



GLG LIFE TECH CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Three and Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2025

Dated: April 30, 2026

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of GLG Life Tech Corporation is dated April 30, 2026. It provides a review of the financial results for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same periods in the prior year.

This MD&A relates to the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of GLG Life Tech Corporation ("we," "us," "our," "GLG" or the "Company") together with GLG's subsidiaries in the People's Republic of China ("China") and other jurisdictions. As used herein, the word "Company" means, as the context requires, GLG and its subsidiaries. The common shares of GLG are listed on the NEX Exchange (the "Exchange") under the symbol "GLG.H". Except where otherwise indicated, all financial information reflected herein is expressed in Canadian dollars and determined on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Additional information relating to GLG Life Tech Corporation including GLG's Annual Information Form can be found on GLG's web site at www.glglifetech.com or on the SEDAR web site for Canadian regulatory filings at www.sedar.com.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets or liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following: determining the accrued liabilities; assessing the fair value of property, plants and equipment, biological assets, intangible assets and goodwill; the valuation of future tax assets; revenue recognition; estimate of inventory net realizable value; going concern assumption; expected useful lives of assets subject to amortization and the assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock-based compensation. While management believes the estimates used are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

GLG has issued reports on certain non-IFRS measures that are used by management to evaluate the Company's performance. Because non-IFRS measures do not have a standardized meaning, securities regulations require that non-IFRS measures be clearly defined and qualified and reconciled with their nearest IFRS measure. Where non-IFRS measures are reported, GLG has provided the definition and reconciliation to their nearest IFRS measure in the section "NON-IFRS Financial Measures".

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this MD&A constitute "forward-looking statements" and "forward looking information" (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements evaluating the market, statements regarding potential demand for stevia, Monk fruit, and other products and discussions regarding general economic conditions and future-oriented costs and expenditures. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or words and phrases that state or indicate that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

While the Company has based these forward-looking statements on its current expectations about future events, the statements are not guarantees of the Company's future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include amongst others the effects of general

economic conditions, consumer demand for our products and new orders from our customers and distributors, changing foreign exchange rates and actions by government authorities, uncertainties associated with legal proceedings and negotiations, industry supply levels, competitive pricing pressures and misjudgments in the course of preparing forward-looking statements. Specific reference is made to the risks described herein under the heading “Risks Related to the Company’s Business” and “Risks Associated with Doing Business in the People’s Republic of China” for a discussion of these and other sources of factors underlying forward-looking statements and to those additional risks set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Information Form for the financial year ended December 31, 2025. In light of these factors, the forward-looking events discussed in this MD&A might not occur.

Further, although the Company has attempted to identify factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

As there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Financial outlook information contained in this MD&A about prospective results of operations, capital expenditures or financial positions is based on assumptions about future events, including economic conditions and proposed courses of action, based on management’s assessment of the relevant information as of the date hereof. Such financial outlook information should not be used for purposes other than those for which it is disclosed herein.

Overview

We are a leading producer, through our operating agreement with Qingdao Honghongyuan Health Industry Technology Co., Ltd. ("HHY"), of high-quality stevia extract and high-quality monk fruit extract. While stevia has long been the foundation of our company, over the last seven years we have been producing and selling monk fruit extracts to the international market. Stevia extracts, such as Rebaudioside A (or Reb A), and monk fruit extracts are used as all-natural, zero-calorie sweeteners in food and beverages. Our revenue presently derives primarily from the sale of high-grade stevia extract to the food and beverage industry; the sale of monk fruit extracts represents an additional significant source of actual and potential revenues. Furthermore, we have expanded our product offerings and market opportunities through the supply of ingredients complementary to the natural high-intensity sweetener market under our Naturals+ product line.

We conduct our stevia and monk fruit development, refining, processing and manufacturing operations via our operating agreement with HHY, which was incorporated in Qingdao, China in 2023, to produce goods on behalf of GLG. Our stevia operations in China utilize the processing factories previously held by the Company and we work with stevia growing areas across multiple regions.

Discontinued Operations / Restatement – Runde

In August 2023, the Company through its subsidiary, Qingdao Runde Biotechnology Company, Ltd. ("Runde") entered into an agreement with a third party, Qingdao Honghongyuan Health Industry Technology Co., Ltd. ("HHY"), incorporated in Qingdao, China in 2023. With this agreement in place, Runde transferred most of its employees to HHY and HHY, with the former Runde production and oversight personnel performing their same operations, still at the Runde facility but operating under the name of HHY, commenced production of products to be sold to the Company (and in turn, the Company's customers). While HHY is owned by a third party, production by HHY for the Company leverages principally a) the production staff formerly employed by Runde and transferred to HHY and b) the existing production know-how, including adherence to specific customer requirements and established protocols.

Further, in January 2024, the Company entered into an ownership transfer agreement to sell 100% of its ownership in Runde to another third party. This transfer agreement was made expressly contingent on the Company gaining shareholder approval for the transfer and regulatory approvals in Canada. In May 2024, the Company's shareholders approved the transaction. As of August 13, 2024, the Company has determined that no further regulatory review or approvals are required.

On the basis of Runde's cessation of production under its own name, in the course of completing the Company's fiscal year 2023 reporting, the Company has reclassified Runde's operations as discontinued operations on a retrospective basis for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and has continued this classification into 2024. While the Company's third quarter 2024 interim financial filings reflect, as of September 30, 2024, Runde's operations as discontinued operations, the Company has fully recorded the transfer of the Runde subsidiary in its third quarter 2024 interim financial filings.

Discontinued Operations / Restatement - Runhai

In November 2024, and as further discussed in the Company's Management Circular (available on the Company's website) for the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting, held on May 22, 2025, the Company entered into a transfer agreement for its Runhai subsidiary, akin to the transfer agreement discussed above for Runde. Consummation of the transfer had been pending the shareholder vote at the Special Meeting, hence the Company reclassified Runhai's operations (idled since September 2023) into discontinued operations on a retrospective basis for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. With the shareholders having approved the

consummation of the transfer agreement on May 22, 2025, the Company recorded the disposition of Runhai and its subsidiaries (Bengbu) in its second quarter interim financial filings.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and judgments regarding the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(References to Notes below are references to the corresponding Notes in the accompanying Financial Statements.)

a) Judgments

Going concern

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern assumption of the Company as previously discussed in Note 3.

Functional currency determination

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. As discussed in Note 4(a), the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the USD, while the functional currencies of its subsidiaries are as listed in Note 4(b).

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Impairment and/or impairment reversal of long-lived assets

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's long-lived assets are impaired and whether previously recorded impairments should be reversed. Management judgement is involved in determining if there are circumstances indicating that testing for impairment is required, and in identifying CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing.

The Company assesses impairment by comparing the recoverable amount of a long-lived asset, CGU, or CGU group to its carrying value. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of: (i) value in use; or (ii) fair value less cost to sell. The determination of the recoverable amount involves management judgement and estimation. These estimates and assumptions could affect the Company's future results if the current estimates of future performance and fair values change. These determinations will affect the amount of amortization expense on the long-lived assets.

b) Uncertain estimation

Inventories

The Company estimates the net realizable values of inventories taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Depreciation

The Company's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, taking into account the estimated useful lives of the assets and residual values and lease terms. Changes to these estimates may affect the carrying value of these assets, inventories, net earnings (loss), and comprehensive income (loss) in future periods.

Income tax estimates

The Company provides for income taxes based on currently available information in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The calculation of income taxes in many cases, however, requires significant judgment in interpreting tax rules and regulations. The Company's tax filings are subject to audits, which could materially change the amount of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and could, in certain circumstances, result in the assessment of interest and penalties.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company recognizes an impairment loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable using a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. In its assessment, management estimates the expected credit losses based on actual credit loss experience and informed credit assessment, taking into consideration forward-looking information. If actual credit losses differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected.

Corporate and Sales Developments

2025 AGM Voting Results

The Company held its Annual General and Special Meeting (the "Shareholder Meeting") on May 22, 2025. The shareholders voted in all five nominated directors, with favorable votes for each exceeding 99%. Dr. Luke Zhang continues as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Brian Palmieri continues as Vice Chairman of the Board. Madame Liu Yingchun, Mr. Simon Springett, and Mr. David Bishop continue as directors of the Company. (Mr. David Bishop was added as a fifth director by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2025.)

Disposition of Runhai Facility

One of the matters voted on at the Shareholder Meeting was the transfer of the Company's Anhui Runhai Joint Stock Technology Co., Ltd. ("Runhai") subsidiary to Fengyang Xiaogang Hongzhang Health Industrial Park Co. Ltd ("Xiaogang"). Given that the Company has a long-term exclusive contract manufacturing agreement with Qingdao Honghongyuan Health Industry Technology Co., Ltd. ("HHY") – which is staffed almost entirely by the Company's formerly employed production staff/management and utilizes the Company's formerly owned "Runde" facility to produce products for the Company and its customers, all under the production standards

mandated by the Company – Management determined that it would be in the interests of the Company and its shareholders to transfer the Runhai subsidiary to a third party.

As described in particular in the Management Proxy Circular, dated April 28, 2025, and distributed to shareholders, the transfer of the subsidiary (including assets, other than intellectual property rights, and debts) for a nominal amount to a third party both brings net improvement to the Company's balance sheet and reduces the Company's exposure to potentially adverse action that could be taken by the government in China towards foreign-held assets. With shareholder's nearly unanimously approving the transfer (votes for the transfer exceeded 99.99%) at the May 22, 2025, meeting, Management has reflected the results of the transfer in its second quarter interim financial filings.

The Company will continue to maintain its production focus through the arrangement with HHY. Given that the production operations at HHY are in all but name essentially identical to the Company's former production operations at its Runde facility, with HHY committed to adhering to the Company's production requirements, the Company has been able to seamlessly service the needs of its global customers with ample headroom to grow its sales volumes. Opting for a contract manufacturing arrangement with HHY (a purely Chinese entity), instead of maintaining direct ownership of Chinese facilities, has enabled the Company to bring major improvements to its balance sheet and significantly mitigate risk of actions that could be taken by the Chinese government at a time where macroeconomic and geopolitical factors have in recent months become more chaotic.

Company Outlook

In recent years, management focused particularly on mitigating the losses – especially from a cash or EBITDA perspective – that the Company suffered in prior years and to ameliorate the Company's financial position. As a result of those sustained losses, the Company has lacked the cash necessary to fully fund the business operations and strategic product initiatives. The Company continues to manage its cash flows carefully to mitigate risk of insolvency and Management's efforts have been successful in improving the Company's performance, particularly its cash flows, with the Company regularly producing positive EBITDA. On the other hand, interest charges, most of which continue to be accrued rather than paid, continue to have significant impact on the Company's income statement and balance sheet. As a result of these efforts, in recent years and at a present, management has been successful in improving the Company's cash flows compared to prior years. Nevertheless, without an infusion of cash in the months ahead, the Company may not be able to realize its strategic plans and could eventually cease to be a going concern.

A factor that has continued to contribute to the Company's financial situation is the competitive price pressure in the stevia market over the last few years that has reduced mainstream "Reb A" products (such as Reb A 80 and Reb A 97) to the lowest price levels in years; less mainstream products such as "Reb M" as well as more specialized products have also more recently been facing significant price pressure. Monk fruit prices have also become highly competitive in the marketplace. To maintain margins at sustainable levels, the Company has focused on managing cost of goods sold by working with its exclusive supplier, HHY, and continues to strive for a mix of products that is weighted more heavily on higher margin, specialty products, and has focused more on higher margin direct sales. Margins, however, remain slimmer than desired and have faced additional pressure from the special tariff actions implemented last year.

To address operating cash requirements, management previously negotiated revolving loan facilities with third parties for working capital purposes. Management continues to work with third parties for its working capital needs. This has been a significant departure from the Company's prior practice of arranging loans with related

parties to fund the Company's operations and the Company has been successful in securing and managing these loan facilities.

Further, with an emphasis on maintaining positive cash flow, the Company has taken decisive steps in the last few years to reduce its SG&A costs as well as reduce the cost of goods sold. In that time period, both its North American operations and, while extant, its Chinese operations significantly reduced SG&A costs. For many years, the Company's production capacity had been far greater than its projected order levels, as it had then sought rapid increases in orders for Reb A products. Instead, a few years ago, the Company pivoted to focus on "right-sizing" its then-extant Chinese operations – i.e., to optimize staffing and production planning to meet the Company's then-projected production requirements while retaining the ability to accommodate growth in future order volumes – and management made significant progress in this area. These efforts, prior to disposing of the Chinese subsidiaries, enabled the Company to sell its goods at more competitive and/or more profitable prices, notwithstanding the competitive price pressures arising in the market. Against this historical backdrop, the Company strives to maintain product cost efficiencies through its production arrangement with HHY.

Management has also availed itself of opportunities to improve the Company's balance sheet – to improve the Company's working capital position and to alleviate the debt burden that has impeded the Company's progress for many years now. In 2020, management realized the sale of one of its two idle assets; the sale of the "Runhao" facility resulted in significant debt reduction. In 2023, the Company also realized significant debt reduction through the bankruptcy liquidation of its other long-idled asset, "Runyang". Shareholders, on May 22, 2025 (and as noted further above), approved the transfer of the Company's Runhai facility on terms similar to the previously consummated transfer of the Company's Runde facility. The Company has thereby removed Chinese bank debt from its books, with only related party debt and third-party working capital loans reflected as debt on its balance sheet. The Company has kept its manufacturing capabilities and practices intact through its contract relationship with HHY, comprised of essentially the same personnel and managed under the same strict protocols as was in place with the Company's Runde subsidiary, with manufacturing performed at the same Qingdao Runde facility.

While revenue trends were increasing from late 2023 into early 2025, Management has more recently observed indications that the growth trend – previously driven both by generally increasing sales volumes from existing customers and the acquisition of new customers – is at present no longer being sustained. It is possible that our customers' purchasing flows are being impacted by concern over global macroeconomic factors and/or in some cases (at least anecdotally) reflecting weakening consumer demand across an array of end customer products (not limited to products utilizing sweeteners). Nevertheless, Management continues to focus on ways to grow revenues – whether through innovative product offerings, new customer acquisition, ensuring customer retention, and other efforts – as Management remains driven in part, as a baseline goal, of ensuring EBITDA / cash flow. Management's efforts over the last two years have been successful in realizing that goal and Management aims to continue that trend.

Against this backdrop, the Company has faced significant regulatory hurdles. The Company had been cease-traded, as a result of its delay in filing its 2023 full-year financials (since filed, on June 28, 2024), pursuant to a British Columbia Securities Commission order (the failure-to-file cease trade order or "FFCTO"). As a result of that filing delay, the Company was also delayed in filing its interim first quarter financials for 2024 (filed on July 23, 2024). Further, the Company was under a delisting review initiated by the TSX, on the basis of the Company's share price and market capitalization remaining lower than the TSX's requirements, as well as the Company's sustained losses over the years and negative working capital situation, that as noted above, culminated in a decision by the TSX to delist the Company's shares effective close of business September 3, 2024.

The Company has since transferred its listing to the NEX exchange, where it is currently listed (as of September 4, 2024). While the FFCTO had been in effect during the transition to the NEX exchange, the Company was ultimately notified by the BCSC that the FFCTO has been lifted; since that time, Management has been in contact with the NEX exchange and is preparing its submission to resume trading on the NEX exchange.

Although the regulatory hurdles are substantial, Management continues to have a positive outlook on the Company's ability to sustain and grow revenues, albeit with a cautious eye given global macroeconomic uncertainties and some signs of softened general market demand, at least in the near term. As Management seeks to have the Company's stock trading again, Management continues to focus on maintaining and increasing revenues, notwithstanding pricing pressures, as well as on maintaining and improving sales volumes and margins and increasing cash flows.

Cease-Trade Status

As noted in the Outlook section above, while the Company has been cease-traded since April of 2024, the FFCTO was ultimately revoked last year. Management has been in contact with the NEX exchange and is preparing its submission to the exchange to resume trading.

Results from Operations

The following results from operations have been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for 2025 and 2024 and the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three-month and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

In thousands Canadian \$, except per share amounts	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Results from Continued Operations						
Revenue	\$2,092	\$4,041	(48%)	\$10,266	\$14,555	(29%)
Cost of Sales	(\$1,826)	(\$3,426)	47%	(\$8,800)	(\$12,010)	27%
% of Revenue	(87%)	(85%)	(3%)	(86%)	(83%)	(3%)
Gross Profit	\$266	\$614	(57%)	\$1,465	\$2,545	(42%)
% of Revenue	13%	15%	(2%)	14%	17%	(3%)
Expenses	(\$263)	\$16	(1744%)	(\$1,179)	(\$1,371)	14%
% of Revenue	(13%)	0%	(13%)	(11%)	(9%)	(2%)
Income/(Loss) from Operations	\$3	\$630	(100%)	\$286	\$1,174	(76%)
% of Revenue	0%	16%	(15%)	3%	8%	(5%)
Other Income/(Expenses)	(\$22,845)	(\$5,698)	(301%)	(\$7,765)	(\$17,761)	56%
% of Revenue	(1092%)	(141%)	(951%)	(76%)	(122%)	46%
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$22,842)	(\$5,068)	(351%)	(\$7,479)	(\$16,587)	55%
% of Revenue	(1092%)	(125%)	(966%)	(73%)	(114%)	41%
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$22,887)	(\$5,089)	(350%)	(\$7,468)	(\$16,587)	55%
% of Revenue	(1094%)	(126%)	(968%)	(73%)	(114%)	41%
Net Earnings/(Loss) Per Share Attributable to GLG	(\$0.60)	(\$0.13)	(350%)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.43)	55%
Consolidated Results (Consolidating Continued and Discontinued Operations)						
Net Income/(Loss) - Continuing Operations	(\$22,842)	(\$5,068)	(351%)	(\$7,479)	(\$16,587)	55%
Net Income/(Loss) - Discontinued Operations	\$15,492	(\$1,717)	1002%	\$19,489	\$83,715	(77%)
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$7,350)	(\$6,785)	(8%)	\$12,010	\$67,128	(82%)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$7,350)	(\$6,786)	(8%)	\$12,021	\$66,165	(82%)
Net Earnings/(Loss) Per Share Attributable to GLG	(\$0.19)	(\$0.18)	(8%)	\$0.31	\$1.72	(82%)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	\$290	(\$624)	146%	\$255	(\$2,598)	110%
Comprehensive Net Income/(Loss)	(\$7,059)	(\$7,408)	5%	\$12,265	\$64,530	(81%)
Comprehensive Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$6,998)	(\$7,340)	5%	\$12,274	\$63,653	(81%)

Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2025, decreased by 48% to \$2.1 million, a \$1.9 million decrease compared to \$4.0 million for the same period in 2024. This 48% decrease was primarily attributable to decreases in both unit prices (driven by overall market pricing pressures) and units sold for many of the Company's products, relative to the comparable 2024 period. International (ex-China) sales comprised 100% of revenues in the fourth quarter (100% in fourth quarter of 2024).

Revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, decreased by 29% to \$10.3 million, a \$4.3 million decrease compared to \$14.6 million for the same period in 2024. This 29% decrease was primarily attributable to decreases in both unit prices (driven by overall market pricing pressures) and units sold for many of the Company's products, relative to the comparable 2024 period. International (ex-China) sales comprised 100% of revenues in 2025 (100% in 2024).

Cost of Sales

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the cost of sales decreased to \$1.8 million, compared to a cost of sales of \$3.4 million for the same period last year (a decrease in cost of sales of 47%). Cost of sales as a

percentage of revenues was 87% for the fourth quarter, a two-percentage point increase compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (85%). This two-percentage point increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenues is partly attributable to the decrease in unit selling prices in the fourth quarter of 2025, relative to the fourth quarter of 2024, that was driven primarily by competitive pricing pressures, despite the raw material costs for much of the Company's product portfolio either remaining static or increasing. The decrease in unit volumes sold also contributed to the increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenues.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, the cost of sales decreased to \$8.8 million, compared to a cost of sales of \$12.0 million for the same period last year (a decrease in cost of sales of 27%). Cost of sales as a percentage of revenues was 86% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to cost of sales as a percentage of revenues of 83% for the full-year 2024. This increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenues is partly attributable to the decrease in unit selling prices despite raw material costs largely either remaining static or increasing. The decrease in unit volumes sold also contributed to the increase in cost of sales as a percentage of revenues.

The key factors that impact stevia and monk fruit cost of sales and gross profit percentages in each period include:

1. The market pricing for stevia leaf and monk fruit and their respective quality, which is impacted by crop quality for a particular year/period, and the price per kilogram for which the stevia and monk fruit extracts are sold. These are the most important factors that will impact the gross profit of GLG's stevia and monk fruit business.
2. The competitive landscape, as an increase in the number of competitors and/or those willing to offer below-market pricing, can have the effect of driving down market prices, and thereby generally constrict margins, for finished products.
3. Other factors which can also indirectly impact stevia and monk fruit cost of sales to a lesser degree include upstream cost and operating conditions at independent third-party extract producers, including HHY, and which may affect the prices charged to the Company.:
 - a. water and power consumption;
 - b. manufacturing overhead used in the production of stevia and monk fruit extract, including supplies, power, steam and labor cost;
 - c. duties, distribution and warehousing cost;
 - d. exchange rate changes; and
 - e. depreciation and capacity utilization of the extract processing plants.

GLG's stevia and monk fruit businesses are affected by seasonality. The stevia leaf harvest typically begins at the end of July and continues through the fall of each year. The monk fruit harvest takes place typically from October to December each year. GLG's business is also impacted by Chinese New Year celebrations, which occur approximately late-January to mid-February each year, and during which many businesses close down operations for approximately two weeks. GLG's production year, via HHY, runs October 1 through September 30 each year.

Gross Profit (Loss)

Gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2025, decreased by 57% to \$0.3 million, compared to \$0.6 million in gross profit for the same period last year. This 57% decrease in gross profit was driven by the decrease in revenues for the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 as well as by the

decrease in unit prices attributable to competitive price pressures in the stevia marketplace and, in some cases, margin pressure from the tariff actions in 2025. The gross profit margin was 13% for the fourth quarter of 2025, compared to 15% in the fourth quarter of 2024, for the same reasons as described above for the year-over-year comparison of cost of sales as a percentage of revenues.

Gross profit for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, decreased by 42% to \$1.5 million, compared to \$2.5 million in gross profit for the same period last year. This 42% decrease in gross profit was driven by the decrease in revenues for 2025, relative to the comparable period in 2024, as well as by the decrease in unit prices attributable to competitive price pressures in the stevia marketplace and, in some cases, margin pressure from the tariff actions in 2025. The gross profit margin was 14% for the full-year 2025, compared to 17% for the full-year 2024, for the same reasons as described above for the year-over-year comparison of cost of sales as a percentage of revenues.

Selling, General, and Administration Expenses

Selling, General and Administration (“SG&A”) expenses include sales, marketing, general and administration costs (“G&A”), and depreciation and amortization expenses on G&A fixed assets. A breakdown of SG&A expenses into these components is presented below:

In thousands Canadian \$	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Results from Continuing Operations						
G&A Expenses	\$257	(\$17)	1612%	\$1,143	\$1,331	(14%)
Depreciation Expenses	\$6	\$1	500%	\$36	\$40	(10%)
Total	\$263	(\$16)	1744%	\$1,179	\$1,371	(14%)

G&A expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2025, increased by \$0.3 million to \$0.3 million, compared to \$nil for the same period in 2024. The \$0.3 million increase in G&A expenses is attributable to a base effect from the fourth quarter 2024 related to a reclassification in 2024 of full-year 2024 amounts for discontinued operations recognized cumulatively in the fourth quarter 2024 alone. G&A-related depreciation and amortization expenses were \$nil million for each of the three-month periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

G&A expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, decreased by \$0.2 million to \$1.1 million, compared to \$1.3 million in the same period in 2024. The \$0.2 million decrease in G&A expenses for the full year 2025 was driven primarily by reductions in consulting fees and professional fees. G&A-related depreciation and amortization expenses were \$nil million for each of the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Other Expenses

In thousands Canadian \$	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Results from Continuing Operations						
Other Expenses	(\$22,845)	(\$5,698)	(301%)	(\$7,765)	(\$17,761)	56%
% of Revenue	(1092%)	(141%)	(951%)	(76%)	(122%)	46%

Other expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2025, was \$22.8 million, compared to other expenses of \$5.7 million for the same period in 2024, an increase in other expenses of \$17.1 million. This \$17.1 million increase in other expenses for the fourth quarter of 2025, relative to the fourth quarter of 2024, was driven primarily by (1) a reclassification (\$20.7 million) in the fourth quarter of 2025 of continuing operations to discontinued operations relating to the Chinese subsidiaries disposal; an increase in (2) interest expenses (\$1.2

million) and a decrease in (3) other income (\$0.2 million) also contributed to the increase in other expenses; these increases were partially offset by (4) an increase in foreign exchange gain (\$4.9 million).

Other expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, was \$7.8 million, compared to other expenses of \$17.8 million for the same period in 2024, a decrease in other expenses of \$10.0 million. This \$10.0 million decrease in other expenses for the full year 2025, relative to the full year 2024, was primarily attributable to (1) an increase in foreign exchange gain (\$9.3 million) and decreases in (2) interest expense (\$0.7 million).

Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)

Exchange rates	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024
Rate (as compared to the Canadian \$)	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar
U.S. Dollars	0.7296	0.7183	0.7330	0.6956	0.6950	0.7408	0.7306	0.7380
Chinese RMB	5.1020	5.1151	5.2521	5.0480	5.0736	5.1948	5.3079	5.3333

Exchange rates	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024
Rate (as compared to the US \$)	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sep	30-Jun	31-Mar
Chinese RMB	6.9929	7.1207	7.1654	7.2566	7.3001	7.0125	7.2649	7.2267

GLG reports in Canadian dollars but earns revenues in US dollars and incurs some of its expenses in RMB. As at December 31, 2025, the exchange rate for RMB per Canadian dollar was 5.1020 compared to the exchange rate of 5.0736 as at December 31, 2024, reflecting a depreciation of the RMB against the Canadian dollar. As at December 31, 2025, the exchange rate for USD per Canadian dollar was 0.7296 compared to the exchange rate of 0.6950 as at December 31, 2024, reflecting a depreciation of the USD against the Canadian dollar. The balance of the AOCI was negative \$0.1 million on December 31, 2025, compared to a balance of \$15.2 million as at December 31, 2024.

The foreign exchange gain or loss is made up of realized and unrealized gains or losses due to the depreciation or appreciation of the foreign currency against the Canadian dollar. Foreign exchange gain was \$2.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to the foreign exchange loss of \$6.5 million for the comparable period in 2024. The table above shows the change in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar from March 31, 2024, to December 31, 2025, and the exchange rate movement for the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar and RMB as shown above.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to the Company

In thousands Canadian \$	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Net Income/(Loss) - Continuing Operations						
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$22,842)	(\$5,068)	(351%)	(\$7,479)	(\$16,587)	55%
% of Revenue	(1092%)	(125%)	(966%)	(73%)	(114%)	41%
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to NCI	\$56	\$21	167%	\$0	\$0	--
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$22,898)	(\$5,089)	(350%)	(\$7,479)	(\$16,587)	55%
% of Revenue	(1095%)	(126%)	(969%)	(73%)	(114%)	41%
Net Earnings/(Loss) Per Share Attributable to GLG	(\$0.60)	(\$0.13)	(350%)	(\$0.19)	(\$0.43)	55%

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$22.9 million, an increase in net loss of \$17.8 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss of \$5.1 million). This \$17.8 million increase in net loss is attributable to (1) an increase in other expenses (\$17.1 million), (2) a decrease in gross profit (\$0.3 million) and (3) an increase in SG&A expenses (\$0.3 million).

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$7.5 million, a decrease in net loss of \$9.1 million over the comparable period in 2024

(net loss of \$16.6 million). This \$9.1 million decrease in net loss is attributable to (1) a decrease in other expenses (\$10.0 million) and (2) a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.2 million), which were offset by (3) a decrease in gross profit (\$1.1 million).

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

In thousands Canadian \$	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Comprehensive Income/(Loss) - Consolidated (Continuing and Discontinued Operations)						
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$7,350)	(\$6,785)	(8%)	\$12,010	\$67,128	(82%)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to NCI	\$0	\$1	(100%)	(\$11)	\$963	(101%)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$7,350)	(\$6,786)	(8%)	\$12,021	\$66,165	(82%)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	\$290	(\$624)	146%	\$255	(\$2,598)	110%
% of Revenue	14%	(15%)	29%	2%	(18%)	20%
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to NCI	(\$61)	(\$70)	13%	\$1	(\$86)	101%
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	\$351	(\$554)	163%	\$254	(\$2,512)	110%
% of Revenue	17%	(14%)	30%	2%	(17%)	20%
Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	(\$7,059)	(\$7,408)	5%	\$12,265	\$64,530	(81%)
% of Revenue	(337%)	(183%)	(154%)	119%	443%	(324%)
Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to NCI	(\$61)	(\$69)	12%	(\$9)	\$877	(101%)
Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$6,998)	(\$7,340)	5%	\$12,274	\$63,653	(81%)
% of Revenue	(335%)	(182%)	(153%)	120%	437%	(318%)

The Company, on a consolidated continuing and discontinued operations basis, recorded total comprehensive loss of \$7.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, comprising \$7.4 million of net loss and \$0.4 million of other comprehensive income. For the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded total comprehensive loss of \$7.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, comprising \$6.8 million of net loss and \$0.6 million of other comprehensive loss attributable to the Company.

The Company, on a consolidated continuing and discontinued operations basis, recorded total comprehensive income of \$12.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, comprising \$12.0 million of net income and \$0.3 million of other comprehensive income. For the full-year 2024, the Company recorded total comprehensive income of \$63.7 million, comprising \$66.2 million of net income and \$2.5 million of other comprehensive loss attributable to the Company.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The selected consolidated information below has been gathered from GLG's quarterly condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the previous eight quarterly periods:

Quarterly Net Income/(Loss)

In thousands Canadian \$, except per share amounts	2025 Q4	2025 Q3	2025 Q2	2025 Q1	2024 Q4	2024 Q3	2024 Q2	2024 Q1
Quarterly Results from Continuing Operations								
Revenue	\$2,092	\$2,144	\$2,864	\$3,166	\$4,041	\$3,373	\$3,684	\$3,457
Gross Profit \$	\$266	\$316	\$431	\$452	\$614	\$612	\$725	\$594
Gross Profit %	13%	15%	15%	14%	15%	18%	20%	17%
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$22,842)	(\$5,166)	\$23,742	(\$3,215)	(\$5,068)	(\$3,521)	(\$3,592)	(\$4,405)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG	(\$22,887)	(\$5,164)	\$23,798	(\$3,215)	(\$5,089)	(\$3,515)	(\$3,587)	(\$4,397)
Net Earnings/(Loss) Per Share Attributable to GLG *	(\$0.59)	(\$0.13)	\$0.62	(\$0.08)	(\$0.13)	(\$0.09)	(\$0.09)	(\$0.11)
* Basic and Diluted								
Consolidated Quarterly Results (Consolidating Continued and Discontinued Operations)								
Net Income/(Loss) - Consolidated	(\$7,350)	(\$5,032)	\$28,192	(\$3,801)	(\$6,785)	\$87,119	(\$6,179)	(\$7,025)
Net Income/(Loss) - Discontinued Operations	\$15,492	\$134	\$4,450	(\$586)	(\$1,717)	\$90,640	(\$2,587)	(\$2,620)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to GLG - Consolidated	(\$7,350)	(\$5,032)	\$28,196	(\$3,794)	(\$6,786)	\$86,083	(\$6,144)	(\$6,988)
Net Earnings/(Loss) Per Share Attributable to GLG - Consolidated *	(\$0.19)	(\$0.13)	\$0.73	(\$0.10)	(\$0.18)	\$2.24	(\$0.16)	(\$0.18)
* Basic and Diluted								

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$22.9 million, an increase in net loss of \$17.8 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss of \$5.1 million). This \$17.8 million increase in net loss is attributable to that \$20.7 million was recorded as other income in Q2, and this was related to the disposal of Chinese entities. \$15.5 million was adjusted to gain from discontinued operation, and \$5.2 million was adjusted to equity in Q4. (2) a decrease in gross profit (\$0.3 million) and (3) an increase in SG&A expenses (\$0.3 million). For this same period in 2025, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing) operations was \$7.4 million, an increase in net loss on this basis of \$0.6 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$6.8 million).

For the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$5.2 million, an increase in net loss of \$1.6 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss of \$3.5 million). This \$1.6 million increase in net loss is attributable to (1) an increase in other expenses (\$1.4 million) and (2) a decrease in gross profit (\$0.3 million), which were offset by a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.1 million). For the three months ended September 30, 2025, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing) operations was \$5.0 million, a decrease in net income on this basis of \$91.1 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net income attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$86.1 million).

For the three months ended June 30, 2025, the Company had net income attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$23.8 million, an increase in net income of \$27.4 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss of \$3.6 million). This \$27.4 million increase in net income is attributable to (1) an increase in other income (\$27.5 million) and (2) a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.1 million), which were offset by (3) a decrease in gross profit (\$0.3 million). For the three months ended June 30, 2025, net income attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and discontinued) operations was \$28.2 million, an increase in net income on this basis of \$34.3 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$6.1 million).

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$3.2 million, a decrease in net loss of \$1.2 million over the comparable period in 2024 (\$4.4 million). This \$1.2 million decrease is attributable to decreases in (1) foreign exchange loss (\$1.1 million) and (2) SG&A expenses (\$0.2 million), which were offset by (3) a decrease in gross profit (\$0.1 million). For the three months ended March 31, 2025, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and

discontinued) operations was \$3.8 million, a decrease in net loss on this basis of \$3.2 million over the comparable period in 2024 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$7.0 million).

For the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$5.1 million, an increase of \$5.1 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net income attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$nil million). The \$5.1 million increase is attributable to an increase in other expenses (\$5.1 million); increases in gross profit (\$0.3 million) and SG&A expenses (\$0.3 million) offset each other. For the three months ended December 31, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and discontinued) operations was \$6.8 million, a decrease in net gain on this basis of \$23.7 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net gain attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$16.9 million).

For the three months ended September 30, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations was \$3.5 million, a decrease in net loss of \$0.7 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$4.2 million). This \$0.7 million decrease in net loss is attributable to (1) a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.3 million), (2) an increase in gross profit (\$0.2 million), and (3) a decrease in other expenses (\$0.2 million). For the three months ended September 30, 2024, net gain attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and discontinued) operations was \$86.1 million, an increase in net gain on this basis of \$92.6 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$6.5 million).

For the three months ended June 30, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations was \$3.6 million, an increase in loss of \$3.9 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net income attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$0.3 million). This \$3.9 million increase in net loss attributable to the Company was driven by (1) an increase in other expenses (\$4.4 million), which was offset by (2) an increase in gross profit (\$0.2 million) and (3) a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.2 million). For the three months ended June 30, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and discontinued) operations was \$6.1 million, an increase in net loss on this basis of \$4.3 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$1.9 million).

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations was \$4.4 million, an increase of \$1.0 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net loss attributable to the Company from continuing operations of \$3.4 million). This \$1.0 million increase is attributable to (1) an increase in other expenses (\$1.5 million), which was offset by (2) an increase in gross profit (\$0.3 million) and (3) a decrease in SG&A expenses (\$0.2 million). For the three months ended March 31, 2024, net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated (continuing and discontinued) operations was \$7.0 million, a decrease in net loss on this basis of \$7.1 million over the comparable period in 2023 (net loss attributable to the Company from consolidated operations of \$14.1 million).

Quarterly Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) per Share

Note: The prior section provides information on net loss/gain attributable to the Company. This section reports this net loss/gain information in terms of basic and diluted loss per share attributable to the Company.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.60 for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the Company of \$0.13 for the comparable period in 2024. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated (continuing) operations was \$0.19 for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from consolidated operations of \$0.18 for the comparable period in 2024.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.13 for the three months ended September 30, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.09 for the comparable period in 2024. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated (continuing) operations was \$0.13 for the three months ended September 30, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net income per share from consolidated operations of \$2.24 for the comparable period in 2024.

The basic and diluted income per share from continuing operations was \$0.62 for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.09 for the comparable period in 2024. The basic and diluted income per share from consolidated (continuing and discontinuing) operations was \$0.73 for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from consolidated operations of \$0.16 for the comparable period in 2024.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.08 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.11 for the comparable period in 2024. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated (continuing and discontinuing) operations was \$0.10 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared with basic and diluted net income per share from consolidated operations of \$0.18 for the comparable period in 2024.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.13 for the three months ended December 31, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.00 for the comparable period in 2023. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated (continuing and discontinuing) operations was \$0.18 for the three months ended December 31, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net income per share from consolidated operations of \$0.44 for the comparable period in 2023.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.09 for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.11 for the comparable period in 2023. The basic and diluted income per share from consolidated operations was \$2.24 for the three months ended September 30, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from consolidated operations of \$0.17 for the comparable period in 2023.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.09 for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net income per share from continuing operations of \$0.01 for the comparable period in 2023. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated operations was \$0.16 for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from consolidated operations of \$0.05 for the comparable period in 2023.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.11 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, compared with a basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$0.09 for the comparable period in 2023. The basic and diluted loss per share from consolidated operations was \$0.18 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, compared with basic and diluted net loss per share from consolidated operations of \$0.37 for the comparable period in 2023.

The basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations was \$0.00 for the three months ended December 31, 2023, compared to a basic and diluted income per share of \$0.22 for the comparable period in 2022.

NON-IFRS Financial Measures

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Depreciation (“EBITDA”) and EBITDA Margin

In thousands Canadian \$	3 Months Ended December 31		% Change	12 Months Ended December 31		% Change
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Adjusted EBITDA - Consolidated (Continuing and Discontinued Operations)						
Income/(Loss) Before Income Taxes	(\$7,350)	(\$6,785)	(8%)	\$12,010	\$67,128	(82%)
Addback:						
Provisions for Inventory	\$4	\$0	0%	\$9	\$0	100%
Bad Debt Provision Recovery	\$0	\$1	(100%)	\$23	\$0	0%
Depreciation and Amortization	\$6	\$1	500%	\$36	\$40	(10%)
Net Interest Expense	\$2,825	\$1,665	70%	\$10,488	\$11,216	(6%)
Gain on subsidiary disposal	\$20,721	\$0	100%	\$0	\$0	(100%)
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(\$706)	\$4,187	(117%)	(\$2,755)	\$6,545	(142%)
Net (Gain)/Loss from Discontinued Operations	(\$15,492)	\$1,717	(1002%)	(\$19,489)	(\$83,715)	77%
Adj. EBITDA	\$8	\$786	(99%)	\$322	\$1,214	(73%)
Adj. EBITDA as a % of Revenue	0%	19%	(19%)	3%	8%	(5%)

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended December 31, 2025, was \$nil million or 0% of revenues, compared to \$0.8 million or 20% of revenues for the same period in 2024.

Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, was \$0.3 million or 3% of revenues, compared to \$1.2 million or 8% of revenues for the same period in 2024.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In thousands Canadian \$	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 362	\$ 277
Working Capital	\$ (107,920)	\$ (104,588)
Total Assets	\$ 5,244	\$ 28,159
Total Liabilities	\$ 113,950	\$ 133,554
Loan Payable & Due to related parties (<1 year)	\$ 91,822	\$ 84,011
Loan Payable (>1 year)	\$ 809	\$ 849
Total Shareholder's Deficiency	\$ (108,706)	\$ (105,417)

The Company has several initiatives currently underway in order to manage cash flow, including carefully controlling operating expenditures including general and administrative expenses and procurement costs. The Company also continues to work to reduce accounts receivable, improve inventory turnover, participate in supplier financing programs, negotiate with creditors for extended payment terms, and arrange financing as necessary with private parties.

Total loans payable (both short-term and long-term) is \$92.6 million as of December 31, 2025, an increase of \$7.8 million compared to the total loans payable as at December 31, 2024 (\$84.9 million). Until any final debt restructuring is completed, the terms of the original loans are represented in the financial statements.

The Company has executed on multiple strategies to address its Chinese bank debt over the past several years. In prior years, the Company worked with the Chinese banks to restructure its Chinese debt. The Company also successfully disposed of its idle Chinese subsidiaries and attendant bank liabilities.

Additionally, the Company successfully executed on its plans to further reduce or eliminate the Chinese bank debt. In early 2024, the Company entered into a contingent agreement to transfer its Runde facility, which upon final consummation has relieved the Company of Runde's bank debt load, while, through an operating agreement with HHY, enables production to continue at Runde's facility. As at August 13, 2024, the remaining contingency on the agreement was cleared; the Company reflected the effect of this transfer in its third quarter 2024 results. The Company also entered into a similar agreement to transfer its Runhai facility; consummation of this agreement, executed on November 6, 2024, was approved by a shareholder vote on May 22, 2025, and the second quarter 2025 interim financial statements reflected the transfer.

Cash Flows: Three Months Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Cash used in operating activities was \$3.9 million in the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$84.1 million in cash used in operating activities in the same period of 2024. Cash used in operating activities decreased by \$80.2 million year-over-year. This was the result of (1) an increase in cash generated by operating activities before the impact of non-cash working capital of \$80.2 million and (2) an increase in cash generated by non-cash working capital of \$nil million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, relative to the comparable 2024 period.

The \$nil million increase in cash generated by non-cash working capital was due to (1) an increase in cash generated by accounts receivable (\$1.5 million) and decreases in cash used in (2) accounts payable and accruals (\$3.3 million), (3) interest accruals (\$1.2 million), (4) inventory (\$1.0 million) and (5) advance from sublease (\$0.1 million), which were offset by increases in cash used in (6) prepaid expenses (\$0.2 million) and (7) due to related parties (\$0.2 million).

Cash generated by investing activities was \$4.0 million during the fourth quarter of 2025, compared to \$85.4 million cash generated by investing activities during the fourth quarter of 2024. The \$4.0 million generated by investing activities was primarily attributable to a one-time reclassification related to discontinued operations, whereby \$4.0 million in 2025 and \$85.4 million in 2024 were reclassified from investing activities to operating activities. Excluding this one-time reclassification in both 2025 and 2024, the net cash from investing activities is \$nil million.

Cash used in financing activities was \$nil million in the fourth quarter of 2025, compared to \$0.2 million used in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Cash Flows: Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Cash used in operating activities was \$nil million in the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$1.5 million in cash generated by operating activities in the same period of 2024. Cash used in operating activities decreased by \$1.5 million year-over-year. This was the result of (1) an increase in cash used in operating activities before the impact of non-cash working capital of \$0.7 million and (2) a decrease in cash generated by non-cash working capital of \$0.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, relative to the comparable 2024 period.

The \$0.8 million decrease in cash generated by non-cash working capital was due to increases in cash used in (1) accounts payable and accruals (\$2.9 million) and (2) due to related parties (\$0.2 million), which were offset by

decreases in cash used in (3) inventory (\$1.1 million) and (4) advance from sublease (\$0.1 million) and (5) an increase in cash generated by accounts receivable (\$1.1 million).

Cash used in investing activities was \$nil million during the full year 2025, compared to \$nil million cash used during the full year 2024.

Cash used in financing activities was \$nil million for the full year 2025, compared to \$0.3 million used in the full year 2024, which is mainly comprised of the net of loan repayments in 2024.

Selected Annual Information

In thousands Canadian \$	2025	2024	2023
Gross Revenue	\$10,266	\$14,555	\$10,321
Net Income/(Loss) - Continuing Operations	(\$7,479)	(\$16,587)	(\$7,224)
Total Assets	\$5,244	\$28,159	\$26,816
Non-Current Financial Liabilities	\$868	\$849	\$43
Basic and Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share - Continuing Operations	(\$0.19)	(\$0.43)	(\$0.19)
Basic and Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share - Consolidated	\$0.31	\$1.72	(\$0.15)

Revenues decreased in 2025 relative to 2024 but were relatively steady with 2023. The increase in revenues from 2023 to 2024 was primarily due to increased stevia volumes sold, both to existing customers and to new customers. The revenue decrease was from 2024 to 2025 was primarily due to decreased unit prices resulting from competitive market pricing as well as a decrease in unit volumes sold.

In 2023, the Company reported net loss from continuing operations of \$7.2 million. In 2024, the Company's net loss from continuing operations increased to \$16.6 million, primarily due to foreign exchange loss as well as the impact of interest expenses. In 2025, the Company's net loss from continuing operations decreased to \$7.5 million (refer to the Net Income (Loss) section above further details on this decrease).

The key items the Company is pursuing to continue to reduce the annual losses and move the Company to profitability are:

1. Increase stevia sales primarily through its direct sales efforts.
2. Develop and offer specialized products attractive to the market.
3. Manage product pricing amidst a competitive market landscape.
4. Exploring opportunities to mitigate or extinguish related party debt.

Financial Resources

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$0.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, relative to December 31, 2024. Working capital decreased by \$3.3 million from the year-end 2024 position (negative \$104.6 million) to negative \$107.9 million. The working capital decrease of \$3.3 million is attributable to a decrease in current assets of \$23.0 million, offset by a decrease in current liabilities of \$19.6 million.

The \$23.0 million decrease in current assets was driven by (1) the prior removal (in the second quarter of 2025) of current assets held in discontinued operations of \$22.0 million (removed pursuant to consummation of the Runhai sale) and (2) a decrease in accounts receivable (\$1.1 million), which were offset by and (3) increases in cash and inventory (\$0.1 million combined).

The \$19.6 million decrease in current liabilities was due to (1) the prior removal (in the second quarter of 2025) of current liabilities held in discontinued operations of \$26.1 million (removed pursuant to consummation of the Runhai sale) and decreases in (2) accounts payable and accruals (\$1.4 million) and (3) due to related parties (\$1.0 million), which were offset by (4) an increase in other loans payable – current portion (\$8.8 million).

The Company has been working on improving its working capital deficiency situation, which was driven by controlling inventory, accounts receivable, sales taxes recoverable and prepaid expenses, reducing loan and interest, accounts payable and accruals, and related parties' debt over the years 2011 - 2025. See above section on Liquidity and Capital Resources for additional details on the Company's debt restructuring progress.

The Company's working capital and working capital requirements fluctuate from quarter to quarter depending on, among other factors, the amount of sales conducted during the period, and payment terms negotiated with customers. The Company's principal working capital needs include accounts receivable, taxes receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses, other current assets, loans and interest payable, accounts payable and accruals, and related parties' debt.

Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2025, in comparison to December 31, 2024, the total assets decreased by \$22.9 million. Total liabilities decreased by \$19.6 million as at December 31, 2025, in comparison to December 31, 2024. The decreases in each of total assets and total liabilities are comprised almost entirely of corresponding decreases in current assets and current liabilities, respectively (see the prior section on Financial Resources for analyses of the decreases in current assets and current liabilities).

Shareholders' deficiency increased by \$3.3 million due to a decrease in (1) accumulated other comprehensive loss (\$15.3 million), which was offset by (2) a decrease in accumulated deficit (\$12.0 million).

Discontinued Operations

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company planned to dispose its subsidiaries in PRC as follows:

a) Runde

In August 2023, the Company decided to permanently cease Runde's production and terminated all of Runde's employees, consequently, all assets and liabilities of Runde were classified as current assets and current liabilities from discontinued operations at December 31, 2023.

On January 26, 2024, the Company entered into an ownership transfer agreement to sell 100% of its ownership in Runde to a third party: Fengyang Xiaogang Hongzhang Health Industrial Park Co. Ltd ("Xiaogang") for aggregate consideration of \$0.2 (RMB 1). Under the terms of the agreement, Xiaogang will control of Runde, and the Company will then cease to have control. The transaction was completed on August 13, 2024. As a result, the Company derecognized all Runde's assets and liabilities from the consolidated financial statements and recorded a net gain of \$92,729,717 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, a portion of the assets held by Runhai and other of the Company's Chinese entities are secured and pledged due to the Runde equity transfer, including 1) \$97,456,503 loan and interest, secured by Runhai and other of the Company's Chinese entities' inventory, property, plant and equipment in accordance with the loan agreement with the SOCMC; 2) \$1,446,862 loan and interest, secured by

accounts receivable payments from one of the Company's major customers under the private loan agreement.

As of December 31, 2025, the secured pledged assets due to Runde equity transfer were derecognized from the consolidated financial statements as a result of disposal of Runhai and Bengbu. \$1,540,549 loan principal and interest is secured by receivable payments from one of the Company's major customers under the private loan agreement with Runde.

As of the date of the consolidated financial statements are available to issue, the registration of the transfer of equity interest in Runde has not been completed in local government agency.

b) Runhai and Bengbu

On November 6, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to transfer all of its 98.85% ownership interests in Runhai and its subsidiary Bengbu to Xiaogang, for total consideration of \$0.2 (RMB 1). Under the agreement, Xiaogang will control Runhai, and the Company will then cease to have control. As a result, as at December 31, 2024, all assets and liabilities of Runhai and Bengbu have been classified as held for sale and presented as assets and liabilities of discontinued operations.

The transaction was completed on May 22, 2025. The Company then lost the control of Runhai and Benbu. As a result, the assets and liabilities of Runhai and Benbu were derecognized in accordance with IFRS 10 resulting in a gain of \$19,489,023 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025. As of the date of the consolidated financial statements are available to issue, the registration of equity interest in Runhai and Benbu has not been completed in local government agency.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the major classes of assets and liabilities from discontinued operations included the following:

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 17
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	-	16,406,701
Restricted cash	-	4,147
Property, plant and equipment	-	460,768
Receivable from intercompany	-	5,159,658
Current Assets from Discontinued Operations	\$ -	\$ 22,031,291
Liabilities		
Term loans	\$ -	\$ 4,097,709
Interest payable	-	10,544,532
Accounts payable and accruals	-	8,531,711
Other loans payable	-	2,880,791
Current Liabilities from Discontinued Operations	\$ -	\$ 26,054,743

The results of discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	Twelve months ended December 31	
	2025	2024
REVENUE	-	11,270
COST OF SALES	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	11,270
SELLING, GENERAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(106,344)	(371,608)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest expense	(721,907)	(8,276,725)
Interest income	7	1
Inventory recovery	-	(148,756)
Foreign exchange gain	-	121,810
Other expenses	(93,858)	(350,867)
Bad debt recovery	-	527
OPERATION RESULT OF THE DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	(922,102)	(9,014,348)
Gain on sale of discontinued operation	20,411,125	92,729,717
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	19,489,023	83,715,369
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO		
Shareholders of GLG	19,499,627	82,752,642
Non-controlling interest	(10,604)	962,727
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	19,489,023	83,715,369

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the discontinued operations resulted in net income of \$ 19,489,023 (2024 – net income of \$83,715,369), cash used in operating activities of \$17 (2024 - \$20,816), cash generated from investing activities of nil (2024 – nil) and cash generated from financing activities of nil (2024 – nil).

Property, plant and equipment

As at December 31, 2024, land use rights of Chinese subsidiaries have remaining terms of 34.2 years. It used to be pledged to Runde’s loan. Due to late payment on the term loans outlined below, a restriction was imposed on certain of the Company’s land use rights. Under this restriction, the proceeds upon sale of the land use rights, should such sale occur, will be used to pay the creditors first.

As at December 31, 2025, the land use rights and related term loan have been derecognized following the disposal of Runhai.

Prepaid expenses and other receivables

As at December 31, 2024, prepaid expenses and other receivables include an amount of \$16,128,740 due from Runde to Runhai/Bengbu. The balance was reclassified in 2024 from intercompany receivables as a result of the Runde equity transfer.

Term loans and interest payable

The Company’s term loans consist of borrowings from Cinda and a local bank.

The following table presents the principal amount of each term loan.

	Runde-Cinda Note 12(b)	Runhai-Cinda (i)	Runhai-Bank (ii)	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 33,972,121	\$ 3,260,250	\$ 612,927	\$ 37,845,298
FX impact	802,347	189,000	35,532	1,026,879
Runde loans derecognized	(34,774,468)	-	-	(34,774,468)
Balance, December 31, 2024	-	3,449,250	648,459	4,097,709
FX impact	-	(80,500)	(15,134)	(95,634)
Runhai loans derecognized	-	(3,368,750)	(633,325)	(4,002,075)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The following table presents the interest expenses of each term loan.

	Runde-Cinda	Runhai-Cinda	Runhai-Bank	TOTAL
	Note 12(b)	(i)	(ii)	
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 47,958,566	\$ 8,519,267	\$ 29,086	\$ 56,506,919
Interest expense	2,313,537	1,359,057	37,123	3,709,717
Late payment compensation	4,124,560	-	-	4,124,560
FX impact	1,132,677	597,066	2,933	1,732,676
Runde loans derecognized	(55,529,340)	-	-	(55,529,340)
Balance, December 31, 2024	-	10,475,390	69,142	10,544,532
Interest expense	-	606,486	14,750	621,236
FX impact	-	(95,666)	(631)	(96,297)
Runhai loans derecognized	-	(10,986,210)	(83,261)	(11,069,471)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

- (i) The Company's Runhai subsidiary has numerous loans with Cinda. As at December 31, 2024, loans of \$3,449,250 (RMB 17,500,000) are overdue and bear interest at 10.82% per annum.
- (ii) The loan with a Chinese local bank bears interest at 5.82% per annum and comes due between February 2023 and August 2025. There were principal repayments due in 2023 of \$149,040 (RMB 800,000), due in February 2024 of \$118,260 (RMB 600,000) and due in August 2024 of \$118,260 (RMB 600,000); due in February 2025 of \$123,760 (RMB 650,000); as of May 22, 2025 – the approval date of the Transfer Agreement, these repayments had not been made and Runhai is in default according to the repayment schedule.

The assets of the Company's Chinese subsidiaries, including inventory, restricted cash and property, plant and equipment, have been pledged as collateral for these loans. As of May 22, 2025, all term loans are in default, the lenders have the right to collect all principal amounts and accrued interest, as well as the right to take possession of the pledged assets.

As of December 31, 2025, the term loans principal of \$4,002,075 (RMB 20,790,000) with interest payable of \$11,069,471 (RMB 56,679,320) are derecognized following the closing of share transfer of Runhai pursuant to the shareholder approved Equity Transfer Agreement on May 22, 2025.

Accounts payable and accrual

As of December 31, 2025, pursuant to the shareholder-approved Equity Transfer Agreement, accounts payable and accruals are derecognized with a remaining amount of nil (December 31, 2024 - \$8,531,711).

An amount of \$919,123 (December 31, 2024 - \$924,281) included in accounts payable and accrual is secured by the Company. This amount was from a customer for the purchase of raw materials previously used in the products manufacturing in China.

Other loans payable

The Company obtained loans under numerous credit facility agreements from different private lenders. The following table presents the other loans payable related to discontinued operations.

	Ms. Yuen	Others	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 3,362,979	\$ 1,456,769	\$ 4,819,748
Interest accrued	143,417	109,973	253,390
Runde loans derecognized	(2,294,848)	(160,560)	(2,455,408)
FX impact	199,767	63,294	263,061
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,411,315	1,469,476	2,880,791
Interest accrued	56,985	43,686	100,671
Runhai loans derecognized	(1,434,545)	(1,488,244)	(2,922,789)
FX impact	(33,755)	(24,918)	(58,673)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2024, the Company discontinued operations' outstanding loans owed to Ms. Yuen was \$1,411,315. These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 8% to 20% per annum. The loans are generally unsecured and repayable on demand, except for one loan bearing interest at 8% per annum, which is secured by the assignment of accounts receivable payments from one of the Company's major customers.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's discontinued operations' outstanding loans owed to other private lenders was \$1,469,476. These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 15% to 20% per annum. These loans are unsecured, defaulted and due on demand.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a total of \$100,671 (2024 - \$253,390) interest expenses related to loans from private lenders in its net income (loss) from discontinued operations.

As of December 31, 2025, all the loans owned to Ms. Yuen and other private lenders as mentioned above, were derecognized following the disposal of Runhai.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding trade payables of \$17,708,965 (2024-\$13,786,780) due to entities that were disposed. These balances arose from the purchase of goods in prior years and remained unpaid as of the reporting date.

Other Loans Payable

The following table presents the other loans payable.

	Ms. Yuen	Others	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 46,074,386	\$ 5,380,347	\$ 51,454,733
Additions	-	1,831,293	1,831,293
Repayment	-	(1,489,169)	(1,489,169)
Interest expense	7,867,094	1,013,865	8,880,959
FX impact	3,318,096	469,302	3,787,398
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 57,259,576	\$ 7,205,638	\$ 64,465,214
Interest expense	9,332,073	1,151,436	10,483,509
Interest repayment	-	(656,366)	(656,366)
FX impact	(888,478)	(197,122)	(1,085,600)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 65,703,171	\$ 7,503,586	\$ 73,206,757
Current	\$ 65,703,171	\$ 6,694,932	\$ 72,398,103
Non-current	-	808,654	808,654

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding loans from Ms. Yuen related to its continued operations totaling \$65,703,171 (December 31, 2024 - \$57,259,576). These loans bear interest at rates ranging from 18% to 20% per annum. The loans are generally unsecured and repayable on demand.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding loans in USD and RMB from other private lenders related to its continued operations totaling \$7,503,586 (December 31, 2024 - \$7,205,638). These loans bear interest at

rates ranging from 11.5% to 20% per annum. The loans are generally unsecured and repayable on demand, except for the loans \$808,654 obtain during the year ended December 31, 2024, which mature in 2027.

These loans provide a repayment option to the lenders in either RMB or USD using a foreign exchange rate specified in each credit facility.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company made repayments to private lenders totaling \$656,366 (2024 - \$1,489,169), which included interest payments of \$656,366 (2024 - \$454,199).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a total of \$10,483,509 (2024 - \$8,880,959) interest expenses related to loans from private lenders in its consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Lease Liabilities

	Office	Total
As at December 31, 2023	\$ 141,412	\$ 141,412
Lease payments made	(123,928)	(123,928)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11,587	11,587
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 29,071	\$ 29,071
Recognized in 2025	74,519	74,519
Lease payments made	(37,595)	(37,595)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,555	4,555
As at December 31, 2025	\$ 70,550	\$ 70,550
Less: current portion	(11,227)	(11,227)
Non-current portion as at December 31, 2025	\$ 59,323	\$ 59,323
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$ 11,227	\$ 29,071
Non-Current	59,323	-
	\$ 70,550	\$ 29,071

The undiscounted lease payments to be paid after the reporting date are disclosed in Note 24 (b).

Capital Structure

Outstanding share data as at the date of this MD&A:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Common Shares Issued	38,394,223	38,394,223
Stock Options	-	-
Total Reserved For Issuance	-	-
Fully Diluted Shares	38,394,223	38,394,223

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Non-Controlling Interests

As mentioned in Note 4 (b), effective on May 22, 2025, the Company's ownership interest in Runhai and Bengbu have been transferred to Xiaogang (Note 12(c)). Prior to that date, the Company held 98.85% of the issued share capital of Runhai, which in turn holds 100% of the issued share capital of Bengbu. Following the closing of share transfer, the Company has no longer has an ownership interest in Runhai and Bengbu, and related non-controlling interests were derecognized accordingly.

The following table represents the share of equity attributable to the non-controlling interest:

	December 31, 2024
January 1, 2023	\$ (854,909)
Non-controlling interest's share of earnings (loss)	(85,764)
Non-controlling interest's share of other comprehensive gain (loss)	962,727
December 31, 2024	\$ 22,054
	December 31, 2025
January 1, 2025	\$ 22,054
Non-controlling interest's share of earnings (loss)	1,269
Non-controlling interest's share of other comprehensive gain (loss)	(10,604)
Derecognition of non-controlling interests due to loss of control	(12,719)
December 31, 2025	\$ -

Related Parties Transactions and Balances

a) Amount due to related parties

Amounts due to related parties are summarized as follows:

	Loan from CEO (i)	Loan from Director (ii)	Consulting fee payable to CEO (iii)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 12,974,374	\$ 900,000	\$ 3,580,778	\$ 17,455,152
Additions - Non cash	-	-	149,817	149,817
Interest expense	2,131,128	21,082	110,783	2,262,993
Payments	-	(921,082)	(155,252)	(1,076,334)
FX impact	1,281,717	-	321,830	1,603,547
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 16,387,219	\$ -	\$ 4,007,956	\$ 20,395,175
Reductions	-	-	(3,594)	(3,594)
FX impact	(777,849)	-	(190,175)	(968,024)
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 15,609,370	\$ -	\$ 3,814,187	\$ 19,423,557

- i. The Company obtained loans under numerous credit facility agreements from the Company's Chairman and CEO in USD and RMB. As of December 31, 2024, for the loans borrowed in USD, the interest rate is the US 10-year benchmark government bond rate plus 1100 basis points per annum, compounding quarterly. For the loans borrowed in RMB, the interest rate is the Chinese 10-year benchmark government bond rate plus 1100 basis points per annum, compounding quarterly. The loans from the CEO are unsecured and due on demand. These loans provide a repayment option to the lenders in either RMB or USD using a foreign exchange rate specified in each credit facility.

In July 2025, the Company and CEO re-negotiated the loan agreement, the new interest rate is zero effective from January 1, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding principal of these loans was \$3,083,919 (US \$2,250,050) (2024 - \$3,237,597 (US \$2,250,050)).

- ii. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company repaid its outstanding director loan and interest by obtaining a \$900,00 loan from a private lender.
- iii. In July 2025, the Company and CEO re-negotiated and terminated the original consulting agreement, replacing it with a standard employer/employee agreement, and the interest rate related to unpaid consulting fees and related interest is zero effective from January 1, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the consulting fee payable to the Company's Chairman and CEO was \$3,814,187 (2024 - \$4,007,956), which was bearing interest at 3% per annum compounding quarterly in 2024).

b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key Management Personnel are those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and any external directors of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred \$377,978 (2024 - \$430,868) for remuneration to its Key Management Personnel.

Effective May 1, 2024, the CEO agreed to temporarily forego, until further notice, the monthly consulting fees otherwise earned and payable to him under his existing consulting agreement with the Company. No consulting fees have been accrued or paid to the CEO from that date onward.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to senior management in a timely manner so that information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable securities legislation. As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's management evaluated, under the direction and supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim filings ("NI 52-109"). The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of December 31, 2025, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the Company files or submits to the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified therein and accumulated and reported to management to allow timely discussions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, under the direction and supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is also responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109, as of December 31, 2025. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in the "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of December 31, 2025, the Company's internal control over financial reporting were effective.

It should be noted that while the officers of the Company have certified the Company's period-end filings, they do not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or implemented, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Risks Related to the Company's Business

This section describes the material risks affecting the Company's business, financial condition, operating results and prospects. A prospective investor should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consult with his, her or its investment and professional advisors before making an investment decision. There may be other risks and uncertainties that are not known to the Company or that the Company currently believes are not material, but which also may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results or prospects. In that case, the trading price of the common shares could decline substantially, and investors may lose all or part of the value of the common shares held by them.

There are a number of risk factors that could materially affect the business of GLG, which include but are not limited to the risk factors set out below. The Company has been structured to minimize these risks. More details about the following risk factors can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

- Intellectual Property Infringement
- Product Liability Costs
- Manufacturing Risk
- Inventory Risk
- Customer Concentration Risk
- Competition
- Government Regulations
- Consumer Perception of Products
- Changing Consumer Preferences
- Market Acceptance
- Dependence on Key Personnel
- Volatility of Share Prices

Risks Associated with Doing Business in the People's Republic of China

The Company faces the following additional risk factors that are unique to it doing business in China. More details about the following risk factors can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form.

- Government Involvement
- Changes in the Laws and Regulations in the People's Republic of China
- The Chinese Legal and Accounting System
- Currency Controls
- Additional Compliance Costs in the People's Republic of China
- Difficulties Establishing Adequate Management, Legal and Financial Controls in the People's Republic of China

- Capital Outflow Policies in the People’s Republic of China
- Jurisdictional and Enforcement Issues
- Political System in the People’s Republic of China

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company, including our Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Additional information relating to the Company is also available on our website (www.glglifetech.com).