/Transportation Risks and Increased Costs Strengthen the reserve of products and materials and storage management, and develop contingency plans to ensure quality and logistics. (IV) The company established a greenhouse gas inventory task force in February 2018. The Company adopts the operations control approach to check the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions for the total emissions and removal of greenhouse gas, using ISO 14064-1 as the standard. The Company also adopts the GWP value announced in the Fifth Assessment Report published by IPCC in 2014 as the basis for inventory calculation. The Company has completed the 2016-2025 greenhouse gas inventory, and obtained the data from the CQC (2016-2018) and Deloitte Taiwan (2019-2021) and set up standards to check the direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) and indirect emissions of the input energy (Scope 2) The Company actively promotes clean and safe production. Through the diverse measures, the Company has achieved an interim result in terms of energy conservation as well as production process optimization, and has been certificated successfully by the local environmental protection department. A coordinator is assigned by the management department to be in charge of greening the work environment, and to understand carbon emissions during the production process from selection of the upstream raw materials to packaging as well as recycling of the products. Therefore, environmental policies can be further defined and earth-friendly products can be provided. The company strengthens the garbage classification and recycling in the factory, conducts garbage classification training for employees, and classifies production garbage, kitchen waste, and cartons from the workshop and office, so as to reduce the waste of resources and storage space caused by improper garbage classification, improve the factory environment, and increase the recovery rate of articles. For greenhouse gases emissions, water usage and aggregate amount of wastes over the past two years, and related management policies, please refer to “Chapter 6 - Sustainable Environment” of the Company’s ESG report.	

Evaluation Items	Operation		Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons																																																			
	YES	NO																																																				
		Summary																																																				
		2024-2025 GHG emissions <table><tr><td></td><td>Emissions in 2024 Metric tons of CO2e/per year</td><td>Emissions in 2025 Metric tons of CO2e/per year</td></tr><tr><td>Category 1</td><td>5,293.44</td><td>6,426.32</td></tr><tr><td>Category 2</td><td>25,134.88</td><td>28,473.92</td></tr><tr><td>Total emissions</td><td>30,428.32</td><td>34,900.24</td></tr></table> Note : The data covers Kunshan, Guangdong, Tianjin, and Guangxi factory. 2024-2025 Water consumption <table><tr><td>Divided by source</td><td>2024 (Million liters)</td><td>2025 (Million liters)</td></tr><tr><td>Third party water (all fresh water)</td><td>393.519</td><td>420.957</td></tr><tr><td>Total water consumption</td><td>393.519</td><td>420.957</td></tr></table> Note : The data covers Kunshan, Guangdong, Tianjin and Guangxi factory. 2024-2025 Water use intensity (Quantity of water usage for unit sales) <table><tr><td></td><td>2024</td><td>2025</td></tr><tr><td>Tap water (kg/NTD (thousand dollars))</td><td>98.30</td><td>102.18</td></tr></table> Note : The data covers Kunshan, Guangdong, Tianjin and Guangxi factory. 2024-2025 Amount of waste produced <table><tr><td>category</td><td>Name of waste</td><td>The amount of waste produced in 2024 (metric ton)</td><td>The amount of waste produced in 2025 (metric ton)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">General solid waste</td><td>General solid waste (Cardboard/plastic/sugar bags)</td><td>561.07</td><td>718.53</td></tr><tr><td>Scrap metal</td><td>101.49</td><td>151.62</td></tr><tr><td>Solid waste from beverage production (Peel, pomace, scrap raw materials, scrap finished products, and semi-finished products)</td><td>2,783.03</td><td>3,150.32</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Hazardous waste</td><td>Waste empty bottle</td><td>1.65066</td><td>2.23495</td></tr><tr><td>Waste packaging bags</td><td>1.08205</td><td>1.75375</td></tr><tr><td>Laboratory waste liquid</td><td>1.23652</td><td>0.80699</td></tr></table> Note : The data covers Kunshan, Guangdong, Tianjin and Guangxi factory.		Emissions in 2024 Metric tons of CO2e/per year	Emissions in 2025 Metric tons of CO2e/per year	Category 1	5,293.44	6,426.32	Category 2	25,134.88	28,473.92	Total emissions	30,428.32	34,900.24	Divided by source	2024 (Million liters)	2025 (Million liters)	Third party water (all fresh water)	393.519	420.957	Total water consumption	393.519	420.957		2024	2025	Tap water (kg/NTD (thousand dollars))	98.30	102.18	category	Name of waste	The amount of waste produced in 2024 (metric ton)	The amount of waste produced in 2025 (metric ton)	General solid waste	General solid waste (Cardboard/plastic/sugar bags)	561.07	718.53	Scrap metal	101.49	151.62	Solid waste from beverage production (Peel, pomace, scrap raw materials, scrap finished products, and semi-finished products)	2,783.03	3,150.32	Hazardous waste	Waste empty bottle	1.65066	2.23495	Waste packaging bags	1.08205	1.75375	Laboratory waste liquid	1.23652	0.80699	
	Emissions in 2024 Metric tons of CO2e/per year	Emissions in 2025 Metric tons of CO2e/per year																																																				
Category 1	5,293.44	6,426.32																																																				
Category 2	25,134.88	28,473.92																																																				
Total emissions	30,428.32	34,900.24																																																				
Divided by source	2024 (Million liters)	2025 (Million liters)																																																				
Third party water (all fresh water)	393.519	420.957																																																				
Total water consumption	393.519	420.957																																																				
	2024	2025																																																				
Tap water (kg/NTD (thousand dollars))	98.30	102.18																																																				
category	Name of waste	The amount of waste produced in 2024 (metric ton)	The amount of waste produced in 2025 (metric ton)																																																			
General solid waste	General solid waste (Cardboard/plastic/sugar bags)	561.07	718.53																																																			
	Scrap metal	101.49	151.62																																																			
	Solid waste from beverage production (Peel, pomace, scrap raw materials, scrap finished products, and semi-finished products)	2,783.03	3,150.32																																																			
Hazardous waste	Waste empty bottle	1.65066	2.23495																																																			
	Waste packaging bags	1.08205	1.75375																																																			
	Laboratory waste liquid	1.23652	0.80699																																																			

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
IV. Social issues (I) Does the company obey the related regulations as well as International Bill of Human Rights to make its management policies and procedures? (II) Does the Company define and implement reasonable employees' benefits measures (including remunerations, days off and other benefits), and appropriately reflect operation performance or results on the employees remuneration?	√		(I) The Company not only respects but also defends human rights of the labors, and fully complies with the related laws and regulations in “Labor Contract Law,” as well as the principles of International Bill of Human Rights. Where The Company forbids any forms of employment discrimination, strictly follows the rules of Equal Pay for Equal Work no matter what gender, and restricts child labor and forced labor. Furthermore, labor contracts are to be signed in accordance with the relational laws regulating the labor contract. Hire as well as resignation of an employee should be in compliance with the local laws and regulations in where The Company operates. Also, various social insurance should be covered for the employees according to the laws, and The Company is actively to establish the platform for employee growth. It has established a labor union and signs “Special Collective Contracts on Wages” with its employees pursuant to relevant provisions set forth in the Labor Contract Law, Trade Union Law, and Group Contract Statute to safeguard the rights of its employees. (II) Each department of the Company is to design a complete system of remuneration and compensation, enabling an employee to enjoy the results of corporate operations as well as their own performances. The calculation of bonus is based on the Company’s performance of the year; it is ensured that the employees have sufficient paid leaves. The Company conducts regular annual evaluation of the system, standard and structure of the employee remuneration and compensation policy, combining with related work performance indicator to ensure the remuneration and compensation plan meets the strategy goals. The Company adjusts the salary every year depending on the market salary level, economic trends and personal performance, to retain the overall compensation competitiveness.	No material diversity.

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons		
	YES	NO	Summary			
(III) Does the company provide a safe and healthy work environment for its employees, and regularly implement the safety and health education to them?				supervisor and above		
			Parental Leave	100	Regular employees	
			Holiday Gifts	877	Workforce	
			In addition to the above basic benefits, the company organizes a variety of staff activities every year, such as: staff sports meeting, Mid-Autumn Festival party, Spring Festival party, staff raffle, fishing competition, etc. The company also has staff canteen, staff activity center, monthly birthday party for staff and pay attention to staff diet and health; For employees' children, the company specializes in English classes, kendo classes and day-care, providing free teaching, so that employees can work with peace of mind, and make a contribution to the education of employees' children. For the employee welfare measures, please refer to 2.1 Implementing Employee Care in "Chapter 2: Energetic Workplace" of the Company's ESG Report.			
			2. Workplace Diversity and Equality - Proportion of Female Employees and Supervisors.			
			2025	item	Number of people	percentage
			All staff	male	379	43.22%
				female	498	56.78%
			manager（Personnel at the level of deputy section supervisor and above）	male	51	53.12%
				female	45	46.88%
(III) The Company has conducted the activities inside the organization every year: (1) Employee Health Examination; (2) Campaign for Safety and Production Training; (3) Prevention of Pest and Rodent; (4) Management and Control over Hazardous Chemicals; and (5) Train the Trainer Program on Employee Fire Safety Training and Drills via External Hire of Professional Fire Safety Trainer. In order to lower the risks of occupational injuries to the minimum, as well as provide the protection for personal safety and health of the staffs from all dimensions. Kunshan factory was awarded “Safety Production Standardization (2 nd -Class Enterprise)” by Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Safety in Production Science, and “Top 10 Enterprises of Production Safety” by Kunshan City. Guangdong factory was awarded “Safety Production Standardization (3 nd -Class Enterprise)” by Zhaoqin Association of Work Safety.						
In 2025, total 17 occupational accidents occurred, accounting for 1.94 % of all employees, as of end of 2025. In order to reduce the rate of occupational accidents, the Company has conducted safety production training for all employees every month. Additionally, as required by laws, the enhanced monthly trainings have been conducted for special works, the personal protection products are distributed, and their uses are inspected and supervised, to ensure the safety of employees in work and life, establish safety awareness, and prevent problems before occurrence.						
The Company asks a qualified unit of the third-party contractor to conduct occupational hazard factor testing on the workplaces of employees (Jiangsu United						

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons						
	YES	NO	Summary							
(IV) Does the company set up efficient training programs for its employees for developing capabilities along their career path? (V) Does the Company comply with related laws and international standards on customers health and safety, customer privacy, marketing and labelling of its products and services, and formulate related policies to protect consumers rights and complaint procedures? (VI) Does the Company specify its suppliers management policies requesting suppliers to comply with related regulations on environmental protection, EHS or			Testing Service- Factors of Occupational Hazard Testing and Evaluation Report), and the dust and noise positions have passed in the texts. The Company conduct safety education and occupational health education for new employees every tear. The Company's occupational safety trainings and promotions in 2023: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of educational trainings</th><th>Per capita hours of educational training</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>4,213</td><td>5,199</td></tr></table> The number of fires in 2024 was 0, and there were no related casualties. (IV) The core capacity of the Company requires the cultivation of excellent and expertized professional talents. Based on the education, work experience, potential, and special skills, as well as, management level of an employee, the Company formulates the annual training programs, carries out diverse training courses such as program for new recruitment training, program for special skills training, program for trainers, program for tabletop exercises, and program for cadre training. Structuring an effective career capabilities development platform for the employees providing different levels of education and trainings. In addition, the Company has, in 2018, implemented programs helping employees in need to continue the completion of their education and learning new knowledge obtaining higher education degrees successfully. (V) Our company controls the quality and safety of our products in accordance with the Food Safety Law and product execution standards (national and enterprise standards). The labeling is in accordance with GB7718 and GB28050, and the marketing and labeling are strictly implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations and standards (advertising laws) of the place of operation, and we fully control regulatory changes. Our company has set up a customer service quality assurance specialist to be responsible for following any complaints from the customers, and in no time reply to the complaints as well as solving the problems to meet the demands from the customers. Furthermore, The Company internal will designate a quality project team consisting of the representatives from concerning departments according to the actual situation, to negotiate as well as make the solutions, avoiding recurring of the same issues and satisfying the customers. (VI) The Company requests the suppliers to provide the Raw Material Inspection Report, and engages in on-site assessment of the suppliers plants regularly. In 2025, on-site inspections have been carried out for 18 suppliers and a supplier evaluation management system has been developed for periodical assessments of the quality of supplier operations. When selecting suppliers, preference is given to businesses that are committed to enhancing corporate social responsibility. Social security conventions including prohibition of employment discrimination, equal pay for equal work for men and women, elimination of child labor, and an air pollutant emission index in conformity to national regulations during production processes are	Year	Number of educational trainings	Per capita hours of educational training	2025	4,213	5,199	
Year	Number of educational trainings	Per capita hours of educational training								
2025	4,213	5,199								

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
labor rights related issues, and the implementation status?			clearly stipulated in procurement agreements. Packaging materials purchased from paper box suppliers are all FSC-certified (Forest Stewardship Council). Contracts between the Company and its suppliers include the provision of Quality Inspection Reports when delivering products with the provision that the use of any transgenic materials for the manufacture of provided products is strictly prohibited. Where any ESG issues associated with food safety are involved, the Company shall be entitled to reject the delivery or adopt other measures as deemed necessary.	
V. Does the Company disclose non-financial information in a report with reference to any international reporting standards or guidelines to prepare the ESG report? Has the aforementioned report obtained assurance or assurance opinion from a third party unit?	√		The Company completed the compilation of ESG Report 2024 in August 2025 in accordance with Rules Governing the Preparation and Filing of Sustainability Reports by TWSE Listed Companies and general industry and thematic standards issued by the GRI. And refer to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards to disclose industry indicator information and SASB indicator corresponding report content index. It was verified and assured by Deloitte Taiwan in accordance with the ISAE 30000 [Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information]. Annual ESG reports are publicly disclosed on the corporate website: https://www.sunjuice.com/category/esg.html .	No material diversity.
VI. Please explain the difference between actual operations and regulated principles, if the company has complied with “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies” to define its own ESG principles: No material difference.				
VII. Other Material Information Helping with Understanding of ESG Operations: 1. The Company drives the 5S campaign to the whole staffs from the internal, targeting at the development of good habits for working as well as living for the employees. Moreover, building an ordered and clean environment together to reduce unnecessary wastes and increase work efficiency. 2. Building a green work environment for the staff, rearing all kinds of diverse plants to embellish the office as well as community environments. The Company organizes a large variety of leisure and entertainment activities for its employees each year: staff trips, team building games, fishing competitions, badminton competitions, community basketball tournaments, staff sports days, and welfare activities such as trash pickup. During break times, employees can exercise and relax at the Company’s sports facilities. There are treadmills, badminton equipment, and yoga equipment available; in order to encourage and facilitate employee learning activities, the Company has established a book room with books in various categories, which can be borrowed and studied by employees and their children. 3. The Chairman of the Company always encourages the children of staffs to be more enthusiastic about learning. Also, the Chairman has established English classes for the children of SUNJUICE staffs, as well as scholarships, in order to inspire those kids to study harder with ambition and accomplish their education, becoming the future mainstay for the society. The Company has set-up special Kendo Club to provide free access to the community and the Company’s staffs and their children to learn Kendo, with the hope that everyone can build a strong body and health through Kendo practice mastering one’s willpower. Also, to increase parent-children interactions by participating together. 4. Department of agricultural management of The Company has signed the purchase contracts with fruit farming stations to indirectly cooperate in joint management, participating in fruits planting, monitoring the fertilization, herbicides				

Evaluation Items	Operation			Difference by Comparing with Sustainable Development Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
placement, pesticides sprinkling, as well as weeding by the suppliers among the orchards. Hence, a traceable management system of quality control over the raw material origins can be built and improved step by step.				
5. For other important information, please refer to our company's ESG report.				

I. Implementation status of climate related information

Items	Operation
1. Clarify the board's and management's oversight and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities. 2. Explain how the identified climate risks and opportunities affect the business, strategy and finances of the company (short, medium and long term). 3. Explain the impact of extreme climate events and transformation actions on finances. 4. Explain how the identification, assessment, and management processes of climate risks are integrated into the overall risk management system. 5. Where scenario analysis is used to assess resilience to climate change risks, the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analytical factors and major financial implications used should be described. 6. If there is a transformation plan for managing climate related risks, explain the content of the plan and the indicators and objectives used to identify and manage physical and transformation risks. 7. Where internal carbon pricing is used as a planning tool, the basis for setting the price should be stated. 8. If a climate-related target is set, it should state the activities covered, scope of greenhouse gas emissions, planning period, annual progress achieved and other information; If carbon credits or renewable energy credits (RECs) are used to achieve the relevant objectives, the source and number of credits or the number of renewable energy credits (RECs) should be stated. 9. Greenhouse gas inventory and verification status, reduction targets, strategies, and specific action plans (fill in 1-1 and 1-2 separately).	1. The Board is responsible for monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities and for implementing climate-related risk guidance and work. The senior management timely grasps and estimates the possible impacts of climate change, and further evaluates the risks that floods, droughts, typhoons, and high temperatures may bring to various operational sites, in order to grasp the external climate change and market dynamics, and comprehensively consider the overall operational strategy planning. 2. With reference to the recommendations of the "Climate-Related Financial Disclosure" (TCFD), the Company has compiled the climate change risks and opportunities of concern to the food manufacturing industry, and summarized the six risks and five opportunities as detailed in Schedule 1. 3. The impact of extreme climate events and transformation actions on the company's finances is described in Schedule 1. 4. In accordance with the principle of materiality, the Company conducts risk assessment related to the company's operations (including climate risks), formulates relevant risk management policies or strategies, and revises the Company's subsequent operational strategies through analysis of changes in the operating environment by relevant departments such as market, business and legal affairs. The management of the company maintains a high degree of focus and professionalism, and timely adjusts the company's business strategy and corporate management in response to risk changes. If a major case occurs, the general manager shall initiate the crisis handling team to deal with the incident. 5. The company has not yet use situational analysis as an evaluation tool. 6. The Company's adaptation management operations to manage climate risks are detailed as the response measures in Schedule 1. 7. The company has not yet use internal carbon pricing as a planning tool. 8. The company has not yet set climate-related targets. 9. The greenhouse gas inventory is detailed on pages 56 of this

	annual report. Disclosure of GHG inventory data and completion of third-party assurance will begin within a specified period of time in accordance with the FSC Listed Companies' Sustainable Development Path Chart specification. At that time, reduction targets, strategies and specific action plans will be formulated simultaneously.
--	--

Schedule 1

Risk Type	Risk Factor	Possible Financial Impact on Company Operations	Impact Period	Countermeasure
transformation risk	Risk of policy and regulation	Input cost Operation Cost Supply Chain Operational interruption	Long-term (5-10 years)	1. Replacement or change of origin of imported raw materials (such as using raw materials from the United States in the past and changing to Brazil or other countries). 2. Always pay attention to the regulatory developments related to climate change (sustainability), and plan and update equipment in advance (such as sewage treatment, biogas desulfurization towers, and other tracking and emission reduction plans) to meet emission standards. 3. Develop emergency measures to ensure compliance with and response to changing policies.
	Technical risk	The storage and logistics risks have led to a cost increase for the product.	Long-term (5-10 years)	Develop more product supply bases.
	Market risk	Input cost Operation Cost Revenue Supply Chain	Long-term (5-10 years)	1. Strengthen product and material reserve and storage management, and develop corresponding emergency plans to ensure quality and logistics. 2. Promote energy-saving and emission reduction measures.
	reputation risk	Reputation affects the perception of customers and shareholders Decreased trust among surrounding residents	Long-term (5-10 years)	1. The company strictly adheres to food safety regulations and has obtained certifications such as ISO9001, ISO22000, FSSC22000, HACCP, and ISO14001 Systems.
Physical risk	Immediate risk	Extreme climate Changes in rainfall and climate patterns Supply chain operation impact Changes in energy/water supply Impact on human health	Long-term (5-10 years)	1. Continuously optimize the energy efficiency of the factory area and promote energy conservation plans. 2. Starting from 2018, an annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions will be conducted. 3. The Guangdong factory completed the installation of a solar power generation system with a certain capacity in 2022 and has been put into operation since 2023.
	Long-term risk	Sea level rise Temperature rise factory damage Impact on human health	Long-term (5-10 years)	

Opportunity Type	Derivative Opportunities for Company Operations	Impact Period	Action Plan
Resource utilization efficiency	In response to plastic reduction and waste reduction, the company aims to reduce resource consumption through reduction, recycling, and reuse. The	Short-term (1-3 years)	1. Improve the manufacturing process, reduce energy waste, and enhance energy efficiency.

Opportunity Type	Derivative Opportunities for Company Operations	Impact Period	Action Plan
	company will reduce production costs and lower fees for recycling, cleaning, and disposal, as well as water consumption. The company will also enhance its reputation and minimize the impact of its operations on the environment.		2. Improve sewage treatment equipment and reduce electricity consumption.
Energy source	Promote greenhouse gas inventory, establish renewable energy generation equipment, formulate various energy-saving measures, effectively reduce energy consumption, manage energy usage status and greenhouse gas emissions, reduce operating costs, and achieve a low-carbon and green brand.	Short-term (1-3 years)	1. Develop energy management strategies and promote various energy-saving measures. 2. Update old equipment and optimize energy efficiency.
Products and Services	Climate change creates a demand for diversified products (such as low-carbon or green products), entering different markets and strengthening the ability to provide diverse products to increase revenue.	Mid-term (3-5 years)	1. Recruit R&D talents, provide education and training for existing employees, and cultivate product innovation capabilities. 2. Plan the direction and plan of product development to increase the possibility of entering diverse markets.
Market	1. Due to extreme weather conditions leading to a decline in human immunity, the demand for health products (such as zero added fruit juice or fresh juice) has increased, resulting in an increase in revenue. 2. Adapt to changes in consumer demand for healthy beverages in advance, have a better competitive position, and thus increase revenue.	Short-term (1-3 years)	1. Actively respond to climate change, develop healthy products in advance, and meet consumers' demand for healthy drinks. 2. Continuously monitor market trends and changes in consumer tastes, and respond, plan, and execute accordingly at any time.
toughness	Build off-site plants through resilience assessment to spread climate change risks, reduce climate change property losses, and save costs associated with it.	Mid-term (3-5 years)	Establish integrated management of factories in different locations to achieve risk diversification of capital assets (e.g. establishing factory management in areas with concentrated raw materials).

(VI) Status of Fulfilling Ethical Corporate Management of Company and its difference to Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons.

Assessment	Operation			Difference of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
I. Definition of Policies and Projects of Ethical Management (I) Does the Company formulate ethical management policies approved by the Board of Directors, and has specified the policies and method of ethical management in the Articles of Incorporation and publicized documents, and with active implementation of such management policies through a committed Board of Directors and senior level management? (II) Does the Company set up an assessment mechanism for risks in unethical conduct, regularly analyze and assess within the scope of operations for activities with higher risks of unethical conducts, and has formulated plans to prevent unethical conducts, covering the prevention measures for all types of behavior as stated in sub-section 2 of Article 7 of the “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies” as the minimum? (III) Does the company provide any solutions to prevent the unethical	√		(I) The Company had defined the “Principles of Ethical Management” with approval by the Board on February 17, 2012, which had already been submitted and reported to the shareholders meeting and disclosed on the corporate website. The Company’s Board of Directors and senior level management uphold the foundation value of ethics in their supervision duties during execution of the business, creating sustainable operations for its operation environment. (II) The Company has built a complete and effective systems of accounting as well as internal control for every operations’ procedures, including operations that might involve possible corruptions. Whenever necessary, the Company is to review the systems, making sure that the design and implementation of both systems continue to be effective, where the internal audit unit will check the execution and compliance status of these systems regularly. (III) The Company has defined the solutions for prevention of	No material diversity.

Assessment	Operation			Difference of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
conducts, stipulate the definite procedures, conduct guidelines, punishment for violation as well as appeals system and put into practice, and review and revise on a regular basis the aforesaid solutions?			unethical conducts, requesting the staffs for ethical conducts, and launching the promotion of ethical management policies through education and training.	
II. Fulfillment of Ethical Management (I) Does the company evaluate the ethic records of its partners, and explicitly stipulate the articles concerning ethical conducts in the contract cosigned with this partner? (II) Does the company build a special unit being responsible directly to the Board to promote the corporate ethical management conducts, and report to the Board on a regular basis (at least once a year) on the implementation status of the ethical management policies, unethical conducts prevention solutions, and monitoring? (III) Does the company make the policies to prevent a conflict of interest, provide an adequate channel for appeals, and perform them truly?	√		(I) The Company always evaluates its suppliers, customers and other business partners to confirm their legitimacy, as well as whether they have had any unethical records, in order to avoid transacting with those who have unethical records. Audit office is to perform all kinds of internal audits regularly, supervising the operations. (II) Although the special unit of ethical management has yet to be founded, the Company has actively promoted the ethical management principles on its own. (III) The Company has regulated the policies of prevention from conflict of interest, as well as providing an appropriate channel for the directors, independent directors and managers to voluntarily explain if there are any potential conflicts of interest existing. Directors as well as independent directors of The Company should proclaim their own comments and answers, if there are any listed bills in the Board meeting involved with self-interest of a director himself/herself or the juridical person by whom is represented, where it might be a disadvantage to the interest of The Company. Additionally, this director shall be excluded from any discussions as well as resolutions, and avoidance of the voting rights should also be adopted, by any means, on behalf of himself/herself, or, as a representative for other directors.	No material diversity.

Assessment	Operation			Difference of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
(IV) Has the company built an effective system for accounting and internal control to put ethical management into practice, and has the internal audit unit to formulate related audit plan based on assessment results for risks in unethical conducts, for which the plan is used to audit the status of compliance for unethical conducts prevention solutions, or has commissioned CPA to conduct the audit? (V) Does the company regularly host any internal/external education programs of ethical management?			(IV) The Company has built the effective systems for both accounting and internal control according to the laws. Internal audit personnel will regularly audit the compliance status of each system and then the result is submitted to the directors directly for further reviewing, in order to fulfill ethical management, as well as prevent the occurrence of fraud from happening. (V) The Company promotes the idea of ethical management through irregular education and training, and complies with “Directions for the Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors of TWSE Listed and TPEx Listed Companies” to plan the programs of further education for the directors. Internal Control System of Periodic Employees Training, as well as the Management Principles Number of participants attending internal and external training programs (including compliance to laws and regulations, food hygiene and safety, internal control, and so on) which are related to ethical management, as organized by the Company in 2025 for a total of 14,550 people and the total calculation is 21,002 hours per person.	
III. The Company’s Operations for the Whistleblower System (I) Does the company specifically found a system of whistleblowing and reward, as well as building an easy channel for whistleblowing, and designate an adequate personnel specially to handle with the accused object? (II) Does the company formulate standard operational procedures,	√		(I) If any illegal activities that violate the integrity of business operations are found, they can be reported to the management, internal audit supervisor, relevant units, or the company's website: (https://www.sunjuice.com/category/professional_ethics.html) The system for reporting violations of professional ethics shall be handled by the designated personnel of the company for unified collection and handling. (II) The Company's "Reporting of illegal and unethical or dishonest conduct cases of operation system" stipulates: 1. The principle of admissibility, the whistleblower should	No material diversity.

Assessment	Operation			Difference of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
subsequent measures to be taken post-investigations, and related confidentiality mechanism for the investigations processes of reported misconducts?			provide at least the following information: (1) The name and correct contact information of the informant. (2) The name or other information sufficient to identify the identity characteristics of the reported person. (3) Specific evidence available for investigation. 2. Investigation procedures and follow-up measures: (1) If the reported incident involves ordinary employees, it should be reported to the department head. If the reported incident involves directors or senior executives, it should be reported to independent directors. (2) The accepting unit of our company and the supervisor or personnel reported in the preceding paragraph shall immediately investigate the relevant facts, and if necessary, provide assistance from relevant departments, and give the reported person the opportunity to express their opinions. (3) If it is confirmed that the reported person has violated relevant laws and regulations or the company's integrity management policies and regulations, the reported person should be immediately required to stop the relevant behavior and take appropriate measures. If necessary, compensation for damages should be requested through legal procedures to maintain the reputation and rights of the company. (4) The acceptance of reports, investigation process, and investigation results should be documented in writing and kept for five years, which can be done electronically. Before the expiration of the retention period, if there is a lawsuit related to the reported content, the relevant materials should be kept until the end of the lawsuit. (5) If the reported incident is verified to be true, the relevant units of this company should review the relevant internal control system and operating procedures, and propose improvement measures to prevent the recurrence of the same behavior. (6) The accepting unit of our company shall report the reported matter, its handling method, and subsequent review and improvement measures to the board of directors. (7) If the reported case is verified to be true and the circumstances are serious, it will be dealt with in accordance with laws and regulations or relevant company regulations, and appropriate rewards will be provided to the informant. 3. Processing period: Depending on the case. 4. Relevant confidentiality mechanism: The safety of the	

Assessment	Operation			Difference of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, as well as the Reasons
	YES	NO	Summary	
(III) Does the company take any measures to protect the whistleblowers from being improperly treated due to the whistleblowing?			informant should be protected. If the informant is an employee of our company, we promise to protect them from improper handling due to the informant's report. The relevant personnel handling the reporting case shall strictly keep confidential the identity of the informant and the content of the reporting matter. Violation of the first two provisions shall result in internal punishment by the company depending on the severity of the circumstances. (III) The Company upholds the confidentiality of the identity of whistleblowers as well as the accusations, protecting those whistleblowers from being improperly treated due to the whistleblowing.	
IV. Reinforcement of Information Disclosure (I) Does the company disclose its own principles of ethical management as well as promotion efforts on the corporate website, or Market Observation Post System?	√		(I) The Company has made the principles of ethical management, and has disclosed them on the corporate website and Market Observation Post System to enhance the disclosure concerning management information. Also, The Company sets the special personnel to collect the corporate information, and uploads the information to the corporate website as well as Market Observation Post System. Hence, all the shareholders, stakeholders and authorities can grasp the current situations anytime.	No material diversity.
V. Please explain the diversity between actual operations and principles defined, if the company abides by “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies” to make its own principles: The Company has adopted its own “Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles” as a regulatory basis for its operations and business activities. It has established an Audit Committee, which is comprised of its independent directors and an Internal Auditing Department directly subordinate to the board. No material violations of these ethical management principles have occurred to date.				
VI. Other Material Information Helping with Understanding Company Operations by Ethical Management (such as reviewing or revising the principles of ethical management): The Company is to promote the determination of ethical management as well as the demands of ESG upon the vendors, through the audit system of on-site visit to the suppliers periodically. Also, control standards of the supply chain should be assessed to perform the rankings management and audit operations upon the suppliers.				

(VII) Other Material Information Helping with Further Understanding of Corporate Governance should be Disclosed: NA.

(VIII) Execution of Internal Control System

1. Statement of Internal Control System:

Index and URL: Public Information Observatory>Single Company>Corporate Governance>Corporate Regulations/Internal Control>Internal Control Statement Announcement <https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#!/web/t06sg20>.

2. Contents of an internal control system which are examined via special project by the authorized accountants, should be disclosed in the accountant's audit report: None.

(IX) Last Year, and as of Printing Date of Annual Report, Material Resolutions of Shareholders Meetings as well as Board Meetings:

Periods	Date	Material Resolutions of Shareholders Meeting
General Shareholders' Meeting 2025	20250529	1. Proposal to ratify the 2024 Business Report and Financial Statements Implementation status: Relational files and statements had been submitted to the authorities for reference in accordance with the related laws and regulations. 2. Proposal to ratify 2024 Distribution of Earnings Implementation status: Resolution was passed and carried out without any problems in compliance with the shareholders meeting, where the cash dividends at NT\$159,058,152 (NT\$4.7 per share) had been distributed on August 18, 2025. 3. Amendment of the Articles of Association Execution: effective upon the resolution of the shareholders' meeting

Periods	Date	Material Resolutions of Board Meeting
The 5 th Term The 12 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20250311	1. Resolved to pass the 2024 Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. 2. Resolved to pass the Company's 2024 earnings distribution proposal. 3. Resolved to pass the Company's distribution of 2024 remuneration to employees and directors. 4. Resolved to pass on the issuance of the "Statement of Internal Control System" by the Company for January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. 5. Resolved to pass the assessment on the independence and competency of the independent auditors for the financial statements. 6. Resolved to pass the proposal for establishment of a subsidiary in Taiwan. 7. Resolved to pass the amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation" 8. Resolved to pass the proposal for the subsidiary of our company, Sunjuice Co., Ltd. intends to acquire 51% equity of Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd. 9. Resolved to pass the proposal for date, location and motions for 2025 annual general meeting. 10. Resolved to pass the matters concerning acceptance of proposals submitted by shareholders who hold more than 1% of the shares.
The 5 th Term The 13 th Meeting Board of the	20250513	1. 2025 Q1 Consolidated Financial Statements. 2. The proposal for change of Certified Public Accountant for Financial Report Certification of Our Company.

Directors		
The 5 th Term The 14 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20250624	- Resolved to pass the determination of the ex-dividend base date for 2025 - To formulate the internal control system for the subsidiaries Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited.
The 5 th Term The 15 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20250731	Proposed Cash Capital Increase by Issuing New Common Shares and the First Domestic Unsecured Convertible Bonds in the Republic of China.
The 5 th Term The 16 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20250829	2025 Q2 Consolidated Financial Statements. - Proposed Cash Capital Increase of Subsidiary Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd. 2024 Sustainability Report Proposal. - Proposed Amendment to the "R&D Cycle Operation System" of the Company and Its Subsidiaries.
The 5 th Term The 17 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20250918	Proposed Resolution on Determining the Subscription Record Date, Transfer Book Closure Date and Related Matters for the Company's Cash Capital Increase and New Share Issuance.
The 5 th Term The 18 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20251114	2025 Q3 Consolidated Financial Statements. - Proposed Resolution on Providing a Loan to Subsidiary Sunjuice Co., Ltd. - Proposed Amendment to the Company's "Financing Cycle Management Operation Procedures".
The 5 th Term The 19 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20251230	- The proposal for establishment of the Company's 2026 internal audit plan. - The proposal for preparation of the Company's 2026 budget plan. - Monthly Salary Structure and Payment Amounts for Managers of the Company and Its Subsidiaries. - Proposed distribution plan for the 2025 year-end bonuses of the company and its subsidiaries' executives. - Proposal to review the company's remuneration policies for directors and executives
The 5 th Term The 20 th Meeting Board of the Directors	20260310	2025 Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. - The Company's 2025 Profit Distribution Proposal. - Distribution Plan for Employee and Director Remuneration for the Company's 2025 Fiscal Year - Issuance of the "Statement of Internal Control System" of the Company for January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. - Assessment on the independence and competency of the independent auditors for the financial statements. - Proposal to elect all directors - Nomination of Candidates for the Election of Directors (including 3 Independent Directors) at the 2026 Shareholders' Meeting - Change of the Company's General Manager - Proposal to Amend the Asset Acquisition and Disposal Management Procedures of the Company and its Subsidiaries. - Proposal to Amend the Investment Cycle Operation System of the Company and its Subsidiaries. - Proposal for the Company to Prematurely Terminate the Fund Lending to Sunjuice Co., Ltd. - Proposal for the Company to establish a Joint Venture Company in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

		13. Propose for discussion: the date, location, and agenda items for convening the 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. 14. Establishment of procedures for handling shareholder proposals from shareholders holding 1% or more of shares.
--	--	---

(X) Last year, and as of the printing date of Annual Report, any major contents by the records or proclamation in writing of different opinions toward the material resolutions passed by the Board meeting, from any of the directors or supervisors: NA.

V. Information of Professional Fees of Certified Public Accountant (CPA)

unit: thousand (NTD)

Name of Accounting Firm	Accountant Name	Audit Period for Accountant	Audit Fee	Non-audit Fee	Total	Note
DTTL	PENG, YI-HUA CHANG, CHIH-YI	2025	5,250	-	5,250	NA
DTTL	CHEN, YIN-CHOU	2025	-	750	750	Non-audit Fee Belonging to Confirmation of ESG Report

(I) Amounts of the audit fees before and after change of the accounting firms and the reasons of change should be disclosed, if the audit payment in current financial year reduced in the last financial year before the change: No such matters.

(II) Reduction amounts, proportion as well as reasons should be disclosed, if the audit fees reduce more than 10% compared with the ones in the last financial year: No such matters.

VI. Information of Change of Accountant : NA

VII. If the Chairman, presidents, or managers for financing or accounting of the Company have ever occupied in the accounting firm or its associates to which the CPA belongs in the past one year: NA.

VIII. Last year, and as of the printing date of Annual Report, variation of transfer and pledge of the equity of the directors, supervisors, managers, and shareholders whose shareholding ratios are over 10%.

(I) Variation of Equity of Directors, Managers and Major Shareholders

Title	Name	2025		Current Year as of Mar. 31	
		Shares Held Addition (reduction)	Pledged Shares Addition (reduction)	Shares Held Addition (reduction)	Pledged Shares Addition (reduction)
Chairman (major shareholder)	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	248,000	-	-	-
Directors (major shareholders)	LIN, LI-LIN	332,000	-	-	-
Director	WU, MING-HSIEN	42,304	-	(17,000)	-
Director (dual general manager)	HUANG, HSUN-I	(7,182)	-	-	-
Director	LIU, HSUAN-CHE	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	LO, SHIH-WEI	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	LIN, FENG-I	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	CHEN, YUNG-LUNG	-	-	-	-
Chief of Accounting Department	CHEN, YI-JU	564	-	-	-

(II) Information of Counterparts of Transfer of Equity who are Also Related Parties

Name (Note 1)	Reasons for Equity Transfer (Note 2)	Transaction Dates	Transaction Counterparts	Relations between Trade Counterparts with Companies, Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Shareholders whose Shareholding Ratios are over 10%	Number of Shares	Transaction Prices
WU, MING-HSIEN	Disposal (grant)	Feb 3, 2025	WU, HSIN-YEN	Father & Son	19,000	-
HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Disposal (grant)	Mar 4, 2025	HUANG, JIAN-QUAN	Father & Son	42,000	-
HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Disposal (grant)	Mar 4, 2025	HUANG, JIAN-NING	Father & Daughter	42,000	-
HUANG, HSUN-I	Disposal (grant)	Dec 2, 2025	HUANG, YI-JUI	Father & Son	23,600	-
WU, MING-HSIEN	Disposal (grant)	Jan 23, 2026	WU, LU-FEI	Second-degree relatives	17,000	-

Note 1: Filling in the names of directors, managers and shareholders whose shareholding ratios are over 10% of the companies.

Note 2: Filling in the acquisition or disposal.

(III) Information of Counterparts of Pledge of Equity who are Also Related Parties: NA.

IX. Information of Shareholders being the Ones with Top 10 Shareholding Ratios, who are Related Parties, Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives with Each Other

Date: March 29, 2026

Name	Person Himself/Herself Number of Shares		Shares Held by Spouse, or Minor Children		Shares Held in the Names of Others		Titles, Names and Relations of Shareholders being the Ones with Top 10 Shareholding Ratios, who are Related Parties, Spouse, or Second-degree Relatives with Each Other		Note
	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Titles (or Names)	Relationship	
HUANG, KUO-HUANG	9,277,849	25.94%	6,466,264	18.08%	-	-	LIN, LI-LIN LIN, LI-XUE CHEN, CHIN-KUN HUANG, HSUN-I HUANG, JIAN-NING HUANG, JIAN-QUAN	Spouse Second-degree Relative Second-degree Relative Brother Father & Daughter Father & Son	NA
LIN, LI-LIN	6,466,264	18.08%	9,277,849	25.94%	-	-	HUANG, KUO-HUANG LIN, LI-XUE CHEN, CHIN-KUN HUANG, HSUN-I HUANG, JIAN-NING HUANG, JIAN-QUAN	Spouse Sister Second-degree Relative Second-degree Relative Mother & Daughter Mother & Son	NA
WU, MING-HSIEN	1,238,710	3.46%	219,624	0.61%	-	-	NA	NA	NA
LIU, RU-MAN	1,193,933	3.34%	312,503	0.87%	-	-	NA	NA	NA
LIN, ZONG-YU	933,000	2.61%	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
HUANG, JIAN-NING	599,772	1.68%	-	-	-	-	HUANG, KUO-HUANG LIN, LI-LIN	Father & Daughter Mother & Daughter	NA
HUANG, JIAN-QUAN	599,721	1.68%	-	-	-	-	HUANG, KUO-HUANG LIN, LI-LIN	Father & Son Mother & Son	NA
Standard Chartered Bank Dunbei Branch Entrusted Custody Investment Special Account for Royal Bank of Singapore Limited	455,000	1.27%	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
CHEN, CHIN-KUN	453,373	1.27%	435,658	1.22%	-	-	LIN, LI-XUE HUANG, KUO-HUANG LIN, LI-LIN	Spouse Second-degree Relative Second-degree Relative	NA
LIN, LI-XUE	435,658	1.22%	453,373	1.27%	-	-	CHEN, CHIN-KUN LIN, LI-LIN HUANG, KUO-HUANG	Spouse Sister Second-degree Relative	NA

X. Shares held and comprehensive shareholding ratios calculated combinedly of the same reinvestment by the companies, directors, supervisors or managers of the companies, or, any business controlled directly or indirectly by the companies.

Dec 31, 2025; unit: thousand shares

Reinvestment	Investment of the Company		Investment by Directors, Supervisors, Managers, or, Business Controlled Directly or Indirectly by Companies		Comprehensive Investment	
	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio	Number of Shares	Shareholding Ratio
Power Keen Limited	40,588	100.00%	-	-	40,588	100.00%
Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	25,000	100.00%	-	-	25,000	100.00%
Sunjuice (Hong Kong) Limited	-	-	15,300	100.00%	15,300	100.00%
Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	-	-	360,000	100.00%	360,000	100.00%
Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited	-	-	(note1)	100.00%	-	100.00%
Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	-	-	(note1)	51.00%	-	51.00%

Note: 1. As a limited company and no shares have been issued, therefore it does not have any shares.

Three. Financing Situations

I. Capital and Shares

(I) Sources of Share Capital

1. Forming of Share Capital:

Year Month	Issuance Price (NTD)	Authorized Share Capital		Paid-in Capital		Note		
		Shares	Amounts	Shares	Amounts	Sources of Share Capital	Offset of Share Prices by Using Assets besides Cash	Others
		(thousand shares)	(thousand NTD)	(shares)	(NTD)			
Jan 2000	10	30,000	300,000	2	20	Establishment of Share Capital	NA	NA
Apr 2000	10	30,000	300,000	15,000,000	150,000,000	Share Capital Transferred to 14,999,998 Shares	NA	Shares Swap with Shareholders of Power Keen Limited
Jun 2012	10	30,000	300,000	15,840,000	158,400,000	Earnings Transferred to Capital Increase by 840,000 Shares	NA	NA
Sep 2012	10	30,000	300,000	17,640,000	176,400,000	1,800,000 Shares of Capital Increase by Cash	NA	Approval Date: Aug 8, 2012 Approval Letter No.: FSC Letter FA No.1010034869
Jun 2014	10	30,000	300,000	24,696,000	246,960,000	Earnings Transferred to Capital Increase 7,056,000 Shares	NA	Approval Date: Jul 30, 2014 Approval Letter No.: TPEx Letter JIAN No.10300189433
Jun 2015	10	30,000	300,000	27,165,600	271,656,000	Earnings Transferred to Capital Increase 2,469,600 Shares	NA	Approval Date: Jul 30, 2015 Approval Letter No.: TPEx Letter JIAN No.10400207363
Aug 2017	10	60,000	600,000	30,765,600	307,656,000	Capital Increase 3,600,000 Shares	NA	Approval Date: Jun 14, 2017 Approval Letter No.: FSC Letter FA No.1060021330
Aug	10	60,000	600,000	33,842,160	338,421,600	Earnings	NA	Approval Date: Application

Year Month	Issuance Price (NTD)	Authorized Share Capital		Paid-in Capital		Note		
		Shares	Amounts	Shares	Amounts	Sources of Share Capital	Offset of Share	Others
		(thousand shares)	(thousand NTD)	(shares)	(NTD)		Prices by Using Assets besides Cash	
2019						Transferred to Capital Increase 3,076,560 Shares		Number 108072401 approved by TWSE on July 25, 2019
Nov 2025	10	60,000	600,000	35,772,160	357,721,600	Capital Increase 1,930,000 Shares	NA	Approval Date: Sep 15, 2025 Approval Letter No.: FSC Letter FA No. 1140357389

2. Classification of Shares:

Classification of Shares	Authorized Share Capital			Note
	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Common Shares	35,772,160	24,227,840	60,000,000	Listed Shares

3. Information concerning summarized registration systems: Not applicable.

(II) List of Major Shareholders

March 29, 2026; unit: shares

Names of Major Shareholders		Shares	Shares Held	Shareholding Ratio
1	HUANG, KUO-HUANG		9,277,849	25.94%
2	LIN, LI-LIN		6,466,264	18.08%
3	WU, MING-HSIEN		1,238,710	3.46%
4	LIU, RU-MAN		1,193,933	3.34%
5	LIN, ZONG-YU		933,000	2.61%
6	HUANG, JIAN-NING		599,772	1.68%
7	HUANG, JIAN-QUAN		599,721	1.68%
8	Standard Chartered Bank Dunbei Branch Entrusted Custody Investment Special Account for Royal Bank of Singapore Limited		455,000	1.27%
9	CHEN, CHIN-KUN		453,373	1.27%
10	LIN, LI-XUE		435,658	1.22%

(III) Dividend Policies and Execution of the Company

1. Dividend Policies

Any current net profit of the Company should be compensated for the loss at the end of a financial year, and then 10% of the profit after being offset will be accounted as the legal reserve. Whereas the legal reserve which has approached the total assets is not subject to this limitation. Except for the specific regulations in the Articles otherwise, the Board meeting will scheme for resolution on earnings distribution, measured by the sum of the residual earnings (if there is any), plus the retained earnings of the last year, to distribute them later by the ordinary resolution of shareholders general meeting. Also, dividends and bonuses for the shareholders shall be distributed according to the shareholding ratios.

Whereas according to the Company Law of the Cayman Islands, as well as the regulations applied for stock exchange listing, 20% at least of the current net profit shall be distributed to the shareholders as dividends or bonuses, after considering various elements concerning finance, business and operations. Dividends for the shareholders will be distributed by stock as well as cash mutually, wherein the cash dividends should not be less than 30% of the total dividends.

Except for the legal reserve as described above, The Company shall account for the appropriated retained earnings by the ordinary resolution of shareholders meeting.

2. Planning for Current Dividends Distribution:

The Company passed the disposition of earnings 2025 by resolution of the Board meeting on Mar 10, 2026, which is as below: total amount of the cash dividends is NT\$236,096 thousand, and NT\$6.6 for each share; total amount of the stock dividends is NT\$0 thousand, and NT\$0 for each share. After resolving by the shareholders general meeting, the ex-dividend date is to be defined.

(IV) Planning of Current Shareholders Meeting for Influence of issuance of bonus shares upon Operational Performance as well as Earnings per Share of the Company

The Company has not prepared and published its financial forecast, and does not have situations of issuance of bonus shares distribution, thus, not applicable.

(V) Remuneration for Employees, Directors and Supervisors

1. Percentage or scope defined in Articles of Incorporation of the remuneration for employees and directors:

The Company should distribute the remunerations subject to the limitation of 1% at most for the employees and 2% at most for the directors according to the current profit status. Whereas the cumulative losses of the Company should be compensated first if there are any. The current profit status as above is measured by the current income before taxes, minus the income before the remunerations distributed to the employees and directors.

Remunerations for the employees are distributed by stock dividends as well as cash dividends mutually, and the targets of distribution must include the staff of any affiliated companies who conform with the certain conditions.

2. Accounting treatment for the basis of estimate on the current remunerations for the employees, directors and supervisors, when there is a difference between the calculation as well as the actual amount of the shares distributed as the employee remunerations, and the estimation:

Estimated amount for the remunerations of employees and directors of the Company depends on the current profit status, and is measured by the percentage defined in Articles of Incorporation. If there is any material variation of the distributed amount resolved by the Board meeting, the variations will be accounted as the annual expenses. If the amount still varies after the reporting determination date, then the variation will be treated pursuant to the accounting estimation, and be adjusted into the account in the next year.

3. Distribution of Remunerations Resolved by Boarding Meeting:

- (1) Remunerations are to be distributed by cash or stock for the employees, directors and supervisors. If there is any difference of the estimated annual expenses of recognition, the differences, reasons and treatment should be disclosed:

The Company passed the distribution of remunerations for employees, directors 2025 by resolution of the Board meeting on Mar 10, 2026, which is as below: remuneration by cash for the employees is NT\$3,453 thousand, as well as NT\$1,345 thousand for the directors. Where there is no diversity with the recognition amounts in the financial statements 2025.

- (2) Proportion of the sum of the current net income after taxes in the financial statements of an entity, or, a person, plus the total amount of employee remunerations, divided by the employee remunerations distributed by stock: No such matters.

4. Differences, reasons as well as treatment should be explained clearly, if there is any diversity between the actual distribution of remunerations of the last year for employees, directors, and supervisors (containing distributed shares, amounts, as well as share prices), and, the recognized ones:

The actual distribution of employee compensation and director compensation of the company in 2024 are NT\$1,746 and NT\$1,072 thousand. No difference from the amount recognized in the 2024 financial statements.

(VI) Repurchase of Shares of the Company: NA.

II. Treatment of Corporate Bonds:

(I) Status of corporate bond handling

Type of corporate bond	First unsecured convertible bond issued in the Republic of China (domestic)
Issuance (processing) date	October 08, 2025
Face value	NTD 100,000
Location of issuance and transaction	Not applicable.
Issued Price	NTD 101.5
Total Amounts	NTD 203,000,000
Interest rate	Annual Interest Rate 0%
Term	3-year term, maturing on October 8, 2028
Guarantee institution	NA
Trustee	Mega International Commercial Bank, Ltd. Trust Department
Underwriting institution	Mega Securities Co., Ltd.
Certifying Attorney	Not applicable.
CPA	Not applicable.
Repayment method	Unless the holders of this convertible bond (hereinafter referred to as the "Bondholder(s)") convert their bonds into ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to Article 10 of these Regulations, exercise their put option pursuant to Article 19 of these Regulations, or the Company exercises its early redemption right pursuant to Article 18 of these Regulations, or the Company repurchases and cancels the bonds through securities dealers, the Company shall repay in cash, in a single lump sum at par value, all convertible bonds held by the Bondholders within 10 business days following the maturity date of these convertible bonds.
Outstanding principal	NTD 200,000,000
Redemption or prepayment terms	(I) From the day following the expiration of three months after the issuance date (January 9, 2026) to forty days before the expiration of the issuance period (August 29, 2028), if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taipei Exchange exceeds the then-current conversion price by 30% (inclusive) for thirty consecutive business days, the Company may, within the subsequent thirty business days, send a "Bond Redemption Notice" expiring in thirty days via registered mail (the aforementioned period is calculated from the date the Company sends the letter, and the expiration date of this period shall be the bond redemption record date; furthermore, the aforementioned period shall not fall within the conversion suspension period under Article 9) to the Bondholders (based on those recorded in the Bondholder register on the fifth business day prior to the mailing date of the "Bond Redemption Notice;" for Bondholders who subsequently acquire these

Type of corporate bond	First unsecured convertible bond issued in the Republic of China (domestic)
	convertible bonds due to trading or other reasons, it shall be done by public announcement), and request the Taipei Exchange by letter to make a public announcement. When the Company executes the redemption request, it shall, within five business days after the bond redemption record date, redeem its outstanding convertible bonds in cash at the par value of the bonds, and deliver the funds to the Bondholders via wire transfer, with postage and wire transfer fees deducted from the debt repayment. (II) From the day following the expiration of three months after the issuance date (January 9, 2026) to forty days before the expiration of the issuance period (August 29, 2028), if the outstanding balance of these convertible bonds is lower than 10% of the original total issuance amount, the Company may, at any time thereafter, send a "Bond Redemption Notice" expiring in thirty days via registered mail (the aforementioned period is calculated from the date the Company sends the letter, and the expiration date of this period shall be the bond redemption record date; furthermore, the aforementioned period shall not fall within the conversion suspension period under Article 9) to the Bondholders (based on those recorded in the Bondholder register on the fifth business day prior to the mailing date of the "Bond Redemption Notice;" for Bondholders who subsequently acquire these convertible bonds due to trading or other reasons, it shall be done by public announcement), and request the Taipei Exchange by letter to make a public announcement. When the Company executes the redemption request, it shall, within five business days after the bond redemption record date, redeem its outstanding convertible bonds in cash at the par value of the bonds, and deliver the funds to the Bondholders via wire transfer, with postage and wire transfer fees deducted from the debt repayment. (III) If a Bondholder fails to provide a written response to the Company's stock agency (taking effect upon delivery, or based on the postmark date for those sent by mail) before the bond redemption record date specified in the "Bond Redemption Notice," the Company shall, within five business days after the bond redemption record date, deliver the payment to the Bondholder via wire transfer based on the par value of the bonds, with postage and wire transfer fees deducted from the debt repayment. (IV) If the Company executes a redemption request, the final deadline for Bondholders to request for conversion is the second business day after the termination of the over-the-counter trading of these convertible bonds.
Restrictions	NA
Credit rating agency name,	NA

Type of corporate bond		First unsecured convertible bond issued in the Republic of China (domestic)
rating date, and company debt rating results		
Other Rights Attached	The amount of ordinary shares, overseas depositary receipts, or other securities that have been converted (exchanged or subscribed) as of the publication date of this annual report:	NTD 0
	Issuance and conversion (exchange or subscription) method	Please refer to the bond issuance data in the Debt Section of the Market Observation Post System.
Possible equity dilution and impact on existing shareholders' equity due to issuance and conversion, exchange or subscription methods, or issuance conditions.		The duration of the corporate bonds issued by the Company is three years. Creditors may apply to convert them into ordinary shares within the agreed upon period in accordance with the issuance measures. Because the timing of conversion is determined independently by the creditors based on market conditions, it entails uncertainty. Conversion may increase the number of outstanding shares, resulting in a dilution effect on earnings per share. However, considering factors such as the issuance scale, conversion price, and dispersed conversion period, the impact on earnings per share will exhibit a deferred and dispersed effect. Overall, there is no major adverse impact on existing shareholders' equity.
Name of the Custodian Institution for the Underlying Exchange Subject Matter		Not applicable.

(II) Convertible Bond Information

Type of corporate bond		First unsecured convertible bond issued in the Republic of China (domestic)	
Items	Year		
Convertible corporate bond market price	Highest	2025	For the Current Year as of March 31, 2026
	Lowest	199.50	172.50
	Average	103.00	143.00
		134.82	159.23

Conversion price	NTD 189.1	NTD 189.1
Issuance (handling) date and issuance conversion price	October 08, 2025 NTD 190	October 08, 2025 NTD 190
Conversion obligation fulfillment method	New share issuance	New share issuance

III. Treatment of Preferred Shares: NA.

IV. Treatment of Global Depositary Receipts (GDR): NA.

V. Treatment of Employee Share Warrant and Limitation Subject to New Shares for Employee Stock Options: NA.

VI. Treatment of Merging and Issuance of New Shares by Other Companies: NA.

VII. Execution of Capital Planning:

As of the last quarter before the printing date of the Annual Report, the plans and execution of the securities issued or placed privately previously which have not yet been completed, or have been completed within the last three years but the benefits are still unseen: The Company processed a cash capital increase to issue ordinary shares and issued the first domestic unsecured convertible bonds within the R.O.C. in 2025. The plan content and execution status are as follows.

(I) Contents of Plans

1. Approval Date and Letter by Authorities: FSC Letter FA Nos. 1140357389 and 11403573891, dated September 15, 2025.
2. Total Amount of Funds: NT\$482,850 thousand
3. Resources of Funds:
 - (1) Newly issued shares by the capital increase are 1,930 thousand, where the denomination per share is NT\$10, issue price per share is NT\$145, and the funds raised are NT\$279,850 thousand.
 - (2) Issued 2,000 units of the first domestic unsecured convertible bonds within the R.O.C., with a par value of NT\$100 thousand per unit. The issuance period is three years with a coupon rate of 0%. The total par value of the issuance is NT\$200,000 thousand. These convertible bonds were issued via a book-building process for public underwriting at 101.5% of the par value. The actual total amount raised was NT\$203,000 thousand.

(II) Execution

Unit: New Taiwan Dollars (thousand)

Items of Plans	Scheduled Completion Date	Total Funds Required	Execution as of Q1 2026		
Bank Loan Repayment	Q4 2025	159,600	Expenditures	Estimates	159,600
				Actualities	159,600
			Execution Progress	Estimates	100%
				Actualities	100%
Acquisition of plants, equipment, and decoration engineering	Q4 2026	218,453	Expenditures	Estimates	184,890
				Actualities	69,891
			Execution Progress	Estimates	84.63%
				Actualities	32.00%
Strengthening Working Capital	Q4 2026	104,797	Expenditures	Estimates	86,597
				Actualities	88,656
			Execution Progress	Estimates	82.63%
				Actualities	84.59%

1. The plan to use the raised funds to repay bank loans has been fully executed in accordance with the originally scheduled timeline by the fourth quarter of 2025.
2. The fund utilization progress is slower than originally planned, as the design planning, scheme evaluation, and vendor selection processes for the project—intended for purchasing factory premises, equipment, and renovation works—took longer than initially expected.
3. The current fundraising plan for replenishing working capital has been slightly advanced in its implementation to meet actual funding needs.

(III) Efficacy Evaluation

The repayment of bank borrowings under this project plan has been completed, which will reduce interest expenses. The acquisition of plants, equipment, and decoration engineering, as well as the enrichment of working capital, has not yet been completed; therefore, the expected benefits have not yet manifested. The Company will evaluate the efficacy after the actual utilization of funds is completed.

Four. Operations Overview

I. Business Contents

1. Business Scope

(1) Business Overview

The Company has deeply cultivated the new tea beverage industry chain for over twenty years. As a supplier of beverage raw materials, the Company focuses on the R&D, production, and sales of fruit juices, fruit pulps, textured granules, and direct-drink products. The Company is dedicated to providing customers with comprehensive solutions ranging from customized product development to overall supply services. Facing the industry trend of transitioning from rapid expansion to refined development, the Company continuously upholds the product philosophy of: “Natural, Healthy, Safe, and Delicious.” Through R&D and innovation, the Company drives product upgrades and responds to diversified demands with flexible production. Simultaneously, the Company introduces digitalized supply chain management to enhance service efficiency, supporting new tea beverage brands and new retail channel customers in product development and market expansion while continuously strengthening the Company’s professional capabilities in the beverage raw material field.

The Company centers on independent R&D, lean management, and quality control as its core development directions. Relying on years of accumulated production and operational management experience, the Company has gradually established and continuously optimized a holistic operational system covering production, procurement, and sales, dedicating itself to providing customers with comprehensive products and services. Through continuous investment in R&D resources, enhancement of production automation and efficiency, maintenance of stable product quality, and strengthening of customer service, the Company has established a stable market foundation within the industry.

Currently, the Company’s annual product specifications reach nearly 1,500 items. The comprehensive product portfolio can respond to the diversified demands of different customers, providing various choices for new tea beverage and new retail channels while continuously supporting customers’ product innovation and market expansion.

(2) Business Ratio

Operating revenues and the business ratios in 2025 of the products of the Company are as below:

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items	2025	
	Net Operating Income	Business Ratio (%)
Fruit Juice	2,240,003	55%
Fruit Granules	1,783,457	43%
Fruit Powder	76,461	2%
Others	19,868	0%
Net Sales	4,119,789	100%

(3) Current Products and Services of the Company

Category	Series	Main products	Main usage
Room-temperature products	Juice	Premium juice, fresh green juice, juice for Chinese cuisine, juice with pulp, business-use beverage syrup	Used by new tea customers and food and beverage customers to prepare fruit tea, cheese tea, light milk tea, sparkling water and other beverages
	Fruit Granule	Strawberry jam, cherry jam, mango jam	For making milkshakes, beverages, smoothies, fruit tea, mixed fruit smoothie-milkshakes, milk tea, and can also be used with ice cream to make light or thickened milk tea
	Syrup	Brown sugar syrup, cane syrup, rock sugar syrup, flavored syrup	Pair with coffee, milk tea, desserts or beverages to adjust the flavor of products to add sweetness and aroma.
	Protein drink	Lactic acid bacteria, yogurt	Combine smoothies, milkshakes, caps, juices, milk tea, desserts, or used to make beverages, such as light milk or thick milk
	Powder Beverages	Fruit powder, cocoa powder, soybean powder	Used to make hot and cold beverages, either directly or mixed with other raw materials

Frozen products	Original juice and syrup	Frozen lemon, frozen sour papaya, frozen cherry, frozen baby green mandarin, frozen grapefruit, frozen kumquat	For making milkshakes, beverages, smoothies, fruit tea, mixed fruit smoothie-milkshakes, milk tea, and can also be used with ice cream to make light or thickened milk tea, as well as desserts
	Fruit syrup	Frozen bayberry, frozen mulberry, frozen grapefruit, frozen grape	
	Contains fruit pulp	Frozen cherry, frozen strawberry, frozen mango, Frozen Sanhua plum, frozen sea buckthorn passion fruit	
Flavor granules	Sweet core crystal balls	Original crystal balls, pink crystal balls, brown sugar crystal balls, shaped crystal balls	Added into juice, fruit tea, milk tea or other trendy beverages to become attractive and value of products, to increase the enjoyment.
	Jelly	Original jelly, grape jelly, jasmine jelly, osmanthus jelly, green grape jelly	
	Tapioca balls	Frozen cooked brown sugar tapioca balls, red bean tapioca balls, mugwort tapioca balls	
Ready-to-drink beverages	Ready-to-drink beverages	Mango pomelo sago, succulent grape, bayberry green grapes, kumquat lemon, chicken coop bergamot tea	Products with short shelf lives in bottles or bags, refrigerated or frozen, suitable for direct sale in high-end supermarkets, member supermarkets, and Chinese cuisine systems.
	Frozen ready-to-use products	Succulent green grapes, succulent bayberry, succulent peach, sea buckthorn and passion fruit	

(4) New products (services) for project development

With the continuous development of China's economy and the elevation of healthy consumption awareness, consumers' demand for new tea beverages has shifted from simple taste enjoyment to value orientations such as health, low sugar, wellness, and low burden. Driven by health appeals and the visual economy, the new tea beverage industry is advancing toward diversification and segmentation.

Relying on long-term R&D energy, the Company has established competitive advantages centered on fruit and vegetable juice and pulp products, featuring innovative textured granules,

and supported by flexible production lines for “small volume and large variety” orders. The Agricultural Management Center continues to deeply cultivate upstream primary fruit-producing areas, grasping dynamics in yield, quality, and market prices to ensure stable raw material supply and cost advantages.

Regarding product layout, the Company continuously optimizes mainstream items such as mango, passion fruit, strawberry, grapefruit, grape, and guava. Simultaneously, the Company actively develops characteristic raw materials such as waxberry, hawthorn, sour papaya, starfruit, and green mango, as well as compound flavor products like sea buckthorn passion fruit and mango passion fruit, to respond to diversified market demands. Among these, compound flavor products such as sea buckthorn passion fruit have become representative products in catering channels, continuously driving market innovation.

As the consumption habits of the younger generation change, the Company actively expands new retail channels, successfully transforming top-selling items from new tea beverage stores into “bottled new tea beverage direct-drink products.” Currently, the Mango Pomelo Sago series has entered multiple large-scale channels. Products such as succulent grape, succulent green grape, Keelung Lemon Tea, and small green lime have also been launched successively. The new retail business has become a significant growth driver.

In line with the internationalization trend of the new tea beverage industry, the Company’s International Business Department continues to promote overseas market layouts. It has completed the Halal certification update for the Southeast Asian market and established a multi-country regulatory tracking mechanism. The Company has developed nearly a hundred products that comply with local regulations and customer demands, gradually constructing a standardized operational model for overseas distribution and chain channels. In the future, the Company will continuously improve its overseas sales network and steadily expand the global market by participating in international exhibitions and deepening local market research.

2. Industry Overview

(1) Current Status of Development of the Industry

The Company’s business development is highly correlated with the prosperity of the downstream new tea beverage market. The industry status and development trends are explained as follows:

New tea beverages represent a new form of freshly made drinks developed based on traditional tea drinks, combining modern processing technologies, innovative raw materials, and fashionable consumption concepts. Products cover diverse items such as fruit tea, light milk tea, milk tea, cheese tea, and sparkling tea. Compared to traditional tea drinks, new tea beverages have significantly improved in dimensions such as raw material quality, production craftsmanship, consumption experience, and brand management. With characteristics such as high aesthetic value, healthiness, and personalization, they precisely fit the demands of the young consumer group for a quality life, and have gradually developed into a lifestyle possessing both cultural identity and social attributes.

A. Market Size and Development Stage

According to data from *2026 Insights into New Tea Beverage Product Innovation and Consumption Trends* published by iiMedia Research, the market size of China's new tea beverages reached RMB 374.93 billion in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 5.7%. As the market gradually reaches saturation, the industry has shifted from the past rapid expansion stage to a stock competition stage emphasizing refined operations. The market size is expected to maintain moderate growth in the future and is projected to exceed RMB 400 billion by 2028.

B. Industrial Structure and Competitive Landscape

The industry currently presents a “one super, many strong” competitive landscape. As of the end of 2025, Mixue Bingcheng had over 59,000 stores globally, holding a leading position in the market. The number of Chagee stores grew to 7,038, with an annual growth rate exceeding 40%. Simultaneously, small- and medium-sized brands are accelerating their exit from the market. In the past year, there was a net decrease of approximately 39,000 freshly made tea beverage stores nationwide. The industry demonstrates a development trend of “expansion and elimination occurring in parallel.”

Regarding products, the health trend continues to deepen. The utilization rate of sugar substitutes in milk tea products has reached 61.3%, and the application proportion of plant-based milk has increased to 26.4%. “Low sugar,” “zero calories,” and “clean label” are gradually becoming market standards. Consumers' focus has also shifted from “whether it is healthy” to “how to be healthier.” Among them, 57.8% of consumers prefer products with added probiotics, and 49.3% prefer fresh fruit tea.

C. Growth Momentum

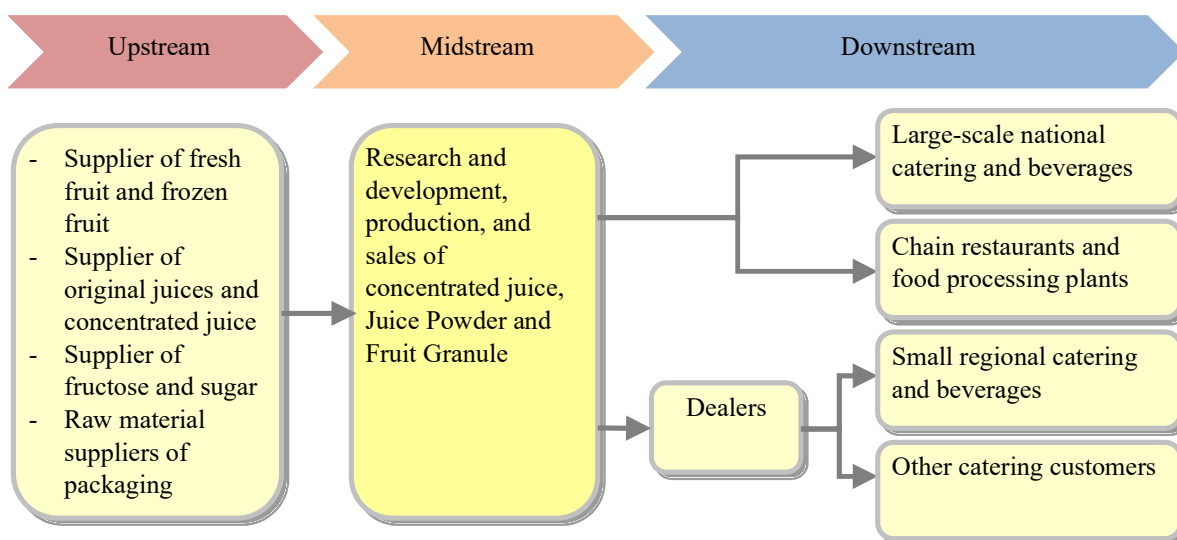
Looking ahead, the primary growth drivers of the new tea beverage industry include:

Continuous drive from consumption upgrades: Consumers' increasing demands for health, functional, and emotional values drive products to evolve toward "self-pleasing" and "wellness"; Continuous vitality in product innovation: Brands drive the integration of tea drinks with categories such as coffee, baking, and desserts by creating blockbuster items and cross-category integration; Accelerated overseas expansion of brands: Amid intensifying competition in the domestic market, top brands actively expand into overseas markets to seek new growth drivers.

China's thousands-of-years-old tea culture provides a solid consumer foundation for the development of new tea beverages. The new tea beverage industry continues to innovate through inheritance and promotes itself to a broader demographic in a form that more closely aligns with modern consumption demands, possessing good growth potential in the future.

(2) Relevance of industry's upstream, midstream and downstream

The new tea beverage industry chain can be divided into three major links: upstream (raw material supply), midstream (production and processing), and downstream (brands and channels). Each link jointly drives industry development and upgrades through collaborative operations and continuous innovation. The Company is located in the midstream of the new tea beverage industry chain and has long cultivated the field of beverage raw materials. Relying on its grasp of the Mainland China market and consumption demands, as well as excellent R&D and innovation capabilities, stable product quality, a comprehensive manufacturing system, and a complete marketing service network, the Company has established a good customer base and deeply earned the trust of customers. The schematic diagram of the upstream, midstream, and downstream correlations of the Company's industry is as follows:



The Company is a supplier of raw materials for new tea beverages. Its operational development is affected by changes in the upstream, midstream, and downstream industries, as explained below:

A. Impact of the Upstream Industry

The Company primarily procures raw materials such as fruit and vegetable juices, sugars, colloids, and packaging materials. Upstream suppliers are numerous, with sufficient production capacity and dispersed distribution. Procurement sources are diverse, and there is no situation of reliance on a single supplier. In recent years, major brand customers have actively established diversified supply chain systems to disperse the risk of raw material price fluctuations through methods such as self-built raw material bases and global procurement. Overall, there is no high degree of dependency between the Company and the upstream industry, and supplier changes have a limited impact on the Company's operations.

B. Impact of the Midstream Industry

The midstream link covers raw material processing, product R&D, quality control, and product sales. Relying on continuous R&D investment and market insight capabilities, the Company can rapidly respond to changes in market demand and provide diversified products and services. As industry competition shifts from the past price competition to competition in efficiency and supply chain integration capabilities, supply chain management has become the key for enterprises to maintain competitive advantages. The Company continuously enhances its overall competitiveness by strengthening its R&D capabilities and promoting flexible production layouts.

C. Impact of the Downstream Industry

The Company's products primarily supply channels such as new tea beverages, chain catering, food processing, and new retail. Downstream market demand is affected by factors

such as overall economic development, the urbanization process, residents' income levels, and consumption concepts. The store opening scale and expansion strategies of brand customers will directly affect the Company's order demand and capacity planning. Changes in consumer preferences (such as health-oriented and functional demands) will also guide the direction of product R&D. In addition, intensifying competition in the downstream market also prompts the Company to continuously optimize its cost structure while maintaining product quality. The Company enhances customer stickiness and consolidates its competitive market advantage through customized services and joint R&D mechanisms.

(3) Development Trends of Products

Relying on fresh ingredients, innovative processing, and trendy positioning, new tea beverages have precisely grasped market trends and consumers' health demands, becoming one of the fastest-growing categories in the catering industry. The Company will continue to leverage the manufacturing and R&D synergistic advantages of its four major production bases, focusing on promoting the following development directions:

A. Product Innovation: Continuously optimize product structure; strengthen patent technology R&D; develop differentiated innovative products; and adopt a "small volume and large variety" production and sales model to satisfy customers' diversified demands.

B. Supply Chain Deepening: Focus on core items such as passion fruit, strawberry, and mango; strengthen upstream raw material layouts; establish raw material competitive advantages; and provide differentiated product solutions based on different customer positionings.

C. Market Insight: Grasp market dynamics and consumption trends in real time through cross-departmental collaboration between R&D, market, and business departments; astutely capture market opportunities; continuously develop new products; and lead the development direction of the beverage market.

(4) Market competition situation

In 2026, China's new tea beverage industry shifted from the former high-speed growth stage of "land-grabbing" to a structural adjustment period of "stock competition and refined operations." According to data from iiMedia Research, the market size of China's new tea beverages reached RMB 374.93 billion in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 5.7%, and the growth momentum is becoming moderate. Overall, store growth is slowing down, the number of brands is decreasing, and industry concentration continues to elevate, gradually entering the mid-to-late stage of the growth period.

As new tea beverage brands' demand for natural and fresh raw materials increases and cost control becomes stricter, some primary processors with fruit raw material origin advantages have begun to extend their layouts downstream. Simultaneously, top brands have also reversely invested in upstream raw material cultivation and production

manufacturing. The mutual integration of the upstream and downstream of the industry chain has resulted in a continuously expanding scope of competition, making the overall competitive situation more complex.

Amid intensifying competition in the domestic market, top brands are actively expanding into overseas markets. As of June 2025, over 44 tea beverage brands had established nearly 15,000 stores overseas. Chagee has entered markets such as South Korea, the US, Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines, with 262 overseas stores. Its overseas revenue has demonstrated high growth for two consecutive quarters. Mixue Bingcheng’s overseas stores reached 4,733, with layouts in 12 countries. Brand internationalization has become a crucial development strategy for industry-leading enterprises to respond to domestic competition.

The Company has deeply cultivated the new tea beverage raw material field for over twenty years, possessing a good market reputation in product diversity, flavor performance, and quality stability. It has established long-term cooperative relationships with multiple renowned chain catering operators. In the field of fruit juice beverage raw materials, the Company possesses a competitive and complete product line. Combined with continuous technological innovation and R&D investment, it has established a solid competitive advantage.

Facing increasingly fierce market competition, the Company will continuously strengthen product competitiveness, deepen interactions with customers through diverse marketing activities, strengthen market information feedback mechanisms, and provide holistic beverage solutions and value-added services to enhance customer stickiness. Simultaneously, the Company will continuously strengthen the market development capabilities of its channel system to stabilize and enhance its overall competitive advantage in a diversified competitive environment.

3. Technology and R&D Overview:

(1) Research and development expenses for the most recent year and the end of the annual report

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items	2025	1st Quarter in 2026
R&D Expenses	80,517	16,912

(2) Technology or products that have been successfully developed in the most recent year and up to the date of publication

①Patent items obtained by the company

Patent Names and Description	Patent No. (Application No.)	Application Region	Patent Genre	Date of Acquisition	Remarks
A pressure protection device for newspaper carts	2024215760209	China	Utility model patents	2025/5/9	Obtain a patent certificate
An anti-decoupling device for crane hook positioning	202421650007.3	China	Utility model patents	2025/5/13	Obtain a patent certificate
A filling device for large-fruit preservation liquid	202422033334	China	Utility model patents	2025/5/20	Obtain a patent certificate
A spice extraction device based on an alcohol hot-infusion process	202421968589. X	China	Utility model patents	2025/5/21	Obtain a patent certificate
A feeding device for horizontal stirring tank-feeding	202421901852.3	China	Utility model patents	2025/6/27	Obtain a patent certificate
A coding device for paper-packaged products with cleaning effects	2024218347218	China	Utility model patents	2025/8/22	Obtain a patent certificate
A dicing machine for reducing blade damage	2024217064688	China	Utility model patents	2025/8/22	Obtain a patent certificate

② The Company's successful development of technology or products

Products	Items
Juice	Syrups: Pomegranate-flavored syrup, yellow-rock-sugar syrup, etc. Beverage Concentrates: Orange juice beverage concentrate, grape juice beverage concentrate, specially blended olive juice beverage concentrate, etc. Beverages: Roselle beverage, orange juice beverage, passion fruit green tea beverage, white peach oolong tea beverage, etc.
Fruit Granule	Crystal Balls: Brown-sugar-flavored crystal balls, cherry-blossom-flavored crystal balls, chia seed small crystal balls, etc. Jellies: Lychee jelly, coconut-milk-flavored blue-green algae flower-shaped jelly, grapefruit-flavored jelly, etc. Jams: Specially blended strawberry jam, specially blended lychee jam, orange and pomelo jam, orange mango passion fruit jam, etc.
Quick-Frozen and Frozen Products	Fruit Pulp: Frozen prune, pear, and beetroot pulp; frozen red guava and tomato pulp; frozen cucumber and pineapple juice beverage concentrate, etc. Drinks: Frozen Shine Muscat grape juice drink, frozen apple and kale drink, frozen green grape drink, etc.

Products	Items
Direct-Drink Products	Nectars: Mango Pomelo Sago, Peach Sago, Bayberry Sago, Green Grape Sago, succulent grape, etc. Fruit Juices and Fruit Teas: Guava and orange compound fruit juice, small green calamansi juice, Keelung Lemon Tea, salted milk tea, etc. Plant-Based Milk: Whole-bean soy milk, five-black-bean soy milk, oat milk, etc. HPP Fruit and Vegetable Juices: Apple, passion fruit, and sea buckthorn compound fruit juice; green tomato and celery compound fruit juice, etc.

4. Short, medium and long-term business development plans

(1) Short-term business development plan:

- ①Product Optimization: To respond to changes in the new tea beverage market and consumers' demands for health, naturalness, safety, and deliciousness, the Company continuously optimizes its product structure and streamlines product items with lower benefits. The Company focuses on developing innovative textured granules, low-sugar fruit and vegetable juices (pulp), frozen fruit juices, plant-based proteins, flavored syrups, and new retail products. Furthermore, targeting consumers' demands for "low burden and wellness," the Company develops refrigerated, frozen, and pure juice products without added preservatives to comply with healthy consumption trends.
- ②Channel Expansion and Brand Building: Building on the foundation of stabilizing new tea beverage and distributor channels, the Company actively expands new retail and traditional catering channels, promotes the downward extension of the sales network, and deepens regional market layouts to elevate the stickiness of small- and medium-sized customers. By strengthening the operational capabilities of distributors, the Company elevates product coverage. Simultaneously, by combining social media marketing and participation in industry exhibitions, the Company continuously elevates brand awareness and market influence.
- ③Cost Structure Optimization: Facing the upward trend in manpower and raw material costs, the Company continuously optimizes manpower allocation to respond to peak and off-peak season demands. The Company introduces new equipment and improves processes, promoting the establishment of automated and intelligent production lines to elevate operational efficiency and strengthen overall competitiveness.
- ④Upstream Resource Layout: The Company strengthens the functions of the agricultural center, extending to the upstream raw material end to develop raw material sources with competitive advantages. Combining market demands with R&D capabilities, the Company provides customized product solutions and elevates the supply chain advantages of bulk fruit products.

(2) Medium-term business development plan:

- ①Participation in Industry Standard Construction: As a professional supplier in the field of new tea beverage raw materials, the Company will continuously maintain good interactions with government agencies, industry associations, and related competent authorities. The Company provides feedback on market information and operational experience, participates in formulating industry standards, and promotes the development of store management and quality control toward standardization and institutionalization.
 - ②Capacity and Equipment Upgrades: The Company gradually replaces old equipment and introduces highly efficient automated production technologies to elevate production efficiency. Furthermore, the Company opportunely expands production capacity based on market demands to support business growth.
 - ③Internationalization Layout: The Company evaluates the development potential of international markets and plans clear entry strategies. Using the Southeast Asian market as a starting point, the Company progressively expands to other overseas markets and actively seeks local partners to jointly develop international business.
 - ④Product R&D Innovation: To respond to the trend of consumption upgrades, the Company continuously promotes the development of healthy and environmentally friendly products. Through production line upgrades and the introduction of new technologies, the Company launches products that comply with market trends, such as low-sugar and additive-free products, to elevate product competitiveness.
- (3) Long-term business development plan:
- ①Sustainable Development: The Company promotes energy conservation, carbon reduction, and environmental protection measures to lower energy consumption and emissions during the production process, implementing green manufacturing. Furthermore, the Company actively participates in social public welfare and corporate social responsibility activities to establish a good corporate image. In the future, the Company will utilize new tea beverage raw materials as the core to develop toward a professional catering supply chain platform. The Company will promote diverse product layouts based on different channel characteristics and continuously introduce new technologies and new products to maintain an industry-leading position.
 - ②Industry Chain Extension: Upstream: The Company lays out raw material bases to elevate its control capability over critical raw materials; Midstream: The Company establishes modular factories and flexible production lines to strengthen diversified production capabilities; Downstream: The Company expands end-consumer markets, forming a dual-track development model of “Raw Materials + Ends.” Furthermore, the Company integrates upstream and downstream resources, develops diverse sales channels, and provides integrated services encompassing products, warehousing, and distribution to construct a complete industry ecosystem.
 - ③Digital Transformation: The Company introduces big data and IoT technologies to promote intelligent production management, elevating its production efficiency and

quality control capabilities. The Company also establishes a digital management system covering procurement, production, and logistics to elevate supply chain transparency and response speed.

- ④Talent Development Strategy: The Company plans human resource strategies based on corporate development demands, introducing and cultivating professional talent with an international perspective. The Company improves training systems and employment mechanisms to strengthen organizational cohesion and stabilize core talent, supporting long-term development.
- ⑤Diversified Operations: Based on the steady development of core businesses, the Company prudently evaluates investment opportunities in the related industries to disperse operational risks and expand growth momentum.
- ⑥Overseas Market Expansion: The Company establishes sales strongholds in key markets such as Southeast Asia, Europe, and the US, developing product solutions that comply with local regulations and consumption demands. Through strategic investments or mergers and acquisitions of local brands, the Company accelerates market penetration and strengthens global supply chain layouts.

II. Market, Production and Sales Overview

1. Market Analysis

(1) Major Production Sales Region

The Company's primary customer base is located in Mainland China. Through a dual-track approach of direct sales and regional distributors, the Company sells products to new tea beverage systems, mass catering, food industry channels, and new retail channels across the country. Currently, the sales network has covered major regions in Mainland China.

As new tea beverage chain brands accelerate their expansion into overseas markets, the Company also actively coordinates with customer demands. The Company already possesses the capability to provide products that comply with the regulatory requirements of various target countries and regions, laying a solid compliance foundation to support customers' international layouts.

(2) Market Ratio

In 2025, the new tea beverage industry entered a structural adjustment stage of "stock competition and refined operations." Under the trend of continuously elevating industry concentration, the Company established a solid competitive position relying on the following advantages:

- ①Product Line Completeness: The Company possesses an industry-leading diverse product portfolio in the fields of fruit juices, jams, textured granules, flavored syrups, and new retail direct-drink products.
- ②Product Innovation Capability: The Company took the lead in successfully transforming top-selling products from new tea beverage stores into new retail direct-drink products. The Mango Pomelo Sago series has entered large-scale channels for sale.
- ③Production Capacity Layout: Through three major production bases in Kunshan, Guangdong, and Tianjin, as well as an upstream raw material base in Guangxi, the Company constructed a national service system of “three-plant collaborative supply,” effectively supporting customer demands in the South China, Central China, and North China regions.
- ④R&D Collaborative Mechanism: The Company established a deep joint R&D model with major customers, continuously leading the innovation direction of new tea beverage products.

Given the numerous participants and dispersed scale of the new tea beverage raw material industry, it is difficult to precisely quantify market share. However, overall, the Company maintains a leading position and continuously strengthens competitive advantages in dimensions such as product diversity, innovation capability, supply chain coverage, and depth of customer cooperation.

(3) Market Future Supply, Demand and Growth

①Future Market Supply Conditions

As the market size and number of stores in the new tea beverage industry continue to grow, it attracts supply chain manufacturers to invest, driving the industry to develop toward healthiness and standardization.

The Company has deeply cultivated the field of fruit juice beverage supply for over twenty years, completely witnessing the industry’s evolution from the traditional powder brewing era to the new tea beverage era. Based on high-quality pure juices and fruit sources, the Company constructed a diverse product portfolio. The Company can provide customized formulas according to customer demands and establish solid cooperative relationships with various channels. In addition, as a raw material supplier in the food industry system, the Company continuously promotes self-upgrades and innovation in a highly competitive environment, maintaining stable growth momentum.

②Future market demand and growth

According to iiMedia data, as of December 2025, the number of tea beverage stores nationwide reached 449,000, with an annual growth rate of 3.5%. Major brands continue to expand. Mixue Bingcheng’s global store count has exceeded 59,000, while Good Me

and Auntea Jenny have also entered the “10,000-store” scale. The overall industry chainization rate reached 50.54%.

Regarding the consumption structure, the consumer group of new tea beverages is primarily young people. Among them, the post-90s generation accounts for over 70%, and Generation Z has grown for three consecutive years. Furthermore, the proportions of all age groups (including under 19 years old, 31 to 40 years old, 41 to 50 years old, and over 50 years old) are also exhibiting upward trends. This indicates that product penetration continues to expand to student groups, parent-child groups, and elderly groups. High-frequency consumers (1 to 2 times per week) account for approximately 40%, and another 34% of consumers indicated an increase in consumption frequency. Subsidy activities by delivery platforms have also lowered the consumption threshold, driving overall demand growth.

Regarding product trends, healthiness has become the mainstream direction of the industry. 49.4% of consumers attach more importance to raw material quality and genuine ingredients. The utilization proportion of sugar substitutes in milk tea products continues to elevate, and “low sugar,” “zero calories,” and “clean labels” have gradually become market standards. Relevant platform data also shows a significant growth in search volumes for keywords such as “low sugar and low calorie,” and the sales performance of fruit and vegetable beverages continues to rise.

Furthermore, regional market expansion and overseas layouts form dual growth drivers. Third-tier cities and below have become key layouts for brands, with store growth rates in the relevant regions outperforming the overall average level. Simultaneously, overseas expansion continues to accelerate. As of June 2025, over 40 tea beverage brands had opened nearly 15,000 stores overseas, and brands such as Chagee and Mixue Bingcheng have entered the European and American markets.

Looking ahead, as consumers’ demands for health, function, and emotional value continue to rise, and brands’ international layouts accelerate, the new tea beverage industry still possesses good growth potential. Driven by the trends of healthiness, digitalization, and globalization, it will advance toward a stage of high-quality development.

(4) Competitive Foundation

① Professional management team

The Company has deeply cultivated the beverage raw material industry for over twenty years, possessing experienced R&D, quality assurance, marketing, and business management teams. The teams can precisely grasp new tea beverage market trends and

consumer demands, integrating R&D and quality assurance resources. Relying on the Company's technological advantages and quality control capabilities, the Company continuously develops new products and expands new categories to align closely with market demands.

The Company also actively provides comprehensive beverage solutions for customers, collaborating with them to promote new product launch schedules, strengthening product market competitiveness, and leading beverage market development trends.

②Excellent product R&D and innovation capabilities

The Company has established dedicated R&D units at all four major production bases, constructing a comprehensive R&D system. Furthermore, the Company established an innovative product R&D center and a professional product development team at the Kunshan headquarters. By integrating cross-departmental resources and combining market trends with consumers' demands for naturalness, freshness, health, and mild wellness, the Company continuously promotes new product development and commercialization.

To coordinate with corporate development strategies, the Company continuously upgrades R&D experimental equipment and personnel allocation. The Company introduced experimental UHT sterilization equipment, established a standard database for gas chromatography analysis, and improved front-end operational processes such as product risk assessment and feasibility evaluation. The Company conducts product design oriented toward mass-producible implementation. In addition, the Company has established a cross-departmental integrated service team that regularly conducts market research and product testing. Based on deepening market insights and establishing professional product and overall beverage application solutions, the Company maintains close cooperation with customers and has successfully developed multiple products with market influence.

③Establish Win-Win Channel Cooperative Models

The Company's sales model is primarily direct sales, supplemented by distribution. Through years of operation, the Company has constructed a complete marketing channel

system covering diverse channels such as new tea beverages, new retail, coffee, baking, catering, and the food industry, maintaining stable cooperative relationships with customers across all channels.

As the chainization degree of new tea beverage brands increases, direct sales customers account for over 70%. Targeting direct sales customers, the Company has established key account service teams at the three major production bases in Kunshan, Guangdong, and Tianjin. Based on market trends and customer demands, the Company provides exclusive formulas and packaging designs, ensuring product differentiation and quality stability, and assisting customers in elevating their market competitiveness. Simultaneously, the key account service team, composed of R&D, quality assurance, marketing, and business personnel, maintains close cooperation with the clients. The team regularly provides product application suggestions and market trend analysis, and provides logistics and distribution services for certain brand customers, aiming to establish long-term stable cooperative relationships.

Targeting distribution channels, the Company has established a complete distributor network. In an environment where the industry has entered stock competition, the Company continuously optimizes product structure. The Company launches healthy, low-sugar frozen products and products with regional characteristics to satisfy the demands of regional small- and medium-sized customers. Through collaboration between the R&D and business teams and distributors, the Company jointly develops regional key customers, accelerating the promotion of new products in regional markets.

④Supply Chain Advantages Elevate Customer Stickiness

The Company continuously deepens lean production management and promotes supply chain digitalization. The Company has introduced OA systems, ERP (SAP) systems, Warehouse Management Systems (WMS), Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems (AS/RS), Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS) systems, and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems to construct a complete supply chain digital management system.

Simultaneously, the Company is actively laying out automated and intelligent production lines to increase production efficiency and build smart factories. To respond to customers' diverse demands, the Company introduced modular production lines that can

rapidly conduct switchovers for the production of small-volume, highly diverse, and multi-specification products. Through the WMS and Transportation Management System (TMS), the Company achieves full-process product traceability and provides integrated supply chain services for multiple new tea beverage brands.

Regarding logistics, the Company established front warehouses in Shanghai and cooperated with large logistics operators to establish a logistics system integrating trunk transportation and regional distribution. The Company can achieve a service capability of 24-hour delivery within 300 kilometers and 96-hour delivery nationwide.

In addition, the Company established four major production bases in Kunshan, Tianjin, Guangdong, and Guangxi, forming a national production capacity layout. Each production base can allocate service operations based on regional demands, effectively lowering customers' stocking pressure, shortening transportation distances, and elevating distribution efficiency while simultaneously balancing cost control. Under unified production quality standards, the four major bases can collaboratively support the operational demands of customers nationwide, providing stable and efficient supply chain guarantees.

(5) Advantages, Disadvantages and Countermeasures for the Development of the Prospects

① Advantages

A. Industrial Policy Support Promotes High-Quality Industry Development

The food industry is one of the important pillar industries of the national economy, bearing the functions of satisfying civilian consumption, maintaining national health, and promoting employment. In February 2026, five departments, including China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on the Quality Enhancement and Upgrading of the Tea Industry (2026-2030)." The opinions proposed cultivating multiple tea industry clusters with annual revenues exceeding RMB 10 billion and scaled full-industry-chain leading enterprises by 2028. The goal is to achieve a full-industry-chain scale of RMB 1.5 trillion by 2030. This policy also emphasizes complying with consumption trends of youthfulness, convenience, and healthiness, encouraging the development of new-style tea beverages and expanding diverse application scenarios for tea raw materials.

In addition, the Chinese government continuously promotes expanding domestic demand and boosting consumption. It encourages the development of new-type consumption and service industries while simultaneously promoting the digital transformation of the food industry. This helps the new tea beverage industry elevate operational efficiency through intelligent equipment and digital management. The overall policy environment is conducive to the industry's development toward a high-quality direction.

B. Stricter Food Safety Regulations Promote Sound Industry Development

On January 1, 2026, the *Requirements for Raw and Auxiliary Materials of Freshly Made Tea Beverages* (GH/T 1495-2025) officially took effect. It established clear quality standards for nine major categories of raw materials, including tea leaves, fruits, dairy products, and sugars, symbolizing the freshly made tea beverage industry's transition from an early rapid growth stage to standardized development. In January of the same year, the China Chain Store & Franchise Association initiated the formulation of group standards such as the *Guidelines for the Graphical Labeling of Nutritional Components of Freshly Made Beverages* and *Intelligent Integrated Tea Beverage Machine*, focusing on core issues such as health upgrades, technological innovation, and risk control.

Enterprises establish full-process product traceability mechanisms by introducing international food safety management systems such as ISO 22000 and HACCP, thereby elevating consumer trust. Overall, driven by perfect regulations and corporate self-discipline, the industry is advancing toward a safer, more transparent, and institutionalized direction.

C. Income Growth and Sinking Consumption Regions Drive Industry Growth Space

Data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China shows that the total retail sales of consumer goods in China continued to grow in 2025, and residents' per capita disposable income steadily rose, providing stable support for the overall consumer market.

Third-tier cities and below are gradually becoming important growth drivers for the tea beverage industry. With population mobility and shifts in consumption habits, tea beverage consumption is gradually transitioning from sporadic consumption to daily

demands. Driven by urban development and income elevation, the gap in consumption capacity across various regions is gradually narrowing, and the penetration rate of new tea beverage products continues to rise. Regional market expansion is expected to become an important source of future industry growth.

D. Diversified Consumption Demands Promote Continuous Industry Expansion

The development of the new tea beverage market has gradually transitioned from supply-oriented to demand-oriented. Under the trend of consumption upgrades, consumers' requirements for the taste, quality, healthiness, and overall experience of beverages continue to rise. They also attach greater importance to raw material quality and product ingredient transparency, driving the deepening of the health trend. Some brands launched products appealing to natural raw materials (such as Luo Han Guo-related beverages or fruit and vegetable series products), which received favorable responses from consumers, reflecting the growth potential of health-oriented products.

Overall product development presents three major trends: healthiness, localization, and emotionalization. Examples include introducing characteristic ingredients (such as *Litsea cubeba*, gardenia, etc.) or combining functional appeals to satisfy the diverse demands of different groups. Simultaneously, brands strengthen product differentiation and elevate consumer identification through cross-boundary cooperation and the integration of cultural elements. Furthermore, consumption scenarios continue to diversify, encompassing daily drinking, social gatherings, and festival-limited demands. This drives the expansion of product application scenarios and promotes the continuous growth of the new tea beverage market size.

E. Overseas Market Expansion Drives Industry Growth Momentum

Overseas markets have become an important direction for new tea beverage brands to expand growth momentum against the backdrop of maturing competition in the domestic market. The layout regions gradually extend from Southeast Asia to the European and American markets. Multiple brands have actively expanded overseas strongholds in recent years. For example, Nayuki Tea, Mixue Bingcheng, Auntea Jenny, and Chagee entered the US market in 2025. Jasmine Milk Tea established strongholds in the UK, and Hundred Flavor Tea expanded to Spain and France. This clearly indicates the international development trend of the industry.

Overseas markets possess higher gross profit margins, becoming one of the important sources for corporate profit growth. Simultaneously, regional economic and trade agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) help lower tariffs and trade barriers. This further encourages enterprises to expand into the ASEAN and Northeast Asian markets. As overseas consumption demands continue to grow, the international layout of new tea beverage brands is expected to drive the expansion of the industry scale and create long-term development opportunities for the overall supply chain.

②Disadvantages and actual countermeasures

A. Intense competition in the industry

The new tea beverage market has entered a stock competition stage, with market concentration continuously increasing. The number of tea beverage stores nationwide reached 449,000 as of January 2026, representing an annual growth rate of 3.5%. However, 101,500 new stores opened and 130,800 stores closed over the past year, resulting in an overall net decrease of 29,300 stores. “Expansion occurring in parallel with the elimination of the weak and retention of the strong” has become a prominent characteristic of the industry. Simultaneously, upstream raw material suppliers are gradually extending downstream. Some brands are also laying out their own supply chains upstream, continuously expanding the scope of industry competition.

Countermeasures:

To elevate product competitiveness, the Company establishes strategic alliances with upstream raw material origins on the one hand. This ensures procurement dominance over critical raw materials and strengthens quality and cost advantages. On the other hand, the Company continuously elevates the production capacity and cost-effectiveness of the Guangxi raw material factory. The Company expands sales channels to regional markets and develops diverse channels such as new retail, catering, and the food industry. Simultaneously, the Company is laying out overseas markets, consolidating competitive advantages through market segmentation and differentiated positioning.

In addition, the Company introduces internationally advanced equipment and management systems to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction, building

green smart factories. Through product upgrades, the Company develops products that comply with fresh and healthy trends to satisfy diverse consumption demands, elevating brand value and customer stickiness. Simultaneously, the Company integrates upstream and downstream resources to provide integrated services encompassing products, warehousing, and distribution, elevating customer satisfaction and brand image.

B. Increase in labor costs in Mainland China

The demand for talent continuously increases as the Company's business scale expands. Employment opportunities in industries such as new energy, AI, and robotics have increased in recent years. Coupled with the development of the platform economy and new media, this impacts the employment concepts of the younger generation, causing corporate labor costs to continuously rise. To retain labor and high-level talent, local governments have successively launched related preferential measures, further driving up corporate salary expenditures.

Countermeasures:

Targeting the continuous rise in labor costs, the Company has successively optimized production processes and improved manufacturing processes. The Company progressively introduces automated and semi-automated equipment to elevate the degree of automation and production efficiency. This lowers the reliance on low-skilled labor to mitigate the impact of rising labor costs. Based on the business scope and sales planning, the Company reasonably allocates production capacity and orders to the four major factories. The Company implements the "four-plant collaborative configuration" to leverage the labor cost advantages of various regions. Furthermore, the Company elevates the digital management level through systems such as SAP, WMS, and TMS, optimizing inventory and logistics distribution to lower operational costs. In addition, the Company adopts a flexible employment model of "full-time + part-time + outsourcing" based on seasonal product sales fluctuations. The Company also continuously cultivates diverse talent and actively applies for government talent introduction subsidies. Through diverse strategies such as remuneration system optimization, regional layout adjustments, and the utilization of policy resources, the Company attracts and retains talent while controlling costs, balancing scale expansion and profit growth.

C. Fluctuations of the Prices of Raw Materials

The Company's primary raw materials include agricultural produce, fruit products, pure juices and pulps, fructose and granulated sugar, and packaging materials. Agricultural produce is easily affected by climate, yield, seasonality, and market supply and demand. The prices of granulated sugar and fructose fluctuate with market conditions. Packaging materials are affected by environmental protection policies and international energy prices, giving their procurement prices a certain degree of volatility.

Countermeasures:

The Company strengthens its supply chain resource integration capabilities and establishes long-term cooperative relationships with major pure fruit juice suppliers. The Company also partners with downstream brands to establish factories or exclusive raw material bases at fruit origins. This ensures raw material safety and quality stability, perfecting the operational mechanism integrating production and sales. The Company establishes a comprehensive demand forecasting and procurement mechanism, signing long-term procurement contracts with core suppliers to lock in prices and supply volumes. The Company also disperses supply risks through diversified procurement strategies. The Company closely tracks market conditions and precisely estimates annual usage volumes. The Company locks in full-year demands in advance during relatively low price points or peak harvest periods to strive for price and quality advantages. The Company maintains reasonable and sufficient fund liquidity, strengthening customer credit management and receivables collection. The Company utilizes fund advantages to moderately shorten payment terms, thereby obtaining better procurement prices and lowering raw material costs. Simultaneously, the Company opportunely explains raw material market fluctuations to channel distributors and catering customers. The Company provides price adjustment information in advance to lower the impact of raw material price fluctuations on costs and profits.

D. Safety of Beverage Raw Materials and Additives

Food safety pertains to people's livelihoods and is also an issue of high social concern. Food safety issues in the new tea beverage industry primarily concentrate on incidents such as expired raw materials, false or tampered labels, and work environments failing to meet standards. This reflects an inadequate emphasis on food safety management by operators during rapid expansion. Such issues are mostly related to loose

management of franchise systems and cost control pressures. As consumers' attention to food safety continues to rise, related negative events may trigger brand reputation risks, further affecting terminal consumption willingness and causing adverse impacts on upstream raw material suppliers.

Countermeasures:

Targeting the amendment of food safety management norms and the promulgation of new laws and regulations, the Company conducts comprehensive planning and preparation in advance to lower uncertainty risks. The Company arranges for quality assurance personnel to continuously study the latest food safety-related laws and regulations, updating product information and labeling content in real time. Simultaneously, the quality assurance and R&D units jointly review the Company's products and related standards to ensure comprehensive compliance with the regulatory requirements. The Company strengthens the evaluation and management of upstream suppliers, establishing a full-process traceability mechanism from raw material procurement to finished goods. Furthermore, the Company introduces international food safety management system certifications such as ISO 22000 and HACCP. The Company proactively discloses raw material sources and inspection reports to elevate product transparency, ensuring raw material safety and quality stability, and continuously strengthening consumer trust.

E. Relatively High Product Homogeneity

The new tea beverage industry contains numerous small- and medium-sized enterprises. The overall process technology level is relatively low, and R&D investment is insufficient, resulting in higher difficulty for product innovation. The market is prone to trend-following and imitation, leading to limited differences in categories, formulas, and tastes. Because consumers possess high demands for novelty, brands must continuously launch new products to maintain competitiveness. The phenomenon of relatively high product homogeneity affects industry order and its sound development to a certain extent.

Countermeasures:

As people's living standards improve, consumers' demands for beverage differentiation increase daily, and products are also evolving toward diversity, quality, and

functionality. Closely following market trends, the Company continuously increases investment in R&D and production equipment to elevate its overall R&D and manufacturing capabilities. The Company develops low-sugar, zero-calorie, and functional products to satisfy consumers' demands for health. Furthermore, the Company cooperates with leading brands and raw material suppliers to jointly develop exclusive-formula products. In addition, the beverage application department introduces scenario-based innovation, launching seasonal-limited application formulas and those with regional characteristics. This elevates brand visibility and customer stickiness.

2. Major Purposes and Production Process of Major Products

(1) Major Purposes of Major Products

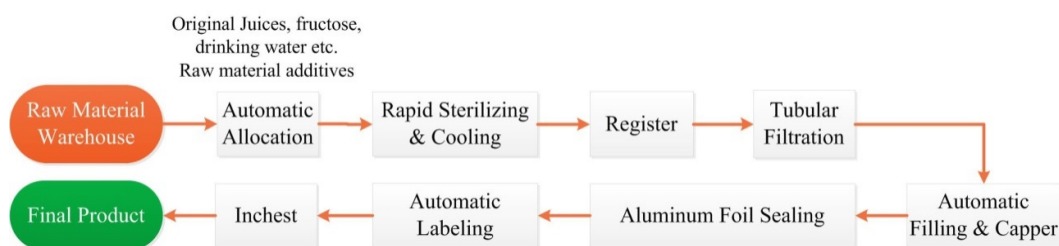
The Company's product items are diverse, covering fruit juices, fruit pulps, textured granules, flavored syrups, and new retail direct-drink products. These can fully satisfy customers' diversified demands. The Company promotes products through a dual-track approach of direct sales and regional distributors, widely applying them in the following scenarios:

- ①New Tea Beverage Channels: As critical raw materials for freshly prepared beverages such as fruit tea, light milk tea, milk tea, and cheese tea, they endow products with unique flavors and texture layers.
- ②Catering Chain Channels: Supplying various catering operators such as Chinese restaurants, Western restaurants, and hot pot restaurants, utilized for preparing characteristic beverages or serving as meal seasoning ingredients.
- ③New Retail Channels: In the form of "bottled new tea beverage" direct-drink products, entering terminal consumption scenarios such as mass merchandisers, membership stores, and convenience stores.
- ④Food Industry Channels: Serving as food processing raw materials, supplying fruit juices, jams, fruit pulps, etc., applied in the manufacturing of products such as baked goods, dairy products, and frozen desserts.

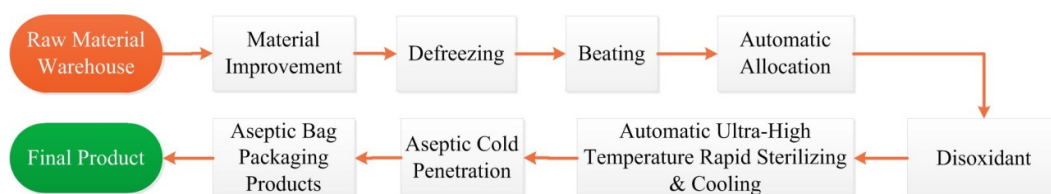
Its diversified product portfolio and channel layout enable the Company to deeply participate in the new tea beverage and pan-catering industry chains, continuously creating value for customers.

(2) Production Process of Major Products

① Production Process of Juice



② Production Process of Granule



3. Major Supply of Major Raw Materials

The company has established a long-term good supply relationship with major raw material suppliers. At the same time, it also pays attention to the market conditions to stabilize the purchase price of key raw materials and establish long-term strategic cooperation. The supply is stable and stable.

Major Raw Materials	Suppliers	Supply Status
Pure juice, fruit	China, Israel, Vietnam, Korea, Spain	Stable
Sugar	China	Stable

4. The name of the customer who has accounted for more than 10% of the total (sales) of goods in the previous two years of the previous year and the amount and proportion of the goods sold and sold, and the reasons for the increase or decrease.

- (1) The name of the supplier who had accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase amount in the previous two years and the amount and proportion of the purchase amount:
In 2024 and 2025, no supplier's purchase amount accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase amount.

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items	2024	2025
-------	------	------

	Titles	Amount	Net annual net purchase ratio[%]	Relationship with the issuer	Titles	Amount	Net annual net purchase ratio[%]	Relationship with the issuer
1	Others	2,149,865	100.00	NA	Others	2,317,902	100.00	NA
	Net purchase	2,149,865	100.00	NA	Net purchase	2,317,902	100.00	NA

- (2) The name of the customer who has accounted for more than 10% of the total sales in the past two years and the amount and proportion of sales:

A Company accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total sales revenue in 2024 and 2025, mainly due to the customer's extensive network of directly operated and franchised stores nationwide, strong brand image, and favorable sales performance since the commencement of the business relationship.

B Company accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total sales revenue in 2025, mainly due to the customer's active expansion into lower-tier markets and optimization of store deployment, including the establishment of new stores and the closure of underperforming stores, which enhanced the overall level of chain operations and drove business growth.

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items	2024				2025			
	Titles	Amount	Net annual Net Sales ratio[%]	Relationship with the issuer	Titles	Amount	Net annual Net Sales ratio[%]	Relationship with the issuer
1	A Company	1,314,969	32.86	NA	A Company	1,154,166	28.02	NA
2	B Company	346,174	8.65	NA	B Company	502,805	12.20	NA
3	Others	2,340,984	58.49	NA	Others	2,462,818	59.78	NA
	Net Sales	4,002,127	100.00	NA	Net Sales	4,119,789	100.00	NA

III. The number of employees, the average length of service, the average age and the academic distribution ratio of the employees in the last two years and up to the annual report.

unit: person

Year		2024	2025	As of 2026 Mar. 31
Number of Employees	Direct Employees	324	327	319
	Indirect Employees	582	515	506
	Total	906	842	825

Average Age		37.58	38.56	38.67
Average Service Age		5.79	6.76	6.97
Academic distribution ratio	Ph.D.	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%
	Master Degree	1.99%	2.26%	2.42%
	Bachelor Degree	46.69%	48.46%	49.34%
	Senior High School	26.16%	25.18%	24.73%
	below Senior High School	25.05%	23.99%	23.39%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

IV. Expenses on environmental protection: In recent year and until publication date of annual report, losses due to environmental pollution (including compensation and violations of environmental regulations based on the findings of environmental protection audit results, its punishment date, reference number, the details of the article/s violated and its punishments, should be clearly listed), current and future possible expenses and countermeasures should be disclosed. If it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expenses, the facts for not able to make a reasonable estimate should be clearly stated.

(I) In recent year and until publication date of annual report, losses due to environmental pollution (including compensation and violations of environmental regulations based on the findings of environmental protection audit results, its punishment date, reference number, the details of the article/s violated and its punishments, should be clearly listed): None.

(II) Current and future possible expenses and countermeasures: The Company complies with relevant environmental laws and regulations, abides by environmental responsibility, and has no future expenditures.

V. Labour Relations:

1. List the company's employee welfare measures, training, training, retirement system and its implementation status, as well as the agreement between the funds and the maintenance measures of various employee rights:

(1) Employee Benefits:

SN	Employee Benefits
1	Social insurance (including pension, medical care, maternity, work injury and unemployment) , housing provident fund and commercial insurance
2	Morning exercises and kendo exercises

3	Full-time health checkup for employees over 3 years
4	Three holidays welfare
5	Wedding gold, maternity gift, funeral, hospitalization consolation fund and birthday benefits
6	Cultural and sports activities, employees' children's English and Kendo classes
7	Organize employees to travel and enrich their lives

(2) Staff training, training system and implementation status are as follows

The company attaches great importance to the lifelong learning of all colleagues, according to the staff's academic experience, potential, professional skills and management level, draws up an annual training plan, organizes various training courses, applies different levels of education and training, and builds a long-term environment for employees.

unit: persons; hours; thousand (NTD)

Training Employees Number	Training Hours	Training Expenditures
18,881	29,053	517

- ①. New employee induction training: Let employees understand the company's history, goals and mission, visit the factory, and be familiar with the working environment and related rules and regulations, and accelerate the integration into the group by understanding the working environment and its own rights and interests.
- ②. Professional Skills Training: Combine the company's development strategy, focus on cultivating employees' professional skills, encourage employees to obtain functional licenses, and dispatch external training according to the needs of various departments.
- ③. Training teacher training: Organize training teachers to share meetings and improve the formation of internal training teachers.
- ④. Book Reading Room: The company has a book area to encourage employees to study and borrow books and magazines.
- ⑤. Employee education promotion: To help the employees who need to continue to improve their education and learn new knowledge to obtain higher education smoothly, and at the same time be able to apply what they have learned to provide better services for the company.
- ⑥. Job skills training appraisal: Organize post skill assessment, sort out key skills of the department, strengthen the professionalism of employees in their own work, and pay skill allowance according to the passing of the assessment.

(3) Retirement system and its implementation status

The Company's main operations are located in mainland China, and employees participate in endowment insurance in accordance with local labor regulations to protect employee benefits. According to local labor regulations, the company assists employees who have reached the retirement age to apply for retirement pension approval. All personal contributions and 3% of unit contributions are included in the individual pension account; the company has established a retirement management method. Personal willingness and job requirements, giving retirees the opportunity to return to work, the salary and benefits in principle refer to the original position, during which they pay employer liability insurance and work injury insurance, and at the same time accumulate seniority.

(4) Labor-management agreement and various employee rights maintenance measures

The subsidiaries of the Company have maintained the lawful rights and interests of the workers in accordance with the Labor Contract Law of the main place of operation and other relevant regulations. The establishment of so far no major disputes and losses have occurred. In order to make the labor-management relationship harmonious, the Company has a well-established employee's book, which clearly defines the employee rights and obligations and welfare programs to protect the employees' rights and interests. At the same time, a trade union organization was established to establish a smooth communication channel for employees, and a suggestion box was set up in many places to answer questions and opinions of employees in a timely manner.

(5) Working environment and personal safety of employees:

The company is committed to promoting occupational health and work safety, formulating policies, improving processes and implementing support programs, and is committed to minimizing the risk of occupational disasters.

①Employee Health Check: Organize employee health checkups every year and apply for employee health certificates.

②Safety production: The company has introduced safety production standardization and has obtained certificates, implemented safety education, eliminated safety hazards in production processes, facilities and equipment, safeguarded employees' occupational health, and minimized the probability of safety accidents.

③Fire drills: Regularly organize fire drills every year to promote fire protection knowledge

and enhance employees' awareness of mutual rescue and self-help in the fire.

④Hazardous Chemicals Control: The company assigns employees with hazardous chemicals management qualifications to be responsible for special management and control over their purchase and use.

⑤Rodent & Pest Control: The Company is regularly monitored by professional pest control agencies and advocates prevention and treatment work to employees to maintain a clean and healthy working environment.

2. In recent year and until publication date of annual report, clearly state the losses due to labor disputes (including violations of Labor Standards Act based on the findings of labor audit, its punishment date, reference number, the details of the article/s violated and its punishments, should be clearly listed), current and future possible expenses and countermeasures should be disclosed. If it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expenses, the facts for not able to make a reasonable estimate should be clearly stated.

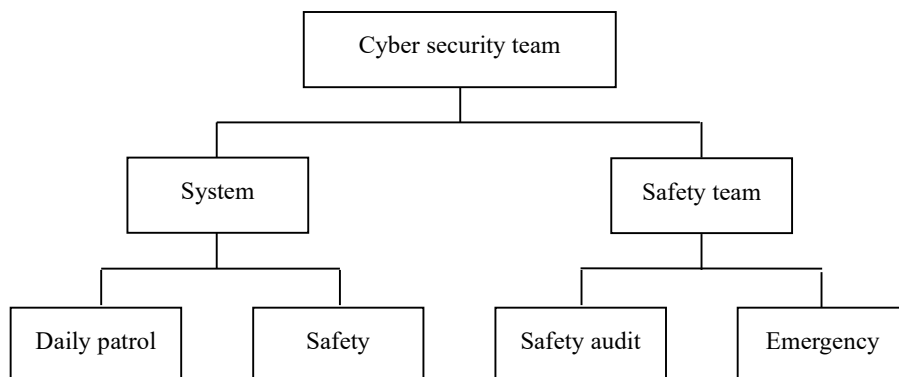
The Company actively promotes and implements various employee welfare measures, and there is no labor dispute and suffered losses.

VI. Information security management:

(I) Describe the cyber security risk management framework, cyber security policies, concrete management programs, and investments in resources for cyber security management.

1. Cyber security risk management framework

The Company's information security adopts the PDCA cycle management framework, namely Plan, Do, Check, and Act, ensuring that cyber security objectives are achieved and continuously improved. The Company has established a system support team and a safety disposal team under the information security team, and has set up full-time cyber security personnel and agents.



2. Cyber security policies

- (1) System and regulations: The Company has prescribed numerous cyber security regulations and systems within the Company to regulate the information security conduct of its personnel. Regularly check whether the current system aligns with the operating environment every year, and adjust it in a timely manner as needed. Regular internal audits and external audits by accountants are conducted every year, to strengthen the operation management of the cyber security.
- (2) Equipment investment: The Company applies the industry's advanced hardware equipment and anti-virus software to manage the network, to ensure the security of the Company's information assets.
- (3) Training and promotion: The Company continues to promote cyber security to incumbent personnel, citing actual cases to enhance internal personnel's awareness of the importance of cyber security.

3. Concrete management programs

- (1) Control computer access to the internet, and regulate data access.
- (2) Promote network security management and implement a network access control system.
- (3) The access control of the computer room prevents any possible external risks.
- (4) Establish an emergency response mechanism for network security incidents.
- (5) All employees of the organization actively participated in the online security advocacy event to build a safe network environment.
- (6) Implement information asset inventory and risk assessment.
- (7) Establish a disaster recovery drill system and conduct a disaster recovery drill every year.
- (8) The Company prepares a dedicated budget for information security every year, and implements it in an orderly manner within the current network security environment.

4. Investments in resources for cyber security management

- (1) 2 full-time information security personnel and 2 agents were deployed.
- (2) 1 internal audit and 2 external audits were conducted in 2025.
- (3) 1 disaster recovery drill was conducted in 2025.
- (4) RMB 390,000 of information security funds were invested in 2025.

(II) List any losses suffered by the company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to significant cyber security incidents, the possible impacts

therefrom, and measures being or to be taken. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, an explanation of the facts of why it cannot be made shall be provided: No such matters.

VII. Material Contracts:

(I) Bank Loan Contracts

Contract Characteristics	Company	Party	Credit	Start and Expiration Dates of Contracts	Major Contents	Restrictions
Bank Loans Contracts	SUNJUICE	Taishin International Bank	US\$ 15 million	October 31, 2025 to October 31, 2026	Secured Loan	NA
Bank Loans Contracts	SUNJUICE	Shanghai Commercial Bank	US\$ 15 million	May 28, 2025 to May 28, 2026	Secured Loan	NA
Bank Loans Contracts	Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Bank of China	RMB\$ 196 million	November 24, 2025 to May 23, 2027	Credit Loan	NA
Bank Loans Contracts	Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China)	RMB\$ 28 million	September 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026	Credit Loan	NA
Bank Loans Contracts	Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Fubon Bank (China)	RMB\$ 15 million	September 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026	Credit Loan	NA
Bank Loans Contracts	Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Mega Bank	RMB\$ 15 million	September 7, 2025 to September 6, 2026	Credit Loan	NA

(II) Other Contracts

Contract Characteristics	Party	Start and Expiration Dates of Contracts	Major Contents	Restrictions
Purchase Contracts	Hepu Perfuming Garden Food Co., Ltd.	2025.07.24-2026.07.31	Raw material procurement specification agreement	NA
Equipment Contract	HIPERBARIC S.A.	2025.05.15-2027.05.14	High Pressure Processing (HPP) system	NA
Construction Contracts	Suzhou DEMAC Electric Co., Ltd.	2025.05.28-2027.12.31	Automated high-rise warehouse project	NA
Construction Contracts	Jiangsu Newamstar Packaging Machinery Co., Ltd	2025.06.20-2027.12.31	Liquid filling machine system project	NA
Construction Contracts	Inoxpa(Shanghai) Flow Technology Co., Ltd.	2025.08.12-2027.12.31	pre-treatment line project	NA

Five. Review and analysis of financial status and financial performance and risk issues

I. Comparative analysis of financial status

The main reasons for the significant changes in assets, liabilities and equity in the last two years and their impacts and future response plans:

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items \ Year	2025	2024	Difference of	
			Amount	%
Current Assets	2,229,303	1,641,238	588,065	35.83
Properties, Plants and Equipment	2,035,791	1,848,183	187,608	10.15
Other Intangible Assets	18,964	24,061	(5,097)	(21.18)
Other Non-current Assets	615,529	724,307	(108,778)	(15.02)
Total Assets	4,899,587	4,237,789	661,798	15.62
Current Liabilities	856,987	736,607	120,380	16.34
Non-current Liabilities	85,167	74,008	11,159	15.08
Total Liabilities	942,154	810,615	131,539	16.23
Share capital	357,722	338,422	19,300	5.70
Capital reserve	1,402,566	1,145,562	257,004	22.43
Retained Earnings	2,185,821	1,962,554	223,267	11.38
Other Equity	4,291	(19,364)	23,655	(122.16)
Non-controlling Equity	7,033	-	7,033	-
Total Equity	3,957,433	3,427,174	530,259	15.47
Description of major changes (differentiated proportion is 20% at least within two continuous periods):				
1. Increase in current assets : mainly due to changes in customer profile leading to longer payment terms, resulting in higher ending accounts receivable balance; as well as an increase in time deposits with original maturities exceeding three months but less than one year.				
2. Decrease in other intangible assets : mainly due to amortization of intangible assets.				
3. Increase in capital reserve : mainly due to share issuance premium arising from the cash capital increase carried out during the current year.				
4. Increase in other equity : mainly due to changes in exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements into the reporting currency.				
5. Increase in non-controlling interests : mainly due to the acquisition of 51% equity interest in Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd. through the subsidiary Sunjuice Co., Ltd. in April 2025, resulting in an increase in non-controlling interests.				

Note: The above financial information is checked by the company's 2024& 2025 accountants and issued unqualified consolidated financial statements.

II. Financial performance review and analysis

1. The main reasons for the significant changes in operating income, operating net profit and pre-tax net profit for the last two years:

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items \ Year	2025	2024	Difference of	
			Amount	%
Operating revenues	4,119,789	4,002,127	117,662	2.94
Operating costs	2,977,635	2,985,694	(8,059)	(0.27)
Gross profit	1,142,154	1,016,433	125,721	12.37
Operation expenses	650,809	643,848	6,961	1.08
Profit from operations	491,345	372,585	118,760	31.87
Non-operating income and expenses	42,430	33,039	9,391	28.42
Profit before income tax	533,775	405,624	128,151	31.59
Income tax expenses	151,165	108,430	42,735	39.41
Net profit for the year	382,610	297,194	85,416	28.74
Description of major changes (differentiated proportion is 20% at least within two continuous periods):				
1. Increase in operating profit, profit before tax, and net profit for the year was mainly due to improved gross margin resulting from product mix optimization, which in turn drove overall profit growth. Income tax expense also increased accordingly as a result of higher profitability.				
2. Increase in non-operating income was mainly due to higher net foreign exchange gains, as well as the recognition of fair value gains on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, arising from the issuance of the first unsecured convertible bonds in the Republic of China (Taiwan).				

Note: The above financial information is checked by the company's 2024 & 2025 accountants and issued unqualified consolidated financial statements.

2. Expected sales quantity and its basis, as well as the possible impact on the Company's future financial business and corresponding plans:

Please refer to the "I. To shareholders' report ".

III. Cash flow analysis

Analysis of recent annual cash flow changes, improvement plan for liquidity deficiency and cash flow analysis for the coming year:

(I) Analysis of recent annual cash flow changes:

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items \ Year	2025	2024	Difference	
			Amount	%
Cash inflow(outflow) from operating activities	472,496	554,116	(81,620)	(14.73)
Cash inflow(outflow) from investment activities	(666,144)	(339,863)	(326,281)	96.00
Cash inflow(outflow) from Financing Activities	44,771	(971,590)	1,016,361	(104.61)
The main reasons for the recent changes in annual cash flow:				
1. Increase in cash outflows from investing activities: mainly due to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, as well as an increase in advance payments for equipment.				
2. Decrease in cash outflows from financing activities: mainly due to the payment in 2024 for the repurchase of 12.90% equity interest in the subsidiary, Sunjuice Co., Ltd.				

(II) Improvement plan for insufficient liquidity:

There has been no shortage of liquidity in the company's recent annual cash flow.

(III) Annual cash flow analysis for the year:

The Company still has a number of capital expenditure plans in the coming year. After measuring the financing situation and capital structure, it will evaluate whether to raise funds through the operation of the capital market to maintain the soundness of the financial structure. The company expects that in 2026, it will result in net cash inflows due to stable profit, plus good interaction with banks, sufficient financing capacity to be used, and cash outflows for investment activities and fundraising activities.

IV. The impact of recent major capital expenditures on financial operations:

(I) The use of major capital expenditures and sources of funding:

The amount paid for the purchase of real estate, plant and equipment in 2025 is NT\$380,852 thousand, mainly for the factory construction projects and renovation and upgrading of existing workshop production lines and equipment procurement to meet market

product demand, cash capital increase and liquidity through bank financing for reasonable distribution.

(II) The impact on the financial business is expected to yield benefits:

In response to market demand, the Company continued to expand its production capacity by expanding the factory, renovating the original production workshop and increasing the equipment to further increase production efficiency and meet the needs of expanding the market to increase profitability without increasing capital expenditure. The impact on the financial business of the company is adversely affected.

V. The most recent annual investment policy, the main reason for its profit or loss, the improvement plan and the one-year investment plan:

(I) The Company's Reinvestment Policy

The Company's current investment policy is based on the investment-related investment targets of the business and is not engaged in investment in other industries. The relevant executive departments follow the internal control system “investment cycle operation system” and “acquisition or disposal of asset management procedures”. The above methods or procedures are discussed and approved by the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting.

(II) The main reason for the profit or loss of investment in recent years and the improvement plan

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items \ Description	2025 (Loss) Profit from Investment	Root Causes of Profit or Loss	Improve ment
Power Keen Limited	403,135	The main source of profit is the recognition of the profit and loss of mainland subsidiaries.	NA
Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	(3,144)	In the initial setup phase, not yet in.	NA
Sunjuice (Hong Kong) Limited	220,555	The main source of profit is the recognition of the profit and loss of mainland subsidiaries.	NA
Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	439	The main source of profit is the recognition of the profit and loss of mainland subsidiaries.	NA
IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	704	The main source of profit is the recognition of the profit and loss of mainland subsidiaries.	NA
Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	441,874	Operational profitability is in good condition.	NA

Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	30,590	Operational profitability is in good condition.	NA
Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	74,365	Operational profitability is in good condition.	NA
Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	54,145	Operational profitability is in good condition.	NA
Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited	12,492	Operational profitability is in good condition.	NA
Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	205	Operational profitability is in good condition	NA

(III) Investment plan for the next year: The company continues to deepen the market and expand sales channels.

VI. Risk matters should be analyzed and evaluated in the most recent year and the following matters as of the date of publication of the annual report

(I) The impact of interest rates, exchange rate changes, and inflation on the company's profit and loss and future response measures:

1. Variation of Interest Rate

unit: thousand (NTD)

Items	2025
Interest payments on bank loans	11,136
Ratio of bank loan interest expense to net revenue	0.27%
Ratio of bank loan interest expense to net profit before tax	2.09%

Source: Consolidated financial statements for 2025 audited by an accountant

(1) Impact analysis on the company

The ratio of bank loan interest expense to net revenue and net profit before tax is small. It has not yet had a major impact.

(2) Actual Countermeasures

Under the continuous growth of the Company's business performance, we will continue to implement conservative and sound financial principles. In addition, we will

maintain close contact with the bank, keep abreast of interest rate changes, and strive for preferential interest rates so that interest rate changes will not adversely affect the company.

2. Fluctuation of Foreign Exchange Rates

Unit: thousand (NTD)	
Items	2025
Net foreign exchange gains and losses	8,263
Net foreign exchange gains and losses accounted for the net revenue ratio	0.20%
Net foreign exchange gains and losses accounted for net profit before tax	1.55%

Source: Consolidated financial statements for 2025 audited by an accountant

(1) Impact analysis on the company

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses accounted for a small proportion of net revenue and before-tax net profit, so exchange rate changes benefit the company. It has not yet had a major impact.

The Company's operating entity is located in mainland China. Currently, the sales department is fully sold in mainland China, and is denominated in RMB. The purchase is mainly for the purchase of suppliers from mainland China or raw juice agents, and only a small portion of the raw juice is directly directed. Foreign suppliers import and are denominated in US dollars or Euros. Because the purchase ratio is not high and the amount is small, the fluctuation of RMB exchange rate against the US dollar or Euros will not cause exchange risk of the foreign currency parts of the Group.

The company's primary functional currency is the Renminbi (RMB). The Cayman Islands holding company, which applies for listing on the Taiwan stock exchange, needs to convert RMB into New Taiwan Dollars (NTD) for fundraising in the Republic of China and for dividend distributions to domestic investors, thereby exposing it to exchange rate fluctuation risk between RMB and NTD.

(2) Actual Countermeasures

In order to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes on the Company's profit and

loss, the Company will collect exchange rate information at any time, through the online exchange rate real-time system and strengthen the relationship with financial institutions, in order to study the trend of exchange rate changes, as a reference for settlement, in terms of strategy Balance foreign currency assets and liabilities as much as possible to achieve the effect of natural hedging and reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

3. Inflation:

(1) Impact analysis on the company

In recent years, due to the impact of global related resources and materials, the overall economic environment has shown an inflation trend, but the company has not yet had an immediate and significant impact due to inflation.

(2) Actual Countermeasures

The Company pays attention to the fluctuation of the raw material market price at any time, and maintains a good interaction with suppliers and customers, pre-judging the trend of raw materials, pre-determining the purchase volume and centralized purchasing methods to reduce the impact of price increases.

(II) The main reasons for the high-risk, high-leverage investment, capital loan and others, endorsement guarantee and derivative commodity trading, profit or loss and future response measures:

1. Engaged in high-risk, high-leverage investment: The Company's business strategy has always been based on the principle of stable and conservative. In the most recent year and the end of the annual report, the company and its subsidiaries have not engaged in high-risk, high-leverage investment and other transactions.
2. Regarding the loan of funds and others, the Company has established the "Measures for the Management of Funds and Others". In the most recent year and the date of publication of the annual report, the company only has made loans between reinvested companies, which are handled in accordance with the relevant operation rules. The relevant operating methods are stipulated and have been written off in the consolidated financial statements, which have no significant impact on the profit or loss of the consolidated financial statements.

3. Regarding the endorsement guarantee, the Company has established the “Endorsement Guarantee Management Operation Method”. In the most recent year and the end of the annual report, the Company and its subsidiaries are not engaged in the endorsement guarantee situation.
4. Regarding the transaction of derivative commodities, the Company has established “acquisition or disposal of asset management procedures”. The Company and its subsidiaries have not engaged in the transaction of derivative commodities in the most recent year and the date of publication of the annual report.

(III) R&D expenses for future R&D projects and projected inputs:

In 2026, the Company's R&D department continued to improve its basic research capabilities and Practical technology research capabilities. Based on the research and development of natural fruit, it will further introduce new flavors and further expand the natural, healthy, safe and delicious products. At the same time, the Company will continue to cooperate with higher education institutions in mainland China to recruit excellent food professionals to enhance the company's research and development competitiveness.

The Company's research and development expenses for 2025 are NT\$80,517 thousand, accounting for the current operating income 1.95%. In 2026, it is estimated that the investment in research and development will be estimated to account for the current operating income 1.0% to 2.0%. The R&D investment is mainly for the input of personnel and equipment to enhance R&D technology and strengthen natural Health product research and development, close to the customer and market demand, and enhance the overall revenue and profit of the company.

(IV) The impact of important domestic and international policies and legal changes on the company's financial business and the corresponding measures:

The company is registered in the Cayman Islands and its main place of operation is in Dalat, China. The implementation of each business of the Company is handled in accordance with the important policies and laws of the Mainland of China, and is always aware of the important policy development trends in Mainland China. In the case of legal changes, response to changes in the market environment and appropriate countermeasures timely. Up to now, the Company's has not had a significant impact on the company's financial business due to changes in important policies and laws in mainland China.

(V) The impact of technological changes (Including information security risks) and industrial changes on the company's financial business and the corresponding measures:

Formulate information security management norms and establish an information security team to regulate the information security work of the personnel. Regularly assess

and review whether the current system is in line with the operating environment every year, and make timely adjustments as needed. Internal and external verification by accountants are conducted regularly every year to strengthen the operational management of information security in the company.

The company's self-built machine room has a standard power supply, lightning protection, air conditioning, emergency power system. Next-generation firewall with integrated threat defense, with online behavior management equipment and threat defense system. Implement stringent access policies to prevent hacker intrusions and malware infections, ensuring controllable network access behaviors and secure data access.

Utilize industry-leading backup software and hardware, automatically back up critical data, and synchronize it to an offsite backup server. A disaster recovery plan is established, with regular drills conducted to simulate various abnormal or failure scenarios, enabling rapid restoration according to predefined response procedures, and test the actual resilience of information personnel.

The introduction of customized SAP system improves the efficiency of enterprise information management, reduces operating costs, improves supply chain management, strengthens production process management, improves production efficiency, effectively controls product inventory, and maximizes management economic benefits.

In response to the increasingly serious food safety issues, The company is leading the industry in the introduction of automatic storage system (WMS), transportation Management System (TMS), combined with the SAP system, through the coding system, the warehouse control system (WCS) and storage hardware equipment, the two-dimensional code is used in the process of material entry and exit, with the production and sales history system as a standardized operating specification. It is conducive to the rational production of the company and enhance production technology and management capabilities.

The Company pays attention to the technological changes and technological development of the industry in its place, and quickly grasps the industry dynamics and inter-bank market information, and adopts a sound financial management strategy to maintain market competitiveness. In the future, the Company will continue to pay attention to the relevant technological changes in the industry in which it operates, and assess its impact on the company's operations, and make corresponding adjustments to strengthen the business development and financial status of the Company's business. Therefore, technological changes and industrial changes have no significant adverse impact on the Company.

(VI) The impact of corporate image change on corporate crisis management and response measures:

Since the establishment of the Company, it has always adhered to the principle of honesty and professional management, actively strengthened internal management, improved management quality and efficiency, attached importance to corporate image and risk control, and complied with relevant laws and regulations; In the future, the company

will pursue the sustainable development responsibility of the company while pursuing the maximization of shareholders' equity.

(VII) Expected benefits, possible risks and response measures for M&A: NA.

(VIII) Expected benefits, possible risks and response measures for the expansion of the plant:

The expansion of our plant has been thoroughly and prudently evaluated, taking into account the investment recovery benefit and possible risks. In order to avoid environmental, market and other uncertain factors, the Company will review the industry and market trends at any time, measure the market's needs, measure its own financial situation, and conduct a prudent assessment to minimize risks.

(IX) Risks and countermeasures for the concentration of incoming goods or sales:

The Company has established a deep cooperative relationship with various suppliers for many years. Over the years, the quality and delivery time of all suppliers have met the requirements. The source of purchase is stable, and each raw material maintains at least two suppliers. In the last two years, there is no supplier accounted for more than 10% of the total purchases. There is no risk of concentration of purchases.

The Company's customers mainly consist of chain restaurant operators and distributors. In the most recent two fiscal years, only two customers each accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total sales revenue, primarily due to their extensive store networks, stable business growth, and successful product development and promotion. Overall, the Company does not have a significant risk of sales concentration.

(X) Directors, supervisors or shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares, the impact of a large number of shares transferred or replaced on the company, risks and response measures: NA.

(XI) The impact of changes in management rights on the company and its risks and response measures: NA.

(XII) A litigation or non-litigation event shall state the company and the company's directors, supervisors, general manager, substantive person in charge, major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares, and major lawsuits that the subordinate company has decided to determine or are still in the system. If the result of a non-litigation or administrative dispute has a material impact on the shareholders' equity or the price of the securities, the facts of the dispute, the amount of the subject matter, the commencement date of the lawsuit, the parties involved in the proceedings and the date of publication of the annual report shall be disclosed: NA.

(XIII) Other Material Risks and Countermeasures: NA.

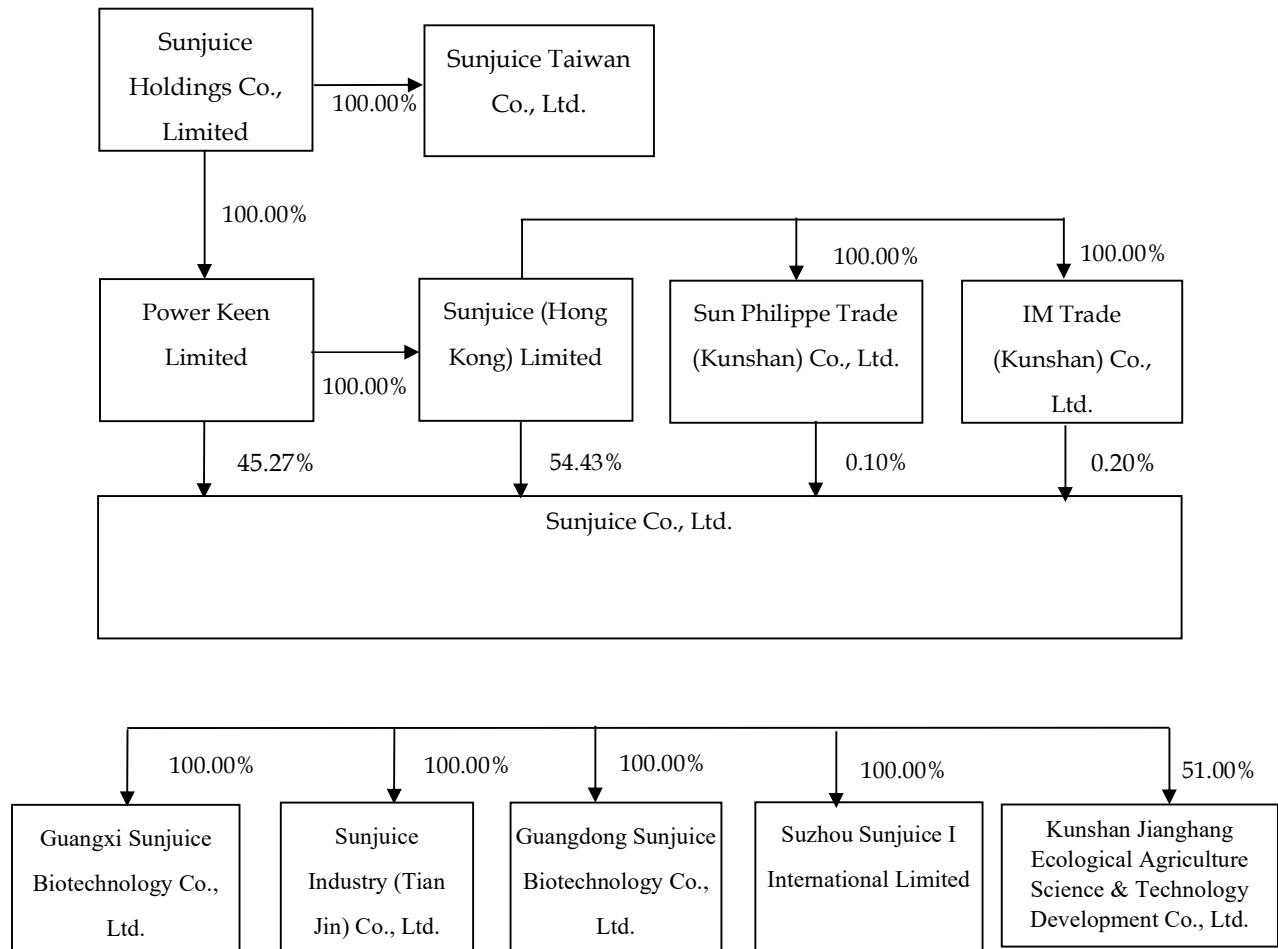
VII. Other Material Matters: NA.

Six. Special Items

I. Related business information

(I) Relationship organization chart

As of Dec 31, 2025



(II) Basic information of each related company

Dec 31, 2025

Company Name	Address	Establishment Date	Paid-in Capital	Main Operation or Production
Power Keen Limited	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia, Samoa	Dec 16, 2009	US\$40,588 thousand	Holdings Company
Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	No. 31, Shennong E. Rd., Changzhi Township, Pingtung County, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	May 28, 2025	NTD 250,000 thousand	Manufacturing and Sales of Juice Products and Jams
Sunjuice (Hong Kong) Limited	Room 2702-03, Integrated Centre, 302-8 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong	May 11, 2009	US\$5,725 thousand	Holdings Company
Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	NO. 1000, Haihong Road, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, China	Nov23, 2021	RMB2,000 thousand	Trading Company, Import and export agent, Import and export of goods
IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	NO. 1000, Haihong Road, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, China	Nov26, 2021	RMB2,000 thousand	Trading Company, Import and export agent, Import and export of goods
Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	No. 10 Jujin Road, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, China	Sep 22, 2009	RMB 360,000 thousand	Fruit juice beverage production, research and development, product management, sales and after-sales service
Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	No. 99, Songshan road, Hangu modern industrial district, Tianjin development area, China	May 6, 2014	RMB60,000 thousand	Fruit juice beverage production, research and development, product management, sales and after-sales service
Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	No. 1 East Keji Street, Zhaoqing High-tech Zone, Guangdong Province, China	Oct 22, 2014	RMB60,000 thousand	Fruit juice beverage production, research and development, product management, sales and after-sales service
Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	BD02-07-02, Baidong New District, Sitang Town, Youjiang Dirstric, Baise City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China	Dec.17, 2021	RMB39,000 thousand	Food production, domestic goods transportation agency, goods import and export
Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited	No. 10 Jujin Road, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu	Apr 5, 2017	RMB20,000 thousand	Primary processing and sales of edible agricultural products

Company Name	Address	Establishment Date	Paid-in Capital	Main Operation or Production
	Province, China			
Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Jianghang Village, Zhangpu Town, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, China	Dec.14, 2010	RMB2,400 thousand	Cultivation, breeding, and sales of agricultural by-products

(III) Presumed to be the same shareholder information for those with control and affiliation:

NA.

(IV) The overall relationship between the business covered by the business

The business of the Company and its related companies includes: operation of juice beverage production, research and development, quality control, sales and after-sales service.

(V) Information on directors, supervisors and general managers of various related companies

Dec 31, 2025; unit: thousand shares

Company Name	Title	Names or Representatives	Number of Shares	
			Shares (share)	Shareholding Ratio
Power Keen Limited	Director	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Chairman	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
	President	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
Sunjuice (Hong Kong) Limited	Director	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	President	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Supervisor	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	President	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Supervisor	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	Chairman	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
	Director	WANG, CHIA-HAN	-	-
	Director	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG	-	-
	President	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
	Supervisor	CHEN, YAN-HONG	-	-

Company Name	Title	Names or Representatives	Number of Shares	
			Shares (share)	Shareholding Ratio
	Supervisor	XU, LIANG-JUN	-	-
	Supervisor	WANG, LEI	-	-
	Director	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	President	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
	Supervisor	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Director	HUANG, KUO-HUANG	-	-
Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	President	CHEN, CHIEN-SHENG	-	-
	Supervisor	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd	President	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
	Supervisor	CHEN, YAN-HONG	-	-
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited	President	LIN, LI-LIN	-	-
	Supervisor	HUANG, HSUN-I	-	-
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN		
Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	President	LIN, LI-LIN		
	Supervisor	ZHENG, LIANG-LIANG		
	Director	LIN, LI-LIN		

(VI) Overview of the operations of various related companies

Dec31, 2025; unit: thousand (NTD)

Business Reinvestment	Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net Worth	Operation Income	Operating (Loss) Income	(Loss) Income after Taxes	Earnings per Share
Power Keen Limited	1,275,681	3,901,561	10,548	3,891,013	-	(29)	403,135	9.93
Sunjuice Taiwan Co., Ltd.	250,000	256,604	9,791	246,813	-	(3,506)	(3,144)	(0.13)
Sunjuice (Hong Kong) Limited	179,937	2,139,836	12,683	2,127,153	-	(134)	220,555	14.42
Sun Philippe Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	8,992	5,014	-	5,014	-	-	439	Note2
IM Trade (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	8,992	8,502	7,381	1,121	-	-	704	Note2
Sunjuice Co., Ltd.	1,618,560	4,455,778	536,675	3,919,103	3,541,844	314,619	441,874	1.23
Sunjuice Industry (Tian Jin) Co., Ltd.	269,760	532,972	148,666	384,306	638,026	38,102	30,590	Note2
Guangdong Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	269,760	917,176	424,026	493,150	849,759	93,241	74,365	Note2

Guangxi Sunjuice Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	175,344	284,602	58,407	226,195	436,988	57,563	54,145	Note2
Suzhou Sunjuice I International Limited	89,920	95,037	12,599	82,438	97,771	11,659	12,492	Note2
Kunshan Jianghang Ecological Agriculture Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd.	10,790	17,223	2,870	14,353	9,185	516	487	Note2

Note 1: The conversion of the New Taiwan Dollar is based on the 4.496 exchange rate of the Chinese Yuan Renminbi on December 31, 2025; the US dollar to the spot exchange rate of the New Taiwan Dollar 31.430.

Note 2: The company is not issued shares, so there are no shares.

II. The most recent year and the end of the annual report, the date of printing, private equity securities processing: NA.

III. Other necessary supplementary notes: NA.

IV. Explanation of significant differences with China's shareholders' rights protection provisions

Key Matters for Protection of Shareholder's Interests	Regulations related to the Company Act or the Securities Exchange Act	Regulations of the country where the foreign issuer is registered	Reason of deviance and explanation
One. Formation and Changes of the Company's Capital			
1. The company shall not reduce its capital according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, and shall not sell its shares; the reduction of capital shall be reduced according to the proportion of shares held by the shareholders. 2. The company reduces the capital and can return the shares of the property other than cash; the amount of the property and the amount of the refund shall be subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting and the consent of the shareholders of the property. 3. The value of the property of the preceding paragraph and the amount of the offset shall be sent by the board of	Article 168 of the Company Act	1. Article 14 of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands allows companies may, by special resolution of the shareholders' meeting and confirmation of the Cayman Island Court, reduce its share capital. 2. Other than Article 14 of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, the issued capital of a company may only be redeemed, purchased, or surrendered pursuant to Article 37 or	Article 28 of the articles of association and key matters for protection of shareholder's interests varies a bit, because the Companies Act of Cayman Islands specifies that the reduction of issued shares may only be cancelled through the procedure of repurchase, and a company is not entitled to cancel shares still held by the shareholders. In light of this variance, Articles 28 and 55 of the articles of association specify that the Company's procedure to reduce the capital is to repurchase

directors to the ROC to check the visa before the shareholders' meeting.		Article 37B of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands for cancellation. 3. Article 37 of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands specifies that a company may buy back its shares by its articles of association or resolution of shareholders' meetings. Other than Article 37, the Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify that (1)the buyback shall be based on the proportion of shareholding; (2)refunding share payment in properties other than cash shall be approve; or (3)the returned properties shall be valued. However, such may be provided in the articles of association.	the shares. This variance is resulted from the provision of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands; provided the Company's articles of association do not limit the procedure to reduce the capital
Two. Procedures to convene shareholders' meetings and approaches of resolutions			
1. General shareholders' meetings shall be convened at least once a year, within six month upon the end of each fiscal year. Shareholders' meetings are convened by the board of directors. 2. The Articles of Incorporation may provide that its shareholders' meeting can be held by means of visual communication network or other methods promulgated by the central competent authority of R.O.C. Provided, in case of nature disasters, incidents, or other force majeure, the Company Act's competent authority of	1. Article 170 of the Company Act 2. Article 172-2 of the Company Act 3. Article 172-1 of the Company	1. (a) Article 58 of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands specifies that a general meeting of every company, other than an exempted company, shall be held at least once in every year. (b) The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not mandatorily requires the exempted companies shall convene general meeting,	Matters of Shareholders' meeting are specified in Articles 39, 40, 41, 42, 42-1, and 47. Article 42 of the articles of association and key matters for protection of shareholder's interests varies a bit, explained as below: Pursuant to Letter Taiwan-Securities-Listing No.0991701319 by Taiwan Securities Exchange, dated on April 13 2020, "Description: II.

R.O.C. may announce publicly that within a certain period, a shareholders' meeting may be convened by means of visual communication network or other announced methods without being specified in the Articles of Incorporation. 3. Where a shareholders' meeting is convened in the manner of video conference, shareholders attending the meeting via video conference are deemed attending in person. 4. Where a shareholders' meeting is held in the manner of video conference, the conditions to be met, operational procedures, and other matters to be complied with, the securities laws and regulations shall be complied with. 5. The offline shareholders' meetings shall be ~~convened~~ within the boundaries of R.O.C. Where the offline shareholders' meetings are convened out of the boundaries of R.O.C., the Stock Exchange shall be filed to for approval within two days upon the board meeting's resolution or the competent authority's convention permit obtained by the shareholders. 6. Any Shareholder who holds one percent (1%) or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company may submit to the Company a proposal in writing for discussion at the General Shareholders' Meeting. The board of directors of shall include the proposal submitted by a shareholder in the list of proposals unless: Where the subject (the issue) of the said proposal cannot be settled or resolved by a resolution to be adopted at a meeting of shareholders; where the number of shares	Act 4. Paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 173, and Article 173-1 of the Company Act 5. Article 172 of the Company Act; Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act	and such companies may specify the frequency of convening shareholders' meetings in the articles of association. 2. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not limit the exempted companies to hold their shareholders' meetings at any specific location, but the articles of association may do so. 3. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the shareholder's right to propose; such procedures may be specified in the articles of association. 4. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the shareholders may request the board of directors to convene the special shareholders' meeting; such procedures may be specified in the articles of association. 5. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not prohibit articles of association to specify that shareholders may convene special shareholders' meetings on their own. 6. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not	(III). With the premise of not contradicting to the local law of the place of registration, foreign issuers shall specify in the articles of incorporation the right of the minority shareholders to request to convene special shareholders' meeting; the part of an approval from the competent authority may be deleted. " Therefore, Articles 42 of the articles of incorporation specifies that "if the board of directors fails to give a notice for convening a special meeting of shareholders within 15 days after the filing of the request, the proposing shareholder(s) may convene a special meeting of shareholders on his/their own pursuant to the applicable listing regulations. Such shareholders may decide the place and time of meeting, and send the shareholders' meeting notice per the articles of incorporation. Such variance is not supposed to affect the shareholders' interest adversely.
---	---	--	--

of the company in the possession of the shareholder making the said proposal is less than one percent; where the said proposal is submitted on a day beyond the deadline fixed and announced by the company for accepting shareholders' proposals; and where the said proposal containing more than 300 words or more than one matters in a single proposal The shareholder proposal is a proposal to urge the Company to promote public interest or fulfill its social responsibilities, and the board of directors may still include the proposals in the list of proposals to be discussed at a general meeting. 7. Any or a plural number of shareholder(s) of a company who has (have) continuously held 3% or more of the total number of outstanding shares for a period of one year or a longer time may, by filing a written proposal setting forth therein the subjects for discussion and the reasons, request the board of directors to call a special meeting of shareholders. If the board of directors fails to give a notice for convening a special meeting of shareholders within 15 days after the filing of the request under the preceding Paragraph, the proposing shareholder(s) may, after obtaining an approval from the competent authority, convene a special meeting of shareholders on his/their own. 8. Shareholders holding over half of the total issued stock for a consecutive 3 month may call for a shareholder's meeting. Shareholding period and amount should be determined by the number of shares held at the time when the share transfer		specify the details of convening shareholders' meeting; as long as complying with related laws and regulation, articles of association may specify the procedures to convene shareholders' meeting.	
--	--	--	--

registration is suspended. 9. The following matter shall be indicated and detailed in the convening cause and cannot be proposed in extempore motion. The context of which shall be placed in a designated site by the securities authority of the company with the link specified in the notice: (1) Election or discharge of directors and supervisors; (2) Alteration of the Articles of Incorporation (3) Reduction of capital; (4) Application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company (5) Dissolution, merger, conversion of shares, spin-off; (6) Conclude, change or terminate a contract for the lease of all business, entrusted operations or co-operation with others; (7) Transfer the whole or any essential part of its business or assets; (8) Transferring all business or property of others, which has a significant impact on the operation of the company; (9) Privately place the negotiable securities in equity nature; (10) Approval of competing with the company by directors (11) All or one of the dividends and dividends distributed by way of new shares. (12) Distribute legal reserve, or the capital reserve from the premium share issuance price or received			
--	--	--	--

gifted income, in the form of new shares or cash, to the original shareholders.			
1. When the Company holds a shareholder meeting, it shall list the electronic means as one method to exercise the voting right by shareholders. 2. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the Meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting. 3. A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means shall deliver a written declaration of intent to this Corporation before 2 days before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent. 4. After a shareholder has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the Shareholders' Meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to retract the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the Company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, before 2 business days before the date of the	1. Article 177-1 of the Company Act 2. Article 177-2 of the Company Act	1. Shareholders may not exercise voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means. However, if specified in the articles of incorporation, shareholders may appoint proxies, by correspondence or electronic means, to exercise the voting rights of their shares. 2. Shareholders who have proxies to exercise their voting rights are not deemed attending the shareholders' meeting in person. 3. The delivery of proxy may be stipulated in the articles of incorporation. 4. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify anything about the withdrawal of proxy by a shareholder. However, according to the principles of the common law, whether any provision in the articles of incorporation specifies contradictory, the shareholders attending a shareholders' meeting in person shall have their votes to prevail. Provided, the articles of incorporation	Articles 62 to 66 were amended. Please note that in Article 63 of the articles of incorporation specifies that "in accordance with Article 62, the shareholders exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means shall be deemed as appointing the chair of shareholders' meeting as their proxy ...". While the Companies Act of Cayman Islands deems the shareholders exercise voting rights by such means not attending a shareholders' meeting in person, such shareholders substantially are entitled to all the right to exercise voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means pursuant to laws of R.O.C, and thus it is not supposed to affect the shareholder's equity substantially.

Shareholders' Meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. 5. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the Meeting shall prevail.		still may specify matters related to withdrawal of proxies by the shareholders attending a shareholders' meeting in person.	
The procedures to convene shareholders' meetings and approaches of resolutions, if violate laws or the articles of incorporation, the shareholders may file a claim to the court to revoke such resolution, and Taiwan Taipei District Court shall have the jurisdiction for the first instance.	Article 189 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no similar provision. Such provision in the articles of incorporation may not be enforced under the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, because the courts in the Cayman Islands are unable to acknowledge a foreign judgement not for monetary payment before review the legal foundation of the concerned dispute.	Article 66 of the articles of incorporation specified the key matters for protection of shareholder's interests as shown at the left. Provided, such provision varies a bit from the key matters for protection of shareholder's interests at the left. The key matters for protection of shareholder's interests at the left are actually the provision regarding the shareholder's statutory right to revoke; the legal effects are not achievable via articles of incorporation, and such shareholder's right of revoke may be only granted by laws. The provision of Article 66, the articles of incorporation, while slightly varying from the Cayman Islands' laws at the left, the articles of incorporation does not limit the shareholder's right to file suits or reliefs to courts when the procedures to convene shareholders' meetings and approaches of resolutions violate

			laws or the articles of incorporation. Whether the court accept such suits, and whether the accepting court revoke the shareholders' meeting resolution resulting in the procedures to convene shareholders' meetings and approaches of resolutions, violating laws or the articles of incorporation, the discretion is of the concern court (be it the court of R.O.C, Cayman Islands, or other courts with jurisdiction) to review if the applicable laws are entitle to grant the shareholders the right to revoke, and make decision based on its power. Therefore, such variance is resulted from the nature of shareholders the right to revoke; provided the articles of incorporation does not limit the shareholder's right to file suits or reliefs to courts Such variance is not supposed to affect the shareholders' interest adversely.
The following resolutions relating to the material interests of shareholders shall be attended by more than two-thirds of the total number of shareholders who have issued shares, and more than half of them shall agree to the voting rights of the shareholders. If the total number of shares of the attending shareholders is less than the above-mentioned quota, it is possible to represent the attendance of more than half of the total number of shareholders who have issued shares and to attend more than	- Article 185 of the Company Act - Article 277 of the Company Act - Article 159 of the Company Act	Article 60 of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands specifies that a resolution is a special resolution when it has been passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of such members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice	Article 1 of the articles of incorporation defines the "special resolution," and "special resolution (Taiwan)." The related provisions at the left, listed in Articles 54 and 55 of the articles of incorporation for the matters to obtain the "special resolution (Taiwan)" and matters to obtain "special resolution" pursuant to the

two-thirds of the voting rights of the shareholders: 1. (The company concludes, alters or terminates the contract for the lease of all business, entrusted operations or co-operation with others, the transfer of all or a major part of the business or property, the transfer of all business or property of others, which has a significant impact on the company's operations. 2. Alteration of the Articles of Incorporation 3. If the change of the articles of association has the right to damage the special shareholders, the resolution of the special shareholder meeting is required. 4. All or one of the dividends and dividends distributed by way of new shares. 5. Resolution of dissolution, merger or division. 6. Share conversion	4. Article 240 of the Company Act 5. Article 316 of the Company Act 6. Article 29 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act	specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given. A company may in its articles of association specify that the required majority shall be a number greater than the quorum for special resolutions required by the Companies Act of Cayman Islands; or (2) if so authorized by its articles of association, it has been approved in writing by all of the members entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company. 2. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands requires the following to be done by special resolution: (1) changing the name (Article 31); (2) altering the memorandum of association (Article 10); (3) altering the articles of incorporation (Article 24); (4) reducing capital (Article 14); (5) winding up voluntarily but not due to insolvency to due debt (Article 116 (c)); and (6) merger under the Companies Act of Cayman Islands (Article 233).	Companies Act of Cayman Islands. 2. Explanation of the required quorum for voting proposals: the special resolution is stipulated in the Companies Act of Cayman Islands; the matters requiring special resolutions pursuant to the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, shall be done by special resolutions of shareholders according to the articles of association, and such matters must not be resolved with the quorum lower than the quorum required for special resolutions by the Companies Act of Cayman Islands. Other than the general resolutions and “special resolution (Taiwan)” pursuant to the Company Act, R.O.C, the special resolutions are also specified pursuant to Article 1, the Companies Act of Cayman Islands. Since the variance is resulted from the provisions of the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, and in the Company’s articles of association, it is specified the matters requiring “special resolution (Taiwan)” and statutory matters requiring special resolutions by the Companies Act of Cayman
--	--	--	---

			Islands, respectively. It is not expected to have any adverse effect on the local shareholder's interests.
Three. Power and Responsibilities of Directors and Supervisors			
In case a director has, in the course of performing his/her duties, committed any act resulting in material damages to the company or in serious violation of applicable laws and/or regulations, but not discharged by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the shareholder(s) holding 3% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the company may, within 30 days after that shareholders' meeting, institute a lawsuit in the court for a judgment in respect of such matter. Taiwan Taipei District Court may have the jurisdiction for the first instance.	Article 200 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify that the minority shareholders may claim to discharge any director to the Cayman Islands Court. 2. Generally speaking, the procedure to discharge any director shall be specified in the articles of association, and usually it is specified the discharge requires a general resolution of a shareholders' meeting. 3. Pursuant to the provisions regarding shareholders' reliefs in the case law, in a suit to accuse director(s) infringe the company, for the formality, the qualified plaintiff shall be the company itself, not an individual shareholders or minority shareholders. Only in the rare cases, such as the conducts of director(s) constitute the fraud to minority shareholders, and these who conduct fraud have the control over the company, these minority shareholders	Article 95 of the articles of incorporation specified the key matters for protection of shareholder's interests as shown at the left. Provided, the courts in Cayman Island will not acknowledge any foreign judgement other than the monetary judgment with any substantial trial of the concern dispute. Therefore, even the key matters for protection of shareholder's interests at the left are included in the articles of incorporation, the judgement or decision made by Taiwan Taipei District Court to discharge a director may not be acknowledged and enforced by the courts in Cayman Island. In light of this, it is specified in the Articles of Incorporation that the shareholders shall file the suits to the court with jurisdiction. Such variance is resulted from the acknowledgement and enforcement of foreign judgement in the Cayman Islands' laws, and shareholders may still discharge director(s) pursuant to the articles of incorporation.

		as victims may file a suit to a court. 4. Such provision in the articles of incorporation may not be enforced under the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, because the courts in the Cayman Islands are unable to acknowledge a foreign judgement not for monetary payment before review the legal foundation of the concerned dispute. A director may be discharged with the procedures stated in the articles of incorporation	
1. Supervisors, if established by the Company, are elected in a shareholders' meeting; at least one of supervisors shall have the domestic domicile. 2. The term of office of a supervisor shall not exceed three years. But he/she may be eligible for re-election. 3. In case all supervisors of a company are discharged, the board of directors shall, within 60 days, convene a special meeting of shareholders to elect new supervisors. 4. Supervisors shall supervise the execution of business operations of the company, and may at any time or from time to time investigate the business and financial conditions of the company, inspect, transcribe or make copies of the accounting books and documents, and request the board of directors or	Articles 216-222 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not implement the supervisor system, and no similar provision thereof.	The Company has the Audit Committee composing of all independent directors in place (Article 110 of the articles of incorporation and thereafter), and thus no separate supervisor is required. Such variance is not supposed to affect the shareholders' interest adversely.

managerial personnel to make reports thereon. 5. Supervisors shall audit the various statements and records prepared for submission to the shareholders' meeting by the board of directors, and shall make a report of their findings and opinions at the meeting of shareholders. 6. In performing their examination duties , the supervisors may appoint, on behalf of the company, a practicing lawyer and a certified public accountant to conduct the examination. 7. Supervisors of a company may attend the meeting of the board of directors to their opinions. In case the board of directors or any director commits any act, in carrying out the business operations of the company, in a manner in violation of the laws, regulations, the Articles of Incorporation or the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, the supervisors shall forthwith advise, by a notice, to the board of directors or the director, as the case may be, to cease such act. 8. Supervisor may each exercise the supervision power individually. 9. A supervisor shall not be concurrently a director, a managerial officer or other staff/employee of the company.			
1. Shareholders who have been continuously holding more than one percent of the total number of outstanding shares issued by the company for a period over six months, may in writing request the Supervisors to bring action against the Directors in	Articles 200, 214, 220, and 227 of the Company Act	1. In the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, there is nothing equivalent to the concept of “supervisor.” It is not clear the effect if any supervisor is established by the articles of association.	The articles of incorporation or organizational documents have been amended. Article numbers in the articles of incorporation or organizational documents: Articles 112-113 of the articles of incorporation. Provided the

the name of the Company. For this purpose, the Taiwan Taipei District Court may be the court of competent jurisdiction for the first instance. 2. If the Supervisor failed to bring such action within thirty days after the request by the Shareholder, such Shareholder may bring the action in a court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the Company. For this purpose, the Taiwan Taipei District Court may be the court of with jurisdiction for the first instance. 3. Subject to the condition that the board of Directors does not or is unable to convene a meeting of shareholders, the Supervisors may, on the benefit of the company, call a meeting of shareholders when it is deemed necessary.		2. Pursuant to the provisions regarding shareholders' reliefs in the case law, in a suit to accuse director(s) infringe the company, for the formality, the qualified plaintiff shall be the company itself, not an individual shareholders or minority shareholders. Only in the rare cases, the aforesaid principle has exceptions, including the conducts of director(s) constitute the fraud to minority shareholders, and these who conduct fraud have the control over the company, these minority shareholders as victims may file a suit to a court. 3. Adding such provisions in the articles of incorporation may not be enforced under the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, because the courts in the Cayman Islands are unable to acknowledge a foreign judgement not for monetary payment before review the legal foundation of the concerned dispute.	content varies slightly from the laws of Cayman Islands at the left, explained as below: (1) The provisions of the articles of association mainly refer to Article 214 of Taiwan's Company Act, and Paragraph 4, Article 14-4 of the Securities Exchange Act; i.e. when the Company has the Audit Committee in place, Article 214 of the Company Act applies to the independent directors of the Audit Committee mutatis mutandis. Since the Company has the Audit Committee in place, the claim of the shareholders shall be against the independent directors of the Audit Committee. (2) Provided, the courts in Cayman Island will not acknowledge any foreign judgement other than the monetary judgment with any substantial trial of the concern dispute. Therefore, even the key matters for protection of shareholder's interests at the left are included in the articles of incorporation, the judgement or decision made by Taiwan Taipei District Court may not be acknowledged and enforced by the courts in Cayman Island. In light of this, it is
---	--	---	--

			specified in the Articles of Incorporation that the shareholders shall file the suits to the court with jurisdiction.
1. The Company's directors shall have the loyalty and shall exercise the due care of a good administrator in conducting the business operation of the company; and if he/she has acted contrary to this provision, shall be liable for the damages to be sustained by the company there-from. In case such conducts are for himself/herself or on behalf of another person, the meeting of shareholders may, by a resolution, consider the earnings in such an act as earnings of the company unless one year has lapsed since the realization of such earnings. 2. The Company's directors has, in the course of conducting the business operations, violated any provision of the applicable laws and/or regulations and thus caused damage to any other person, he/she shall be liable, jointly and severally, for the damage to such other person. 3. Within the extent of performing duties, the Company's managerial officers and supervisors shall be liable same as the directors for the damage.	Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 8, and Paragraph 3, Article 23 of the Company Act; Paragraph 1 and 2, Article 5 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act.	1. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the duties of directors. Based on the principle of case law applicable in Cayman Islands, the directors are liable to the company for (1) fiduciary duties, and (2) duty of care. The company may claim against the director violating the duties above. Additionally, the earnings obtained by the directors via the violation of their duties may be attributed to the company. 2. Based on the principle of case law, during the course of managing operations of the company, the directors' conducts are deemed the company's conducts. Where any third party suffers damages from their conducts, it shall be the company, rather than the directors themselves, held liable to such third party for the conduct. The third party claiming damage is unable to claim pursuant to the articles of	Article 84A of the articles of incorporation specifies that if the Company's director, when executing operation, violated laws and orders, and results in the Company to be liable for any compensation or damage to anyone, such directors are held liable, jointly and severally, with the Company for the compensation. Such directors shall compensate the Company for loss suffered by the Company due to their violations of responsibilities. Provided, such third party may not have the basis for the right of claim to claim for compensation directly under the laws of Cayman Islands and case law. Even the articles of incorporation specifies that directors are held liable, jointly and severally, with the Company for the compensation, the basis for the right of claim is unable to be created. Additionally, while Article 84A of the articles of incorporation provides the agreement that such duties are applicable to managerial officer, to thoroughly fulfill the managerial officers' responsibility in the protection of shareholder's interests, it shall be agreed

		incorporation, and add duties upon the shareholders. The non-shareholder third party is not able to enforce pursuant to the articles of incorporation. When the company is held liable for damages to third parties due to the directors' violations to duties, the company may claim compensation against the directors causing the damage. 3. Generally, the managerial officers have no fiduciary duty to the company. The managerial officers are not counterparty of the articles of incorporation, and thus even stipulated with the articles of incorporation, it is not enforceable. Such duties shall be agreed with the managerial officers as agreement.	between the Company and the managerial officers with contracts. Such variance is not supposed to affect the shareholder's interests adversely.
When a corporate becomes a shareholder, its representatives may be elected as a director or supervisor. When there are several representatives, they may be elected separately, but one cannot be elected or appointed as a director and a supervisor at the same time.	Paragraph 2, Article 27 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the representatives of corporate shareholders may be elected as the directors, but the articles of association may do so. 2. In the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, there is nothing equivalent to the concept of "supervisor." It	Pursuant to the first half of Paragraph 2, Article 28-4 of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules Governing Review of Securities Listings, "A foreign issuer shall install an audit committee." The Company has the Audit Committee composing of all independent directors in place, and no supervisor is required, so the Articles of Incorporation does

		is not clear the effect if any supervisor is established by the articles of association.	not regulate the supervisors. Such variance is not supposed to affect the shareholders' interest adversely.
--	--	--	---

V. In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, if there is any event that has a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities price as stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 36, paragraph 3 of the Securities Exchange Law: NA.



Sunjuice Holdings Co., Limited

Company website: <https://www.sunjuice.com/>

