

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Financial Report and Auditor's Report  
2024 and 2023  
(Stock Code 4109)

Company Address : 3F., No. 61, Jiuru 1st Road, Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City  
Telephone: : (07) 976-1598

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.

2024 and 2023 Parent Company Only Financial Report and Independent Auditors' Report

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## Independent Auditors' Report

(114) Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No.24004163

To Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.:

### **Audit opinion**

We have audited the parent company only balanced sheet as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, parent company only statement of changes in equity, parent company only statement of cash flows, and notes to the parent company only financial statements (including the summary of significant accounting policies) of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

In our opinion, according to our audit result and the report of other auditors (please refer to “Other matters” sections), the aforesaid parent company only financial statements have been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and presented fairly the parent company only financial position of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its parent company only financial performance and parent company only cash flow for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

### **Basis for audit opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountant and the auditing standards of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under these standards will be further explained in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements” section. We are independent of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities under the Norm. Based on our audit result and the audit report of other auditors, we believe that we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to use it as the basis for our audit opinion.

### **Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.’s parent company only financial statements for 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters in Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s parent company only financial statements for 2024 are as follows:

### **Correctness of commission calculations**

#### Description of matters

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. sells health food using interpersonal marketing through many distributors and encourages the distributors to continue operations through performance promotion and incentive bonus policies. Due to the complexity of the formula for calculating commission expenses and the huge amount of data for incentive bonuses, we included the correctness of commission expense calculations as one of the key audit matters.

#### Audit procedures in response

The main procedures we implemented in response to the key audit matter mentioned above are as follows:

1. Understanding the incentive bonus policy of the Company.
2. Confirming that the formula for calculating commissions is consistent with the policy mentioned above.
3. Testing the system logic and verifying the correctness of commission calculations.

### **Investments accounted for using the equity method - corporate merger and acquisition**

#### Description of matters

For the accounting policy of investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 4(13); for the accounting items of investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 6(7).

On January 2, 2024, Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s investment under the equity method acquired common shares of Mi Hsiang Food Co., Ltd. and Bai Chien Hui Food Co., Ltd. for NT\$45,750 thousand and NT\$2,600 thousand, respectively. As the allocation of the purchase price involves significant management estimates and the merger and acquisition transaction amount are material for the current year, we, as auditors, have identified this business combination transaction as a key audit matter for the year.

### Audit procedures in response

The main procedures we implemented in response to the key audit matter mentioned above are as follows:

1. Understand and assess the internal control procedures related to Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s investment transactions, and review relevant board meeting documents to ensure that the investment has been executed in accordance with the appropriate procedures.
2. Examine the merger and acquisition agreements and verify payment vouchers to confirm the purchase consideration.
3. Obtain the purchase price allocation report for the acquisition, assess the independence of the expert appointed by management, review the data and information used in the report, and evaluate the valuation methods and key assumptions adopted in the report to determine the reasonableness of the purchase price allocation.

### **Other matters - Reference to the audit of other auditors**

As stated in Note 6(7) to the 2024 and 2023 parent company only financial statements, the financial statements of some of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s investments valued under the equity method were not audited by us, but by other auditors.

Therefore, our opinions expressed on the aforementioned parent company only financial statements with respect to the amounts in the parent company only financial statements of such companies are based on the report of such auditors. The balance of the investment in the aforementioned companies under the equity method as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT\$63,115 thousand and NT\$89,798 thousand, respectively, accounting for 4.47% and 6.59% of the total assets, respectively. The comprehensive income recognized under the equity method for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT\$5,273 thousand and NT\$2,932 thousand, accounting for 2.60% and 2.00% of the total comprehensive loss, respectively.

### **Responsibilities of the management and governing body for the parent company only financial statements**

The management was responsible for preparing the parent company only financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and maintaining necessary internal control related to the preparation of the parent company only financial statements to ensure that the parent company only financial statements were free of material misstatements due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the management was also responsible for assessing Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s going concern ability, the disclosure of relevant matters, and the use of the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management intended to liquidate or cease the operation of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. or there were no actual feasible solutions other than liquidation or cessation of operation.

The governing body of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. (including the Audit Committee) was responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements**

The purpose of our audit of the parent company only financial statements was to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole were free of material misstatements arising from fraud or error and to issue an audit report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Republic of China will detect a material misstatement in the parent company only financial statements. Misstatement may result from fraud or error. A misstatement is deemed material if the individual or aggregate amount misstated could be reasonably expected to affect the economic decisions made by users of the parent company only financial statements.

We exercised professional judgment and skepticism in conducting the audit in accordance with the auditing standards of the Republic of China. We also performed the following tasks:

1. Identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements due to fraud or error; designing and implementing appropriate measures responsive to the risks assessed; and obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to use it as the basis for our audit opinion. As fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, fraudulent statement or violation of internal control, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from error.
2. Obtaining a necessary understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures appropriate for the current circumstances, provided that the purpose of the foregoing was not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s internal control.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and disclosures made by the management.
4. Drawing a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, about the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting adopted by the management and whether a material uncertainty exists in respect of events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that such a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inappropriate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence acquired as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements adequately present the relevant transactions and events.

6. Obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and performing the audit of the parent company only financial statements and forming an audit opinion on the parent company only financial statements.

The matters communicated between us and the governing body include the planned scope and time of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provided the governing body with a declaration stating that we have complied with the requirements regarding independence in the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and communicated with it all relationships and relevant matters that may compromise auditor independence (including related prevention measures).

From the matters communicated with the governing body, we determined the key audit matters in the audit of Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.'s parent company only financial statements for 2024. We shall specify such matters in the audit report, except where public disclosure of certain matters is prohibited by laws or regulations or where, under very exceptional circumstances, we have decided not to communicate certain matters in the audit report due to the reasonable expectation that any negative consequences arising from such communication would be greater than the public interest enhanced.

PwC Taiwan

Liao A-Shen

Auditor

Wang Guo-Hua

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan

Audit Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1010015969

Former Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance

Audit Approval No.: (1998) Tai-Cai-Zheng (VI) No. 68790

February 25, 2025

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet  
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Assets	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Current assets</b>						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 63,318	5	\$ 238,000	18
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(3)	42,400	3	-	-
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	6(2)	41,000	3	3,400	-
1170	Net accounts receivable	6(5) and 7	13,644	1	4,577	-
1200	Other receivables		-	-	37	-
130X	Inventories	5 and 6(6)	24,263	2	24,682	2
1410	Prepayments		6,363	-	3,540	-
11XX	<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>190,988</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>274,236</u>	<u>20</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)	441,800	31	254,100	19
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(4)	51,326	4	115,183	8
1550	Investments under the equity method	6(7)	207,970	15	188,763	14
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	6(8) and 8	427,651	30	436,687	32
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	3,600	-	-	-
1760	Net investment property	6 (10) and 8	40,109	3	40,290	3
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6 (25)	46,180	3	49,340	4
1920	Refundable deposits		461	-	1,222	-
1990	Other non-current assets - others		2,478	-	2,775	-
15XX	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>1,221,575</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1,088,360</u>	<u>80</u>
1XXX	<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$ 1,412,563</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,362,596</u>	<u>100</u>

(continued on next page)

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet  
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Liabilities and equity	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6 (11) and 8	\$ -	-	\$ 75,000	5
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(18)	36	-	205	-
2170	Accounts payable		3,593	1	11,089	1
2200	Other payables	6(12)	68,270	5	63,790	5
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	-	-	162,449	12
2230	Current income tax liabilities		1,639	-	-	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		1,800	-	-	-
2365	Refund liabilities - current	6(18)	2,180	-	936	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others		1,980	-	2,046	-
21XX	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>79,498</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>315,515</u>	<u>23</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		1,838	-	-	-
2645	Deposits received		211	-	211	-
25XX	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>2,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>-</u>
2XXX	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>81,547</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>315,726</u>	<u>23</u>
<b>Equity</b>						
Share capital						
3110	Common stock capital	6(14)	987,367	70	889,367	65
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(15)	91,051	6	58,303	4
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserves	6(16)	14,537	1	123	-
3320	Special reserves		63,814	5	24,157	2
3350	Undistributed earnings		271,481	19	138,735	10
Other equity						
3400	Other equity	6(17)	( 97,234 )	( 7 )	( 63,815 )	( 4 )
3XXX	<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,331,016</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>1,046,870</u>	<u>77</u>
Significant subsequent events						
3X2X	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	11	<u>\$ 1,412,563</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,362,596</u>	<u>100</u>

The attached notes to the parent company only financial statements form part of the parent company only financial report, please refer to them, too.

Chairman: Weng Chung Chun

Managerial Officer: Tseng Ming-Chuan Accounting supervisor: Lin Ching-Hung

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(Except for earnings per share, which are in New Taiwan dollars)

	Item	Note	2024		2023	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(18)	\$ 309,628	100	\$ 263,486	100
5000	Operating cost	6(6)(24)(24) and 7	( 191,084 )	( 62 )	( 179,979 )	( 68 )
5900	Gross profit		118,544	38	83,507	32
	Operating expenses	6(24)(24) and 12(2)				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		( 43,057 )	( 14 )	( 44,261 )	( 17 )
6200	Administrative expense		( 48,372 )	( 15 )	( 47,881 )	( 18 )
6300	R&D expense		( 6,548 )	( 2 )	( 9,324 )	( 4 )
6450	Expected credit impairment loss		( 51 )	-	( 8 )	-
6000	Total operating expenses		( 98,028 )	( 31 )	( 101,474 )	( 39 )
6900	Operating profit (loss)		20,516	7	( 17,967 )	( 7 )
	Non-operating income and expense					
7100	Interest revenue	6(19)	1,331	-	1,012	1
7010	Other revenue	6(20)	4,277	1	8,798	3
7020	Other gains and losses	6(21)	184,184	60	200,144	76
7050	Financial cost	6(22)	( 621 )	-	( 302 )	-
7070	Share in the profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures recognized under equity method	6(7)	6,607	2	( 50,182 )	( 19 )
7000	Total non-operating revenue and expenses		195,778	63	159,470	61
7900	<b>Net income before tax</b>		216,294	70	141,503	54
7950	Income tax (expenses) benefits	6(25)	( 4,922 )	( 2 )	2,643	1
8200	<b>Current net loss</b>		\$ 211,372	68	\$ 144,146	55
	<b>Other comprehensive income (net amount after tax)</b>					
	<b>Items not reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
8316	Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4) and 12(3)	( \$ 9,156 )	( 3 )	\$ 3,978	1
	<b>Total items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
8361	Exchange difference on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	6(7)	550	-	( 522 )	-
8300	<b>Other comprehensive income (net amount)</b>		( \$ 8,606 )	( 3 )	\$ 3,456	1
8500	<b>Total current comprehensive income</b>		\$ 202,766	65	\$ 147,602	56
	Earnings per share	6(26)				
9750	Basic		\$ 2.16		\$ 1.62	
9850	Diluted		\$ 2.15		\$ 1.62	

The attached notes to the parent company only financial statements form part of the parent company only financial report, please refer to them, too.

Chairman: Weng Chung Chun

Managerial Officer: Tseng Ming-Chuan

Accounting supervisor: Lin Ching-Hung

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Note	Capital surplus					Retained earnings			Other equity			Total
	Common stock capital	Issue premium	Difference between the price and the book value of the subsidiary's equity acquired or disposed of	Capital reserves - changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries recognized	Others	Legal reserves	Special reserves	(Losses to be made up for) Undistributed earnings	Exchange difference on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
<b>2023</b>												
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 889,367	\$ 56,090	\$ 920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123	\$ 24,157	( \$ 5,411 )	( \$ 21,544 )	( \$ 45,727 )	\$ 897,975	
Current net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,146	-	-	144,146	
Current other comprehensive income	6 (4)(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 522 )	3,978	3,456	
Total current comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,146	( 522 )	3,978	147,602	
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries recognized	6(15)	-	-	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 889,367	\$ 56,090	\$ 920	\$ 1,293	\$ -	\$ 123	\$ 24,157	\$ 138,735	( \$ 22,066 )	( \$ 41,749 )	\$ 1,046,870	
<b>2024</b>												
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 889,367	\$ 56,090	\$ 920	\$ 1,293	\$ -	\$ 123	\$ 24,157	\$ 138,735	( \$ 22,066 )	( \$ 41,749 )	\$ 1,046,870	
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,372	-	-	211,372	
Current other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	( 9,156 )	( 8,606 )	
Total current comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,372	550	( 9,156 )	202,766	
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2023:												
Legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	14,414	-	( 14,414 )	-	-	-	
Special reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,657	( 39,657 )	-	-	-	
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 49,368 )	-	-	( 49,368 )	
Capital increase by cash	98,000	32,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,732	
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,813	-	( 24,813 )	-	
Fractional cash dividends transferred to the capital surplus	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 987,367	\$ 88,822	\$ 920	\$ 1,293	\$ 16	\$ 14,537	\$ 63,814	\$ 271,481	( \$ 21,516 )	( \$ 75,718 )	\$ 1,331,016	

The attached notes to the parent company only financial statements form part of the parent company only financial report, please refer to them, too.

Chairman: Weng Chung Chun

Managerial Officer: Tseng Ming-Chuan

Accounting supervisor: Lin Ching-Hung

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>			
Net profit before tax for the period		\$ 216,294	\$ 141,503
Adjustment items			
Income and expenses			
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)(21)	( 184,600 )	( 200,247 )
Depreciation expense	6(8)(9)(10)(23)	11,532	11,433
Amortization expense	6(23)	1,241	1,888
Expected credit impairment loss	12(2)	51	8
Interest expense	6 (22)	621	302
Interest revenue	6(19)	( 1,331 )	( 1,012 )
Dividend revenue	6(20)	1,000	4,893
Share in the profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures recognized under equity method	6(7)	( 6,607 )	50,182
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	519	116
Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Accounts receivable		( 9,118 )	( 112 )
Other receivables		5	( 5 )
Inventories		369	2,056
Prepayments		( 2,824 )	8,429
Net changes in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contract liabilities - current		( 169 )	187
Accounts payable		( 7,496 )	1,120
Other payables		4,662	19,402
Refund liabilities - current		1,244	( 224 )
Other current liabilities - others		( 66 )	1,382
Cash inflow from operations		25,327	41,301
Interest received		1,331	1,012
Interest paid		( 621 )	( 302 )
Income tax paid		( 91 )	( 19 )
Dividends received		( 1,000 )	( 4,893 )
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>24,946</u>	<u>37,099</u>

(continued on next page)

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Note	2024	2023
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost - current		(\$ 50,000)	(\$ 3,400)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		( 45,500)	( 132,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current		-	78,147
Acquisition of investments under the equity method	6(7)	( 12,000)	( 147,000)
Return of investments under the equity method	6(7)	-	12,706
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6 (27)	( 1,300)	( 8,395)
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost - current		12,400	92,470
Proceeds from sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current		54,701	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		84	45
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		761	( 625)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets - others		( 943)	995
Net cash outflow from investing activities		( 41,797)	( 107,057)
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6 (28)	-	80,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6 (28)	( 75,000)	( 5,000)
(Decrease) increase in other payables - related parties	6 (28)	( 162,449)	162,449
Repayment of lease principal	6 (28)	( 1,762)	( 1,785)
Cash dividends paid	6(17)	( 49,368)	-
Fractional cash dividends transferred to the capital surplus		16	-
Cash capital increase by private placement		130,732	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		( 157,831)	235,664
(Decrease) increase in current cash and cash equivalents		( 174,682)	165,706
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		238,000	72,294
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		\$ 63,318	\$ 238,000

The attached notes to the parent company only financial statements form part of the parent company only financial report, please refer to them, too.

Chairman:  
Weng Chung Chun

Managerial Officer:  
Tseng Ming-Chuan

Accounting supervisor:  
Lin Ching-Hung

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements  
2024 and 2023

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (unless otherwise stated)

I. Company history

1. Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established upon approval in May 1995. The Company is mainly engaged in the processing, sale, and trading of softshell turtle food, Manufacture of Dairy Products, miscellaneous food manufacturing (e.g. softshell turtle egg powder capsules, enzyme powder, tortoise jelly, softshell turtle oil, and powder capsules), the import, export of the aforementioned products, the distribution, bidding, quotation of aforementioned products for domestic and foreign manufacturers, Wholesale of Nonalcoholic Beverages, candy wholesale, baked food wholesale, supplementary food wholesale, cosmetics wholesale, and sports equipment wholesale.
2. The Company's shares have been traded on the TPEx since August 2002.

II. The date and procedure for approving the financial report

The parent-only financial report was approved by the Board of Directors and released on February 25, 2025.

III. Application of new and amended standards and interpretations

(I) Impact of adopting the new and amended IFRSs and IASs endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC")

The following table sets forth the standards and interpretations of new releases, amendments, and amendments of the IFRS and IAS applicable in 2024 that were approved and promulgated by the FSC:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date as published by IASB</u>
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024

The Company has assessed that the standards and interpretations above have no significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

(II) Impact of not adopting the new and amended IFRSs and IASs endorsed by the FSC

The following table sets forth the FSC endorsed IFRS and IAS, interpretations newly released, amended, revised and applicable in 2025:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date as published by IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS No. 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

The Company has assessed that the standards and interpretations above have no significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

(III) Impact of the IFRSs and IASs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following table sets forth the newly issued, amended, and revised standards and interpretations for the IFRSs and IASs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

<u>New/amended/revised standards and interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date as published by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except for the items mentioned below, the Company has assessed that the above-mentioned standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The relevant impact amounts will be disclosed upon completion of the assessment:

1. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

The amendments are explained as follows:

Update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The entity shall disclose the fair value of each class of investment and is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each investment. In addition, the amendments require the entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period.

2. IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

#### IV. Summary of important accounting policies

The major accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the parent company only financial report are described below. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently to all reporting periods.

##### (I) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial report was prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

##### (II) Basis of preparation

1. Except for the financial assets FVTPL and financial assets measured at FVTOCI, the parent company only financial report was prepared on the basis of historical cost.
2. Preparing a financial report in conformity with the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations (hereinafter collectively referred to as IFRSs) endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC requires the use of some important accounting estimates. The management also needs to use its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company, which involves items with a high degree of judgment or complexity, or significant assumptions and estimations in the parent company only financial report. Please refer to Note 5 for details.

##### (III) Translation of foreign currencies

Items included in the financial report of the Company are measured by the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the functional currency). The parent company only financial report is presented in the Company's functional currency "NTD."

##### 1. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date or measurement date, and any difference arising from the translation of such transactions is recognized as current profit or loss.
- (2) The balance of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities is valued and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and any difference arising from such adjustment is recognized as current profit or loss.
- (3) The balance of foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss is valued and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and any exchange difference arising from such adjustment is recognized as current profit or loss; the balance of those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is valued and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and any exchange difference arising from such adjustment is recognized as other comprehensive income; the balance of those not measured at fair value is measured based on the historical exchange rates as of the initial transaction date.
- (4) All exchange gains or losses are stated as "other gains and losses" on the statement of comprehensive income.

##### 2. Translation of foreign operations

- (1) For all company entities, associates, and joint ventures whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, their operating results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency in the following ways:
  - A. Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date;

- B. Income and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate in the current period; and
  - C. All exchange differences arising from translation are recognized as other comprehensive income.
- (2) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate or joint venture, any exchange difference under other comprehensive income will be re-classified proportionally to current profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. However, if the Company still retains part of the interest in the former associate or joint venture, but has lost significant influence over the foreign operation that is an associate or the joint control over the foreign operation that is a joint venture, the Company's interest in the foreign operation is wholly disposed of.
  - (3) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange difference recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the foreign operation on a pro-rata basis. However, if the Company still retains part of the interest in the former subsidiary, but has lost control of the foreign operation that is a subsidiary, the Company's interest in the foreign operation is wholly disposed of.

(IV) Criteria for classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

- 1. Assets that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current assets:
  - (1) The asset is expected to be realized, sold or consumed in the ordinary course of operations.
  - (2) The asset is held mainly for the purpose of trading.
  - (3) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.
  - (4) The asset is cash or cash equivalents, except for those that are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities in at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.The Company classifies all assets not meeting the above conditions as non-current.
- 2. Liabilities that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities:
  - (1) The liability is expected to be settled in the ordinary course of operations.
  - (2) The asset is held mainly for the purpose of trading.
  - (3) The liability is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period.
  - (4) The liability for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies all liabilities not meeting the above conditions as non-current.

(V) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- 1. Referring to the financial assets other than measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI.
- 2. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or losses in conformity with practical trading.
- 3. The Company measures at fair value at the time of initial recognition, and the related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss; subsequently, they are measured at fair value, and the gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(VI) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

- 1. The Company may make an irrevocable choice at initial recognition to recognize the fair value changes of equity instrument investments held not for trading in other comprehensive

income.

2. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in conformity with practical trading.
3. The Company measures such financial assets at their fair value plus transaction costs at initial recognition, and they are subsequently measured at fair value:

Changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. At the time of derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss, but transferred to retained earnings. When the right to receive dividends is established, the economic benefits related to the dividends are very likely to inflow, and when the dividend amount can be measured reliably, the Company recognizes the dividend revenue in profit or loss.

#### (VII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Such financial assets refer to those meeting the following conditions:
  - (1) The financial asset is held under the business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows.
  - (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows on a specific date that are solely payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Company uses trade date accounting for financial assets at amortized cost in conformity with trading practices.
3. The Company measures such financial assets at their fair value plus transaction costs at initial recognition. Subsequently, the effective interest method is adopted to recognize interest revenue in the period of circulation according to the amortization procedure and any impairment loss is recognized. The gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.
4. The Company holds time deposits that are not cash equivalents. They are measured at the investment amount due to the short holding period and the insignificant impact of discounting.

#### (VIII) Accounts and notes receivable

1. They refer to the accounts and notes for which the Company has no unconditional right to receive consideration for transferring goods or services pursuant to contractual agreements.
2. The Company measures short-term accounts and notes receivable with unpaid interest at the initial invoice amount due to the insignificant impact of discounting.

#### (IX) Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Company, with respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost, takes into account all reasonable and supporting information (including forward-looking ones), and measures the loss allowance for the financial assets measured at amortized cost with no significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition based on 12-month expected credit losses. For those with significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses. For the accounts receivable or contract assets with no significant financing components, the loss allowance is measured based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

#### (X) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets when one of the following conditions is met:

1. The contractual right to receive cash flows from financial assets becomes invalid.

2. The contractual right to receive cash flows from financial assets is transferred, and almost all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets have been transferred.
3. The contractual right to receive cash flows from financial assets is transferred, but control over the financial assets is not retained.

(XI) Lessor's lease transactions - Operating leases

Lease gains from operating leases, after deducting any incentives given to the lessee, are amortized under the straight-line method over the lease term and recognized as current profit or loss.

(XII) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process includes raw material, direct labor and other direct costs as well as production-related manufacturing overhead (allocated based on the normal production capacity), but does not include loan costs. When comparing the cost and net realizable value to see which is lower, the item-by-item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost required for completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(XIII) Investments/subsidiaries/associates under the equity method

1. Subsidiaries refer to entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. When the Company is exposed to or is entitled to the variable returns from the involvement in the entities, and is able to influence the returns through the power over the entities, the Company controls the entities.
2. The unrealized gains or losses from the transactions between the Company and the subsidiaries were eliminated. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries to bring them into line with those adopted by the Company.
3. The Company recognizes the share in the profit or loss of subsidiaries after the acquisition as current profit and loss and recognizes the share in their other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the share in the loss of a subsidiary recognized by the Company equals or exceeds the interest in the said subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses in proportion to the shareholding percentage.
4. Changes in the parent company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control over the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are treated as equity transactions, i.e., transactions with owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
5. When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, the Company's investment retained in the former subsidiary is remeasured at fair value and is regarded as the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition or the cost of an investment in an associate or joint venture at initial recognition. The difference between the fair value and the book value is recognized in current profit or loss. For all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary, the accounting treatment is on the same basis as that for the direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities by the Company, which means that the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of or from equity to profit or loss when the Company loses control of the subsidiary.
6. Associates are entities over which the Company has significant influence but no control. Generally, the Company holds more than 20% of their shares with voting rights directly or

- indirectly. The Company's investment in associates is accounted for using the equity method and is recognized at cost at the time of acquisition.
7. The Company recognizes the share in the profit or loss of associates after the acquisition as current profit and loss and recognizes the share in their other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the Company's share in the loss of any associate equals or exceeds the interest in the said associate (including any other unsecured receivables), the Company does not recognize further losses, unless the Company has incurred legal obligations or constructive obligations for the associate or has made payments on behalf of it.
  8. When equity changes not related to profit or loss and other comprehensive income occur to an associate, with no impact on the Company's shareholding percentage in the associate, the Company recognizes all equity changes as "capital surplus" based on the shareholding percentage.
  9. Any unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Company and associates have been written off proportionally to the interest the Company holds in the said associates. Unless evidence shows that the assets transferred through the said transactions have been impaired, the unrealized losses shall also be written off. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of the associates to bring them into line with those adopted by the Company.
  10. If the Company loses significant influence over an associate when the Company disposes of it, for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income related to the associate, the accounting treatment is on the same basis as that for the direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities by the Company, which means that the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of or from equity to profit or loss when the Company loses significant influence of the associate. If the Group still has significant influence over the associate, only the amount recognized previously in other comprehensive income will be transferred out proportionally using the method described above.
  11. According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the current profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial report shall be identical to the allocations of the current profit and loss and other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial report prepared on a consolidated basis. The shareholders' equity in the parent only financial report shall be identical to the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial report prepared on a consolidated basis.

#### (XIV)Property, plant, and equipment

1. Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost, and the relevant interest during their purchase or construction is capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the book value of assets or recognized as a separate asset only when the future economic benefits related to the item are likely to flow into the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The book value of the property, plant and equipment replaced shall be derecognized. All other maintenance expenses are recognized as current profit or loss.
3. Property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured at cost. Except for land, which is not depreciated, all property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. If the components of property, plant and equipment are significant, they are depreciated separately.
4. The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset

at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected residual value and useful life are different than their estimates, or there has been a material change in the expected consumption pattern of the future economic benefits of the asset, such change shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes and Errors in Accounting Estimates" from the date of the occurrence of the change. The useful life of each asset is as follows:

Houses and buildings	5 - 60 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	5 - 10 years
Other equipment	3 - 20 years

(XV)Lessee's lease transactions - Right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for use by the Company. When a lease contract is a short-term lease or a lease of a low-value underlying asset, the lease payment is recognized as an expense during the lease term using the straight-line method.
2. Lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the lease payments that have not been made on the lease commencement date, which is discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments are fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. Subsequently, the lease liabilities are measured using the interest method based on the amortized cost method, and provision for interest expenses is made during the lease term. In the event of lease term or lease payment changes not resulting from contract modifications, the lease liabilities will be reassessed and the right-of-use assets will be re-measured and adjusted.
3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the lease commencement date, and the cost is the initially measured amount of lease liabilities. The subsequent measurement is based on the cost model. Provision is made for depreciation when the useful life of the right-of-use assets expires or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When the lease liabilities are reassessed, any remeasurement of the lease liabilities with respect to the right-of-use assets is adjusted.

(XVI)Investment property

Investment property is recognized at acquisition cost, and the cost model is adopted for its subsequent measurement. Except for land, depreciation is made using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life, and the useful life is 60 years.

(XVII)Impairment of non-financial assets

On the balance sheet date, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amount is the fair value of an asset less its disposal cost or use value, whichever is higher. When the impairment of assets recognized in prior years does not exist or decreases, the impairment loss is reversed. However, the book value of the asset increased as a result of the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the book value of the asset less depreciation or amortization under the assumption that no impairment loss was recognized.

(XVIII)Loans

They refer to long-term and short-term loans from banks. The Company measures loans at fair value less transaction costs at initial recognition, and subsequently, for any difference between the proceeds net of the transaction costs and the redemption value, the effective interest method is used to recognize interest expenses in profit or loss during the period of circulation according to the amortization procedure.

(XIX)Accounts and notes payable

1. They refer to debts arising from the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit and notes payable arising and not arising from operations.

2. The Company measures short-term accounts and notes payable with unpaid interest at the initial invoice amount due to the insignificant impact of discounting.

(XX)Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the contractual obligation is performed, discharged or expired.

(XXI)Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

When there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts of financial assets and liabilities and the intention is to settle on a net amount basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, the financial assets and financial liabilities may be offset in the balance sheet.

(XXII)Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount expected to be paid, and are recognized as expenses when the related services are rendered.

2. Pension

- (1) Defined contribution plan

For the defined contribution plan, the amount that should be contributed to the pension fund is recognized as the pension cost in the current period on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

- (2) Defined benefit plan

A. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefits earned by employees for rendering services in the current period or in the past, and the fair value of plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date. Defined benefit obligations are calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is based on the market yield rate of government bonds (on the balance sheet date) with the same currency and duration as the defined benefit plan on the balance sheet date.

B. Any remeasurement generated from the defined benefit plan is recognized in other comprehensive income in the current period and presented in retained earnings.

3. Employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration

Employees' remuneration and director's remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities when there are legal or constructive obligations and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Subsequently, if there is any difference between the distribution amount resolved and the estimated amount, it is treated as a change in accounting estimates. If the employees' remuneration is paid in shares, the number of shares is calculated based on the closing price on the day before the resolution is made by the Board of Directors.

(XXIII)Income tax

1. Income tax expenses include current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or recognized directly in equity.
2. The Company calculates the current income tax according to the tax rate that has been enacted or has been substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. The management

regularly assesses the income tax filing status in accordance with applicable income tax laws and regulations, and, if applicable, estimates income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to taxation authorities. For the additional income tax levied on undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act, an income tax expense for undistributed earnings will be recognized based on the actual distribution of earnings in the year following the year in which the earnings are generated after the proposal for earnings distribution is passed at the shareholders' meeting.

3. Deferred income tax is recognized based on the temporary difference generated between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their book values in the parent company only balance sheet using the balance sheet method. The deferred income tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill are not recognized. If the deferred income tax is derived from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions (excluding business combinations), and the deferred income tax liabilities do not affect either the accounting or the taxable income (tax losses), nor generating equivalent taxable tax and deductible temporary differences, the deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized. If the Company can control the time of reversal of any temporary difference generated from the investment in subsidiaries and the temporary difference is unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, the temporary difference is not recognized. Deferred income tax is subject to the tax rate (and tax law) that has been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date and is expected to apply when the relevant deferred income tax assets are realized or the deferred income tax liabilities are settled.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that any temporary difference is likely to be available to offset future taxable income, and unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.

#### (XXIV) Share capital

1. Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock warrants, net of income tax, are stated as a deduction from proceeds in equity.
2. When the Company buys back the issued shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, is recognized at the net amount after tax as a deduction from shareholders' equity. When the repurchased shares are subsequently reissued, any difference between the consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental costs and the effect of income tax, and the carrying amount is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity.

#### (XXV) Dividend distribution

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial report when the Company's shareholders' meeting resolves to distribute such dividends. Cash dividends are recognized as liabilities, and stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and then transferred to common stock on the record date for the issuance of new shares.

#### (XXVI) Recognition of revenue

Company's revenue from the manufacturing and sale of processed softshell turtle food and other related products is recognized when the products are sold to customers. As the time interval between the transfer of the promised goods to the customer and the payment by the customer is less than one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

#### (XXVII) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when it is reasonably certain that the enterprise

will comply with the conditions attached to the government grants and will receive the grants. If the government grants, in nature, are intended to make up for the expenses incurred by the Company, the government grants are recognized as current profit or loss on a systematic basis during the period when the relevant expenses are incurred.

V. Major sources of uncertainty in significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

When the Company prepared the parent company only financial report, the management used its judgment to determine the accounting policies to be adopted, and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on a reasonable expectation of future events according to the situation on the balance sheet date. The significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from the actual results. Historical experience and other factors will be considered for continuous assessment and adjustment. These estimates and assumptions involve risks that may result in material adjustments to the book values of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year. Please refer to the following description of the uncertainty in significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions:

Inventory valuation

Since inventories must be priced at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company must use judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of the inventories on the balance sheet date. Due to the fierce market competition for related products, the Company assesses the amount of obsolete inventories and inventories without marketable value on the balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of the inventories to net realizable value. Such inventory valuation mainly uses the demand for products in a specific future period as the estimation basis. Thus, it may undergo significant changes due to rapid changes in the industry.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the Company's inventories was NT\$24,263.

VI. Description of important accounting items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and working capital	\$ 659	\$ 348
Checkable deposits and demand deposits	62,659	237,652
	<u>\$ 63,318</u>	<u>\$ 238,000</u>

1. The financial institutions that the Company does business with have good credit quality, and the Company does business with multiple financial institutions to diversify credit risk. Thus, the probability of default is expected to be very low.
2. The Company does not pledge cash or cash equivalents.

(II) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Time deposits with an initial maturity date of more than 3 months	\$ 41,000	\$ 3,400

1. Please refer to Note 6 (19) for the interest revenue from time deposits.
2. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, for the financial assets measured at amortized cost that best represent the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to NT\$41,000 and NT\$3,400, respectively.
3. The credit quality of the financial institutions that the Company does business with is good, and thus, the probability of default is expected to be very low.

(III) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed (OTC) companies' stocks	\$ 45,500	\$ -
Valuation adjustment	( 3,100 )	-
Total	\$ 42,400	\$ -
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
TWSE and TPEX listed shares - private placement	\$ 72,000	\$ 72,000
Valuation adjustment	369,800	182,100
Total	\$ 441,800	\$ 254,100

1. The net gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss recognized in 2024 and 2023 were NT\$184,600 and NT\$200,247, respectively.
2. In November 2023, the Company subscribed 10,000 thousand shares of King House CO., Ltd. (formerly known as ENSURE GLOBAL CORP., LTD.) through private placement, which was not transferable within three years.
3. The Company has not pledged financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as collateral.
4. Please refer to Note 12(2) for the credit risk information of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(IV) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed (OTC) companies' stocks	\$ 31,980	\$ 61,902
Non-listed, OTC, or emerging stocks	95,065	95,065
Valuation adjustment	( 75,719 )	( 41,784 )
	\$ 51,326	\$ 115,183

1. The Company chooses to classify strategic investments and equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT\$51,326 and NT\$115,183, respectively.
2. The financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in profit or loss and comprehensive income are detailed as follows:

	2024	2023
<u>Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income	( \$ 9,122 )	\$ 3,981
Accumulated profits (losses) transferred to retained earnings due to derecognition	( \$ 24,813 )	\$ -
Dividend revenue recognized in profit or loss held at end of period	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,893

3. The Company has not pledged financial assets measured at fair value through other

comprehensive income as collateral.

(V) Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 13,716	\$ 4,598
Less: Loss allowance	( 72 )	( 21 )
	<u>\$ 13,644</u>	<u>\$ 4,577</u>

1. An aging analysis of the accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
Within 90 days	\$ 13,716	\$ 4,598

The above aging analysis is based on the accounting date.

2. The balances of notes receivable and accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were generated from customer contracts, and the balance of receivables (including notes receivable) from customer contracts as of January 1, 2023 was NT\$4,486.
3. The Company does not hold any collateral.
4. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, for the notes receivable that best represent the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure as of both December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT\$0, respectively; for the accounts receivable that best represent the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to NT\$13,644 and NT\$4,577, respectively.
5. For information on the credit risk of relevant notes receivable and accounts receivable, please refer to the description in Note 12(2).

(VI) Inventories

1. The item includes the following:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation losses</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Raw materials	\$ 5,090	( \$ 201 )	\$ 4,889
Work in process	2,981	( 15 )	2,966
Finished goods	10,200	( 9 )	10,191
Goods	9,078	( 2,861 )	6,217
	<u>\$ 27,349</u>	<u>( \$ 3,086 )</u>	<u>\$ 24,263</u>

  

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for valuation losses</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Raw materials	\$ 7,545	( \$ 1,188 )	\$ 6,357
Work in process	3,482	( 6 )	3,476
Finished goods	5,799	( 46 )	5,753
Goods	12,066	( 2,970 )	9,096
	<u>\$ 28,892</u>	<u>( \$ 4,210 )</u>	<u>\$ 24,682</u>

2. Inventory costs recognized as expenses in the current period:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 169,910	\$ 184,258
Inventory obsolescence loss	1,107	-
Gain on inventory value recovery	( 1,124 )	( 23,083 )

Inventory loss (gain)	32	(	16)
Others	21,159		18,820
	<u>\$ 191,084</u>		<u>\$ 179,979</u>

Due to the Company's elimination of inventories for which provision has been made for inventory valuation losses, the net realizable value of inventories rebounded and the rebound was recognized as a decrease in the cost of sales.

(VII) Investments under the equity method

1. Current changes are as follows:

	113 years		2023
Balance as of January 1	\$ 188,763	\$	103,996
Increase in investments under the equity method	12,000		147,000
Return of investments under the equity method	-	(	12,706)
Share in investment gains (losses) under the equity method	6,607	(	50,182)
Capital reserves - changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries recognized	-		1,293
Other equity - exchange difference on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	550	(	522)
Other equities - unrealized gain or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the period	-	(	3)
Other changes in equity	50	(	113)
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$ 207,970</u>	\$	<u>188,763</u>

- For information on the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) to the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2024.
- The Company acquired 61% of the ordinary shares of Mi Hsiang Food Co., Ltd. on January 2, 2024 with cash of NT\$ 45,750 and acquired control over the company. Please refer to Note 6(19) to consolidated financial statements.
- The Company acquired 52% of the ordinary shares of Bai Chien Hui Food Co., Ltd. on January 2, 2024 with a cash of NT\$2,600 and acquired control over the company. Please refer to Note 6(19) to consolidated financial statements.
- Part of the Company's investment adopting the equity method is valued based on the financial reports audited by other CPAs appointed by the companies.

(VIII) Property, plant, and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2024							
Cost	\$ 172,116	\$ 379,507	\$ 19,326	\$ 2,917	\$ 11,719	\$ 26,293	\$ 611,878
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 130,269 )	( 17,697 )	( 1,282 )	( 7,685 )	( 18,258 )	( 175,191 )
	<u>\$ 172,116</u>	<u>\$ 249,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,629</u>	<u>\$ 1,635</u>	<u>\$ 4,034</u>	<u>\$ 8,035</u>	<u>\$ 436,687</u>
<u>113 years</u>							
January 1	\$ 172,116	\$ 249,238	\$ 1,629	\$ 1,635	\$ 4,034	\$ 8,035	\$ 436,687
Addition	-	181	-	-	294	643	1,118
Disposition	-	-	( 530 )	-	( 73 )	-	( 603 )
Depreciation expense	-	( 6,369 )	( 242 )	( 392 )	( 930 )	( 1,618 )	( 9,551 )
December 31	<u>\$ 172,116</u>	<u>\$ 243,050</u>	<u>\$ 857</u>	<u>\$ 1,243</u>	<u>\$ 3,325</u>	<u>\$ 7,060</u>	<u>\$ 427,651</u>
December 31, 2024							
Cost	\$ 172,116	\$ 379,688	\$ 17,885	\$ 2,917	\$ 11,935	\$ 25,606	\$ 610,147
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 136,638 )	( 17,028 )	( 1,674 )	( 8,610 )	( 18,546 )	( 182,496 )
	<u>\$ 172,116</u>	<u>\$ 243,050</u>	<u>\$ 857</u>	<u>\$ 1,243</u>	<u>\$ 3,325</u>	<u>\$ 7,060</u>	<u>\$ 427,651</u>

	Land	Houses and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
January 1, 2023							
Cost	\$ 171,759	\$ 377,586	\$ 19,206	\$ 2,917	\$ 25,594	\$ 26,722	\$ 623,784
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 124,018 )	( 17,101 )	( 889 )	( 21,729 )	( 22,709 )	( 186,446 )
	<u>\$ 171,759</u>	<u>\$ 253,568</u>	<u>\$ 2,105</u>	<u>\$ 2,028</u>	<u>\$ 3,865</u>	<u>\$ 4,013</u>	<u>\$ 437,338</u>
<u>112 years</u>							
January 1	\$ 171,759	\$ 253,568	\$ 2,105	\$ 2,028	\$ 3,865	\$ 4,013	\$ 437,338
Addition	357	1,921	120	-	675	5,294	8,367
Transfer	-	-	-	-	624	-	624
Disposition	-	-	-	-	( 146 )	( 15 )	( 161 )
Depreciation expense	-	( 6,251 )	( 596 )	( 393 )	( 984 )	( 1,257 )	( 9,481 )
December 31	<u>\$ 172,116</u>	<u>\$ 249,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,629</u>	<u>\$ 1,635</u>	<u>\$ 4,034</u>	<u>\$ 8,035</u>	<u>\$ 436,687</u>
December 31, 2023							
Cost	\$ 172,116	\$ 379,507	\$ 19,326	\$ 2,917	\$ 11,719	\$ 26,293	\$ 611,878
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 130,269 )	( 17,697 )	( 1,282 )	( 7,685 )	( 18,258 )	( 175,191 )
	<u>\$ 172,116</u>	<u>\$ 249,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,629</u>	<u>\$ 1,635</u>	<u>\$ 4,034</u>	<u>\$ 8,035</u>	<u>\$ 436,687</u>

1. There was no capitalization of borrowing costs for property, plant, and equipment in 2024 and 2023.
2. For information on the property, plant and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to the description in Note 8.

(IX) Lease transactions - Lessee

1. The underlying assets of the Company's leases include land, buildings and company vehicles. The term of the lease contracts ranges from 1 year to 5 years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain various terms and conditions. The leased assets shall not be used as collateral for loans, lent, sublet, sold, used for passenger and cargo transportation, or handed over to others for use in any other disguise. Other than that, there are no restrictions.
2. Information on the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and the recognized depreciation expenses is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Houses	\$ 3,600	\$ -

  

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Depreciation expense</u>	<u>Depreciation expense</u>
Houses	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,770

3. The additions to the Company's right-of-use assets in 2024 and 2023 amounted to NT\$5,400 and NT\$0, respectively.
4. Information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Items affecting current profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 98	\$ 15
Expenses related to short-term lease contracts	-	286
Expenses of low-value asset lease contracts	624	565

5. The total cash outflow from the leases of the Company in 2024 and 2023 was NT\$2,484 and NT\$2,651, respectively.

(X) Investment property

	<u>113 years</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1			
Cost	\$ 31,174	\$ 10,032	\$ 41,206
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 916 )	( 916 )
	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>	<u>\$ 40,290</u>
January 1	\$ 31,174	\$ 9,116	\$ 40,290
Depreciation expense	-	( 181 )	( 181 )
December 31	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 8,935</u>	<u>\$ 40,109</u>
December 31			
Cost	\$ 31,174	\$ 10,032	\$ 41,206
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 1,097 )	( 1,097 )
	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 8,935</u>	<u>\$ 40,109</u>

	112 years		
	Land	Houses and buildings	Total
January 1			
Cost	\$ 31,174	\$ 10,032	\$ 41,206
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 734 )	( 734 )
	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,298</u>	<u>\$ 40,472</u>
January 1	\$ 31,174	\$ 9,298	\$ 40,472
Depreciation expense	-	( 182 )	( 182 )
December 31	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>	<u>\$ 40,290</u>
December 31			
Cost	\$ 31,174	\$ 10,032	\$ 41,206
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	( 916 )	( 916 )
	<u>\$ 31,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>	<u>\$ 40,290</u>

1. Rental revenue and direct operating expenses from investment property:

	2024	2023
Rental revenue from investment property	<u>\$ 1,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,624</u>
Direct operating expenses from investment property that generates rental revenue in the current period	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 182</u>

2. For information on the investment property provided as collateral, please refer to the description in Note 8.
3. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair value of the investment property held by the Company for generating rental revenue was NT\$102,478 and NT\$82,441, respectively. The fair value is derived based on the market transaction price of similar properties in nearby areas. Such valuation uses the market approach and the fair value is a Level 3 fair value.

(XI) Short-term borrowings

Nature of loan	December 31, 2023	Interest rate range
Bank loans		
Secured borrowings	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	2.06%~2.19%

December 31, 2024: None.

- Please refer to the descriptions in Note 6(22) for the Company's interest expenses of bank borrowings recognized in profit and loss.
- For the collateral for the above-mentioned short-term borrowings, please refer to the descriptions in Note 8.

(XII) Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commission payable	\$ 42,221	\$ 41,019
Salary payable	9,483	9,028
Remuneration payable to employees, directors and supervisors	8,310	6,668
Others	8,256	7,075
	<u>\$ 68,270</u>	<u>\$ 63,790</u>

(XIII) Pension

1. Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution plan in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act," which is applicable to the employees of Taiwanese nationality. For employees choosing the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act," the Company contributes no less than 6% of their monthly salary to their personal accounts at the Labor Insurance Bureau. The employees may receive monthly pension payments or lump sum payments according to the amount of their pension in their personal pension accounts and the amount of accumulated gains.
2. In 2024 and 2023, the pension cost recognized by the Company according to the pension recognition policies mentioned above was NT\$2,228 and NT\$2,109, respectively.

(XIV) Share capital

1. As of December 31, 2024, the total authorized capital of the Company was NT\$1,600,000, divided into 160,000 thousand shares (including 24,000 thousand shares reserved for warrants, preferred shares with warrants, or subscription options for corporate bonds with warrants to be exercised). The paid-in capital amounted to NT\$987,367, with a par value of NT\$10 per share. The payment for the issued shares of the Company has been received. A reconciliation of the number of outstanding common shares at the beginning and end of the period was as follows: (unit: thousand shares)

	113 years	2023
January 1	88,937	88,937
Cash capital increase by private placement	9,800	-
December 31	<u>98,737</u>	<u>88,937</u>

2. With regard to the Company's rights and obligations for privately placed common shares, the Company is subject to the restrictions on the negotiation and transfer of the common shares under the Securities and Exchange Act and may apply for the OTC listing of the common shares after 3 years have elapsed from the delivery date and a supplemental public offering is conducted. All other rights and obligations are the same as those for the other issued common shares. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has privately placed 31,600 thousand shares (including 1,800 thousand shares issued in 2014, 20,000 thousand shares issued in 2020, and 9,800 thousand shares issued in 2024), for which a supplemental public offering has not been conducted.
3. The Company's board of directors resolved on September 28, 2023 to conduct a cash capital increase by private placement. The purpose of the cash capital increase is to replenish the working capital, repay bank borrowings, and respond to the Company's future development needs. The maximum number of shares privately was 15,000 thousand shares. Furthermore, on November 29, 2023, a resolution was approved at the interim shareholders' meeting, the issuance of which was divided into one or two installments in one year from the resolution date of the shareholders' meeting. However, on January 16, 2024, due to the qualification of the placee not complying with the requirements specified in the private placement regulations, the private placement funds were returned, resulting in the invalidation of the

private placement. On January 16, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to conduct a private placement at the subscription price of NT\$13.34 per share, and the base date of capital increase was January 30, 2024. The capital increase has raised 9,800 thousand shares amounting to NT\$130,732, and the change of registration has been completed.

#### XV)Capital surplus

Pursuant to the Company Act, any premium from the issuance of shares above par value and the capital surplus from the receipt of gifts may not only be used to make up for losses, but also be distributed to shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholding in new shares or cash when the Company has no accumulated losses. In addition, according to the relevant regulations of the Securities and Exchange Act, the total amount of the above-mentioned capital surplus to be appropriated as capital shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The Company shall not use the capital surplus to make up for any capital deficit, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient to cover the capital deficit.

#### (XVI)Retained earnings

1. If the Company has earnings after finalizing the accounts each year, the Company shall first appropriate 10% of the earnings as legal reserves after paying the profit-seeking enterprise income tax and making up for losses from prior years, unless the legal reserves have reached the amount of the total capital. In addition, after the appropriation or reversal of special reserves according to laws and regulations, the remaining earnings and the undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period are used as the accumulated earnings distributable to shareholders. The Board of Directors drafts a motion for distribution of the earnings and submits it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution. The total amount of shareholders' dividends and bonuses shall be at least 50% of the accumulated distributable earnings, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the shareholders' dividends and bonuses distributed.

The Company shall distribute dividends and bonuses, capital surplus, or legal reserve, in whole or in part in the form of cash; the distribution shall be resolved by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of directors and reported thereon at the shareholders' meeting.

2. Legal reserves shall not be used except for the purpose of making up for the Company's losses and being distributed in new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their shareholding, in which case, however, the portion of the legal reserves distributed shall be limited to the legal reserves net of 25% of the paid-in capital.
3. The Company may distribute earnings only after a special reserve is set aside based on the debit balance of other equity items on the balance date in the current year in accordance with laws and regulations. Subsequently, when the debit balance of other equity items is reversed, the amount of the reversal may be included in distributable earnings.
4. At the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2024, the Company resolved to distribute a dividend of NT\$0.5 per common share on 2023 earnings for a total dividend of NT\$49,368 (taking into account the capital increase of 9,800 thousand shares by private placement in January 2024). The proposal for distributing earnings and making up for losses for 2022 was resolved at the shareholders' meetings on June 13, 2023.
5. The Board of Directors resolved to distribute a dividend of NT\$0.5 per common share on 2024 earnings, for a total dividend of NT\$59,368 (taking into account the cash capital increase of 20,000 thousand shares in February 2025, please see Note 11), as resolved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025.

(XVII) Other equity items

	113 years		
	Unrealized valuation gain or loss	Translation of foreign currencies	Total
January 1	(\$ 41,749)	(\$ 22,066)	(\$ 63,815)
Valuation adjustment	( 9,156)	-	( 9,156)
Valuation adjustment transferred to retained earnings	( 24,813)	-	( 24,813)
Difference in foreign exchange:			
- Group	-	550	550
December 31	<u>(\$ 75,718)</u>	<u>(\$ 21,516)</u>	<u>(\$ 97,234)</u>

  

	2023		
	Unrealized valuation gain or loss	Translation of foreign currencies	Total
January 1	(\$ 45,727)	(\$ 21,544)	(\$ 67,271)
Valuation adjustment	3,978	-	3,978
Difference in foreign exchange:			
- Group	-	( 522)	( 522)
December 31	<u>(\$ 41,749)</u>	<u>(\$ 22,066)</u>	<u>(\$ 63,815)</u>

(XVIII) Operating revenue

	2024	2023
Revenue from customer contracts	<u>\$ 309,628</u>	<u>\$ 263,486</u>

1. Breakdown of revenue from customer contracts

The Company's operating revenue comes from the revenue from customer contracts. The revenue can be classified by type and geographical region as follows:

By customer location	2024	2023
Taiwan	<u>\$ 309,628</u>	<u>\$ 263,486</u>

  

Type	2024	2023
Nutritional health products	\$ 302,187	\$ 253,568
Others	7,441	9,918
	<u>\$ 309,628</u>	<u>\$ 263,486</u>

2. Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities related to the revenue from customer contracts recognized by the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities			
- sale of goods contracts	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>

Opening contract liabilities recognized as revenue in the current period:

	2024	2023
Opening balance of contract liabilities recognized as revenue in the current period:		
Sale of goods contracts	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>

3. The refund liabilities related to the revenue from customer contracts recognized by the Company are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Refund liabilities:		
Refund liabilities - sale of goods contracts	\$ 2,180	\$ 936
<b>(XIX) <u>Interest revenue</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Interest on bank deposits	\$ 1,331	\$ 1,012
<b>(XX) <u>Other revenue</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Dividend revenue	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,893
Rental revenue	2,214	2,328
Other revenue - others	1,063	1,577
	<u>\$ 4,277</u>	<u>\$ 8,798</u>
<b>(XXI) <u>Other gains and losses</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net gains from foreign currency exchange	\$ 103	\$ 96
Financial assets income measured at fair value through profit or loss	184,600	200,247
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	( 519 )	( 116 )
Others	-	( 83 )
	<u>\$ 184,184</u>	<u>\$ 200,144</u>
<b>(XXII) <u>Financial cost</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	\$ 405	\$ 134
Lease liabilities	98	15
Other financial expenses	118	153
	<u>\$ 621</u>	<u>\$ 302</u>
<b>(XXIII) <u>Additional information on the nature of expenses</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 61,029	\$ 55,982
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment	9,551	9,481
Depreciation expense of investment property, plant and equipment	181	182
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,800	1,770
Other non-current assets - other amortization expenses	1,241	1,888
	<u>\$ 73,802</u>	<u>\$ 69,303</u>
<b>(XXIV) <u>Employee benefits</u></b>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Salary expense	\$ 52,696	\$ 48,157
Labor and health insurance expenses	4,556	4,350
Pension expense	2,228	2,109
Directors' remuneration	1,000	890
Other employee benefit expenses	549	476
	<u>\$ 61,029</u>	<u>\$ 55,982</u>

1. The Company shall distribute 1%-10% of the profit in the current year as the employees' remuneration and no more than 5% as the directors' remuneration, based on the profit performance in the current year. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, such losses should be made up for.
2. The Company estimated NT\$5,615 and NT\$4,445 for employees compensation and NT\$2,695 and NT\$2,223 for directors' compensation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the aforementioned amounts are recorded in the salary expense account.

The Company estimates the amount for 2024 based on a certain percentage of the profit for that year. The employee compensation and remuneration to directors for 2023 as resolved by the Board of Directors were NT\$4,435 and NT\$2,218, respectively, and the difference between the employee compensation of NT\$4,445 and the remuneration to directors of NT\$2,223 recognized in the 2023 financial statements was NT\$10 and NT\$5, respectively, which were adjusted to the profit or loss in 2024.

Information on the employees' remuneration and the directors and supervisors' remuneration approved by the Company's Board of Directors is available on the Market Observation Post System.

#### (XXV) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses (benefits)

Components of income tax expenses (benefits):

	2024	2023
Current income tax:		
Income tax on current income	\$ -	\$ -
Additional income tax on undistributed earnings	1,762	-
Total current income tax	<u>1,762</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Initial occurrence and reversal of temporary differences	\$ 3,160	(\$ 2,643)
Income tax expenses (benefits)	<u>\$ 4,922</u>	<u>(\$ 2,643)</u>

2. Relationship between income tax expenses (benefits) and accounting profit

	2024	2023
Income tax on net profit before tax calculated at the statutory tax rate	\$ 43,259	\$ 28,300
Income tax effect of items adjusted in accordance with tax laws	( 47,993 )	( 30,143 )
Income exempted from taxation under tax laws	( 200 )	( 978 )
Additional income tax on undistributed earnings	1,762	-
Temporary differences not recognized as deferred income tax assets	494	146
Tax losses not recognized as deferred income tax assets	7,600	-
Overestimation of income tax in prior years	-	32
Income tax expenses (benefits)	<u>\$ 4,922</u>	<u>(\$ 2,643)</u>

3. The amounts of deferred income tax assets arising from temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

113 years				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Allowance for bad debts	\$ 434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 434
Inventory valuation loss	841	( 225 )	-	616
Investment loss recognized for overseas subsidiaries	27,746	-	-	27,746
Exchange difference from foreign operations	2,654	-	-	2,654
Others	326	16	-	342
- Tax losses	17,339	( 2,951 )	-	14,388
	<u>\$ 49,340</u>	<u>( \$ 3,160 )</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,180</u>
2023				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Allowance for bad debts	\$ 434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 434
Inventory valuation loss	5,458	( 4,617 )	-	841
Investment loss recognized for overseas subsidiaries	27,746	-	-	27,746
Exchange difference from foreign operations	2,654	-	-	2,654
Others	469	( 143 )	-	326
- Tax losses	9,936	7,403	-	17,339
	<u>\$ 46,697</u>	<u>\$ 2,643</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,340</u>

4. The expiry date of the Company's unused tax losses and the amounts related to unrecognized deferred income tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2024						
Year of occurrence	Amount reported/approved	Amount	Amount yet to be offset	Amount not recognized as deferred income tax assets	Last year of credit	
110	Amount approved	\$ 27,887	\$ 27,143	\$ -	120	
112	Amount reported	83,698	45,698	38,000	122	
		<u>\$ 111,585</u>	<u>\$ 72,841</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>		

  

December 31, 2023						
Year of occurrence	Amount reported/approved	Amount	Amount yet to be offset	Amount not recognized as deferred income tax assets	Last year of credit	
107	Amount approved	\$ 8,155	\$ 3,721	\$ -	117	
108	Amount approved	1,520	1,520	-	118	
109	Amount approved	17,294	17,294	-	119	
110	Amount approved	27,887	27,887	-	120	
112	Estimated amount reported	37,176	37,176	-	122	
		<u>\$ 92,032</u>	<u>\$ 87,598</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		

5. Deductible temporary differences not recognized as deferred income tax assets:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 156,839</u>	<u>\$ 154,370</u>

6. The profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns of the Company as of 2021 have been approved by the tax collection authority.

(XXVI) Earnings per share

	2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	<u>\$ 211,372</u>	<u>97,958</u>	<u>\$ 2.16</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	211,372	97,958	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Remuneration to employees	-	228	
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	<u>\$ 211,372</u>	<u>98,186</u>	<u>\$ 2.15</u>

	2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	\$ 144,146	88,937	\$ 1.62
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	144,146	88,937	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Remuneration to employees	-	258	
Current net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	\$ 144,146	89,195	\$ 1.62

(XXVII) Supplementary information on cash flows

1. Investing activities partially involving cash collections and payments:

	2024	2023
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	\$ 1,118	\$ 8,367
Plus: Opening payables for equipment (stated as "other payables")	182	210
Less: Ending payables for equipment (stated as "other payables")	-	( 182 )
Cash paid in the current period	\$ 1,300	\$ 8,395

2. Investing activities not affecting cash flows:

	2024	2023
Prepayments transferred to property, plant, and equipment	\$ -	\$ 624

(XXIII) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	January 1, 2024	Changes in cash flow from financing	Other non-cash changes (Note)	December 31, 2024
Short-term borrowings	\$ 75,000	( \$ 75,000 )	\$ -	\$ -
Other payables - related parties	162,449	( 162,449 )	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	( 1,762 )	5,400	3,638
	<u>\$ 237,449</u>	<u>( \$ 239,211 )</u>	<u>\$ 5,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,638</u>
	January 1, 2023	Changes in cash flow from financing	Other non-cash changes (Note)	December 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000
Other payables - related parties	-	162,449	-	162,449
Lease liabilities	1,785	( 1,785 )	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	<u>\$ 235,664</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 237,449</u>

Note : Mainly the changes in current additions.

## VII. Transactions with related parties

### (I) Name and relationship of related party

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Wisetech Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Wisetech")	Subsidiary of the Company
Shi Zhang Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)
Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Jia Jie Investment")	Subsidiary of the Company
Jia Jie Biotech Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Jia Jie Biotechnology")	Subsidiary of the Company
Honor Peak Holdings Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Honor")	Subsidiary of Wisetech
TSG Insurance Broker Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Insurance")	Subsidiary of Jia Jie Investment
Mi Hsiang Food Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Mi Hsiang")	Subsidiary of Jia Jie Investment
Bai Chien Hui Food Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Bai Chien Hui")	Subsidiary of Jia Jie Investment
Hangzhou Zhaolong Gonglaohan Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Honor
Xiamen Zengmeinong Biotech Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Honor
Dongguan Jia Jie Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Honor
NewSoft Technology Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "NewSoft")	The Chairman of the company is the Chairman of the Company (Note 3)
OFCO Industrial Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "OFCO")	The Chairman of the company is a director of the Company
CHUN ZU MACHINERY INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "Chun Zu Machinery")	The chairman of the company is the Chairman of the Company
Argo Yachts Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Argo Yachts")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
CHUN BANG PRECISION CO.,LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "Chun Bang Precision")	A supervisor of the company is the Chairman of the Company
Chun Yu Bio-Tech Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "Chun Yu Bio-Tech")	A supervisor of the company is the Chairman of the Company
KUEI TIEN CULTURAL & CREATIVE ENTERTAINMENT CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "Kuei Tien Cultural and Creative")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
CAMEO COMMUNICATIONS,INC. (hereinafter referred to as "Cameo")	A director of the company is the representative the Company's corporate director
D-Link Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "D-Link")	A supervisor of the company is the representative the Company's corporate director
Taiwan Steel Group Aerospace Technology Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Aerospace")	A supervisor of the company is a director of the Company (Note 4)
Director of TSG Hawks Baseball Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Hawks")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
TSG Sports Marketing Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Sports")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
TSG Transportation Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Transportation")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
E-Sheng Steel Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "E-Sheng Steel")	Substantive related party
Chun Yu Works & Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Chun Yu Works")	The deputy chairman of the company is the Chairman of the Company
YUNG FU CO., LTD (hereinafter referred to as "Yung Fu")	The chairman of the company is a director of the Company
E-Top Metal Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "E-Top Metal")	Substantive related party

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
TSG Star Travel Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "TSG Star Travel")	A director of the company is the director of the Company
UNITED FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION INC. (hereinafter referred to as "United Fiber Optic")	A director of the company is an independent director of the Company (Note 1)

Note 1: The director resigned from the Company's independent director position on June 13, 2023.

Note 2: The company completed the liquidation on December 27, 2023.

Note 3: The director resigned from the Company's Chairman position on June 18, 2024.

Note 4: The director resigned from the Company's supervisor position on December 18, 2024.

## (II) Significant transactions with related parties

### 1. Operating revenue

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Sale of goods:		
— Jia Jie Biotechnology	\$ 1,258	\$ 3,780
- NewSoft	1,126	1,000
- E-Sheng Steel	2,885	815
- Chun Yu Works	2,172	2,277
- E-Top Metal	1,154	413
- United Fiber Optic	-	1,040
- OFCO	1,083	703
— Others	1,719	1,603
- Chun Zu Machinery	559	-
	<u>\$ 11,956</u>	<u>\$ 11,631</u>

The above sales of goods was based on a general sales price and general payment receiving terms.

### 2. Rental revenue

(1) The Company leases an office to related party at a rent payment on a monthly basis.

(2) Rental revenue:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
- TSG Hawks	\$ 114	\$ 686
- Others	281	-
	<u>\$ 395</u>	<u>\$ 686</u>

### 3. Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
- E-Top Metal	\$ 370	\$ -
— Jia Jie Biotechnology	192	21
- Yung Fu	-	100
— Others	15	-
	<u>\$ 577</u>	<u>\$ 121</u>

### 4. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
- E-Sheng Steel	\$ -	\$ 108,300
- E-Top Metal	-	54,149
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 162,449</u>

The other payables listed above are the refundable proceeds of privately placed common shares, and the interest is collected at an interest rate of 1.6% per annum.

### 5. Prepayments

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
- Kuei Tien Cultural and Creative	\$ 2,619	\$ -
- Kuei Tien Cultural and Creative Entertainment	675	-
- TSG Star Travel	-	600
	<u>\$ 3,294</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>

(III) Information on the remuneration of the key management

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 15,082	\$ 12,154
Post-employment benefits	377	406
	<u>\$ 15,459</u>	<u>\$ 12,560</u>

VIII. Pledged assets

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are detailed as follows:

Asset	Book value		Purpose of collateral
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Land	\$ 125,221	\$ 125,221	Note
Buildings and buildings - net	114,414	117,301	Note
Net investment property	40,109	40,290	Note
	<u>\$ 279,744</u>	<u>\$ 282,812</u>	

Note : Used as collateral for the Company's short-term and long-term loan facilities.

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

(I) Contingencies

None.

(II) Commitments

None.

X. Significant disaster losses

None.

XI. Significant subsequent events

On December 16, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to issue new shares for a cash capital increase. It is estimated that 20,000 thousand shares will be issued at NT\$18 per share, totaling NT\$360,000. February 12, 2025 is the record date for the cash capital increase.

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company can continue as a going concern and maintain the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholders, return capital to them, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce liabilities. Consistent with the industry practice, the Company controls capital based on the liabilities to assets ratio.

The Company's strategy is to maintain stable liabilities to assets ratio as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	\$ 81,547	\$ 315,726
Total assets	\$ 1,412,563	\$ 1,362,596
Liabilities to assets ratio	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>

## (II) Financial instruments

### 1. Types of financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 484,200	\$ 254,100
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in designated equity instruments	51,326	115,183
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	63,318	238,000
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	41,000	3,400
Accounts receivable	13,644	4,577
Other receivables	-	37
Refundable deposits	461	1,222
	<u>\$ 653,949</u>	<u>\$ 616,519</u>
	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ -	\$ 75,000
Accounts payable	3,593	11,089
Other payables (including related parties)	68,270	226,239
Deposits received	211	211
	<u>\$ 72,074</u>	<u>\$ 312,539</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 3,638</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

### 2. Risk management policies

- (1) The daily operations of the Company are subject to multiple financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.
- (2) For risk management, the Finance Department of the Company is responsible for identifying, assessing and avoiding financial risks through close cooperation with operating units within the Company in accordance with the approved policies. The Company's Finance Department has written principles for the overall risk management and also provides written policies for specific areas and matters, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of residual liquid funds.

### 3. Nature and extent of significant financial risks

#### (1) Market risk

##### Exchange rate risk

A. As the Company operates businesses worldwide, the Company is exposed to the exchange rate risk arising from transactions with currencies (USD in particular) different from the functional currency of the Company. The related exchange rate risk mainly comes from future business transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

B. The management of the Company has formulated the policy to manage the exchange

rate risk relative to the functional currency and hedge the Company's exposure to the risk.

- C. The Company's business involves several non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company is NTD), and thus, is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. Information on the foreign currency assets and liabilities subject to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

Financial assets		December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NT\$)	
Investments under the equity method				
USD:NTD	\$ 286	32.79	\$	9,388
Financial assets		December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Book value (NT\$)	
Investments under the equity method				
USD:NTD	\$ 368	30.71	\$	11,307

- D. Due to the significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the monetary items of the Company in 2024 and 2023, the total amount of exchange gains (losses including realized and unrealized) was NT\$103 and (NT\$96), respectively.

#### Price risk

- A. The Company's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. The Company mainly invests in the domestic TWSE/TPEX listed and non-TWSE/TPEX listed shares. The price of these equity instruments is subject to the uncertainty of the future value of the underlying investments. If the price of these equity instruments rose or fell by 1%, with all other factors remaining unchanged, the other comprehensive income in 2024 and 2023, would have been increased or decreased by NT\$4,842 and NT\$2,541, respectively, due to the gains or losses from the equity instruments at FVTPL; for the other comprehensive income would have been increased or decreased by NT\$513 and NT\$1,152 due to the rise or fall classified as a gain or loss on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### (2) Credit risk

- A. The credit risk of the Company is the risk of financial losses incurred by the Company due to the failure of customers or counterparties of financial instrument transactions to fulfill their contractual obligations, which mainly comes from the inability of the counterparties to settle the accounts receivable paid according to payment terms.
- B. Only creditworthy banks are accepted as counterparties for transactions. According to the internal credit policy, the Company must manage each new customer and analyze them for credit risk before proposing terms and conditions for payment and delivery with them. Internal risk control is to evaluate the credit quality of customers by considering their financial status, past experience and other factors. The risk limit for individual customers is set by the Board of Directors according to the internal or external rating. The use of their credit limits is also monitored regularly.
- C. The premise/assumption made by the Company based on IFRS 9 is that when a contract payment is more than 90 days overdue pursuant to the agreed payment terms, a default is considered to have occurred.
- D. The Company groups accounts receivable from customers according to the

characteristics of trade credit risk and estimates the expected credit losses based on a provision matrix using the simplified method. The Company assesses the credit risk of other receivables individually.

- E. The Company's forward-looking considerations for adjusting the loss rate based on historical and current information in a specific period, to estimate the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable, the provision matrix for December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Aged less than 90 days	Aged 91-180 days	Aged 181-365 days	Aged over 366 days	Total
<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.525 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
Total book value	\$ 13,716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,716
Loss allowance	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72
	Aged less than 90 days	Aged 91-180 days	Aged 181-365 days	Aged over 366 days	Total
<u>December 31, 2023</u>					
Expected loss rate	0.1 %	1.0 %	5.0 %	100 %	
Total book value	\$ 4,598	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,598
Loss allowance	\$ 21	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21

- F. The Company's simplified statement of changes in the loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	113 years	2023
January 1	\$ 21	\$ 13
Provision for impairment loss	51	8
Reversal impairment loss	-	-
December 31	\$ 72	\$ 21

Out of the loss provided in 2024 and 2023, the impairment losses recognized for receivables arising from customers contracts was NT\$51 and (NT\$8) respectively.

### (3) Liquidity risk

- A. The Finance Department of the Company monitors the forecast of the Company's need for liquid funds to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to meet operating needs and maintain sufficient undrawn loan commitments at all times to prevent the Company from breaching relevant loan limits or covenants. The forecast takes into account the Company's debt financing plan, compliance with debt terms, and achievement of the financial ratio targets on the internal balance sheet.
- B. The Company's Finance Department invests the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits, time deposits, and marketable securities with appropriate due dates or sufficient liquidity to respond to the forecast above and provide adequate liquid resources. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's money market positions amounted to NT\$170,659 and NT\$237,597, respectively, which were expected to generate cash flows immediately for the management of liquidity risk.
- C. The following table shows the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities settled on a net basis. They are grouped by relevant maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the residual period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date, and the derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the residual period from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date. The contractual cash flows disclosed in the table below are the undiscounted amounts.

December 31, 2024

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1~2 years</u>	<u>More than 2 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accounts payable	\$ 3,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,593
Other payables	68,270	-	-	68,270
Deposits received	211	-	-	211

December 31, 2023

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1~2 years</u>	<u>More than 2 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Short-term borrowings	\$ 75,127	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,127
Accounts payable	11,089	-	-	11,089
Other payables (including related parties)	226,239	-	-	226,239
Deposits received	211	-	-	211

D. The Company does not expect that the timing of cash flows in the maturity analysis will be significantly earlier or that the actual amount will be significantly different.

(III) Fair value information

- The levels of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:
  - Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the entity on the measurement date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
  - Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. The Company's investment in the private placement of TPEX-listed shares (18.18% at liquidity discount) is within the category.
  - Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable to the asset or liability. The equity instruments with no active market invested by the Company fall within Level 3.
- For information on the fair value of investment property measured at cost, please refer to the description in Note 6(10).
- The Company classifies financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by the nature, characteristics, risk, and fair value level of assets and liabilities. Relevant information is as follows:

- (1) Information on the Company's classification by the nature of assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ 42,400	\$ 441,800	\$ -	\$ 484,200
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	24,600	-	26,726	51,326
	<u>\$ 67,000</u>	<u>\$ 441,800</u>	<u>\$ 26,726</u>	<u>\$ 535,526</u>
December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ 254,100	\$ -	\$ 254,100
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	76,231	-	38,952	115,183
	<u>\$ 76,231</u>	<u>\$ 254,100</u>	<u>\$ 38,952</u>	<u>\$ 369,283</u>

- (2) The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure fair value are described as follows:

A. If the Company uses market quotations as fair value inputs (i.e. Level 1), the market quotations are listed below according to the characteristics of instruments:

Market quotation	Shares of TWSE (TPEX) listed companies
	Closing price

B. Except for those with active markets, the fair value of all financial instruments is derived using valuation techniques. The fair value derived through the valuation techniques can be obtained by referring to the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar conditions and characteristics, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation techniques, including using the market information available on the parent company only balance sheet date along with models for the calculation.

4. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2024 and 2023.

5. The following table shows the changes in Level 3 in 2024 and 2023:

	113 years		2023	
	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Derivatives	Equity instruments
January 1	\$ -	\$ 38,952	\$ -	\$ 45,869
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	( 12,226 )	-	( 6,917 )
December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26,726</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,952</u>
Changes in unrealized gains or losses from assets and liabilities held at end of period included in profit or loss	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

6. There was no transfer in or out from Level 3 in 2024 and 2023.

7. The quantitative information of the significant unobservable inputs in the valuation model used for Level 3 fair value measurements and the sensitivity analysis of significant unobservable input changes are as follows:

	Fair value on December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between input and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed (non-OTC) companies' stocks	\$ 26,726	Price-to-book ratio approach	Price-to-book ratio	0.34%	The higher the price-to-book ratio, the higher the fair value.
	Fair value on December 31, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between input and fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed (non-OTC) companies' stocks	\$ 38,952	Price-to-book ratio approach	Price-to-book ratio	0.52%	The higher the price-to-book ratio, the higher the fair value.

8. The Company carefully selects the valuation model and valuation parameters to be used. However, the use of different valuation models or valuation parameters may result in different valuation results. If the valuation parameters for financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 3 change, the impact on the current profit or loss or other comprehensive income is as follows:

		December 31, 2024				
		Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price-to-book ratio ±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,673	( \$ 2,673 )	
		December 31, 2023				
		Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	
Financial assets						
Equity instruments	Price-to-book ratio ±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,895	( \$ 3,895 )	

### XIII. Notes in disclosures

#### (I) Information on significant transactions

1. Loaning of funds to others: Please refer to Table 1.
2. Endorsements/guarantees for others: None.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled companies): Please refer to Table 2.
4. Accumulated purchases or sales of the same marketable securities amounting to over NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate amounting to over NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of real estate amounting to over NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Purchases from and sales to related parties amounting to over NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
8. Accounts receivable from related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
9. Trading of derivatives: None.
10. Business relationship, important transactions and transaction amounts between the parent company and its subsidiaries and between the subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 3.

#### (II) Information on investees

The name, location and other information of investee companies (excluding those in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 4.

#### (III) Information on investment in Mainland China

1. Basic information: Please refer to Table 5.
2. Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China directly or indirectly through businesses in a third region: None.

#### (IV) Information on major shareholders

Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Table 6.

### XIV. Segment information

Disclosure is not necessary.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents  
December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and working capital		\$ 659
Checkable deposits		55
Demand deposits	NTD deposits	62,588
	Foreign currency deposits	16
		<u>\$ 63,318</u>

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Changes in Financial Assets at FVTPL  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Opening		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Valuation adjustment for the period	Closing		Provision as collateral or pledge	Remarks
	Shares in thousands	Fair value	Shares in thousands	Amount	Shares in thousands	Amount		Shares in thousands	Fair value		
TWSE and TPEX listed shares											
TMP Steel Corporation	-	\$ -	500	\$ 13,500	-	\$ -	\$ 50	500	\$ 13,550	None	
S-Tech Corp	-	-	1,000	32,000	-	-	( 3,150 )	1,000	28,850	None	
TWSE and TPEX listed shares - private placement											
ENSURE INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	10,000	254,100	-	-	-	-	187,700	10,000	441,800	None	
		<u>\$ 254,100</u>		<u>\$ 45,500</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 184,600</u>		<u>\$ 484,200</u>		

Note: Please refer to Note 6 (2) for the description of financial assets measured at FVTPL.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.

Statement of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Comprehensive Income - Non-current

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Opening		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Closing		Provision as collateral or pledge	Remarks
	Shares in thousands	Book value	Shares in thousands	Book value	Shares in thousands	Book value	Shares in thousands	Book value		
Choice Publishing Co., Ltd.	300	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	300	\$ -	None	
AlfaPlus Semiconductor Inc.	264	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	None	
FM International Inc.	2,449	38,952	-	-	-	(12,226)	2,449	26,726	None	
Shuo Rong Tai Xing IoT Technology Co., Ltd.	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	None	
TAIWAN JUIJANG BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	None	
Taiwan Styrene Monomer Corporation	435	6,808	-	-	-	(2,658)	435	4,150	None	
OFCO Industrial Corporation	1,000	25,900	-	-	-	(5,450)	1,000	20,450	None	
TMP Steel Corporation	1,546	43,523	-	-	(1,546)	(43,523)	-	-	None	
		<u>\$ 115,183</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		<u>( \$ 63,857 )</u>		<u>\$ 51,326</u>		

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Changes in Investments under the Equity Method  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Opening balance		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period (Note)		Closing balance			Market price or net equity value		Provision as collateral or pledge
	Shares in thousands	Amount	Shares in thousands	Amount	Shares in thousands	Amount	Shares in thousands	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Unit price	Total price	
Wisetech Corporation	11,890	\$ 11,307	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 1,919)	11,890	-	\$ 9,388	0.79	\$ 9,388	None
Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd.	15,463	141,866	1,200	12,000	-	13,954	16,663	-	167,820	10.07	167,820	None
Shi Zhang Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	2,000	206	-	-	( 2,000 )	( 206 )	-	-	-	-	-	None
Jia Jie Biotechnology co., Ltd.	10,000	35,384	-	-	-	( 4,622 )	10,000	-	30,762	3.08	30,762	None
		<u>\$ 188,763</u>		<u>\$ 12,000</u>		<u>\$ 7,207</u>			<u>\$ 207,970</u>		<u>\$ 207,970</u>	

Note: The decrease in the current period was due to the investment loss recognized and cumulative translation adjustments.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Changes in the Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in current period	Closing balance	Provision as collateral or pledge	Remarks
Land	\$ 172,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,116	Note	
Houses and buildings	379,507	181	-	379,688	Note	
Machinery and equipment	19,326	-	( 1,441 )	17,885	None	
Transportation equipment	2,917	-	-	2,917	None	
Office equipment	11,719	294	( 78 )	11,935	None	
Other equipment	26,293	643	( 1,330 )	25,606	None	
	<u>\$ 611,878</u>	<u>\$ 1,118</u>	<u>( \$ 2,849 )</u>	<u>\$ 610,147</u>		

Note: Please refer to Note 8 - Pledged assets.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Transfer in the current period	Closing balance	Remarks
Houses and buildings	\$ 130,269	\$ 6,369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 136,638	Note
Machinery and equipment	17,697	242	( 911 )	-	17,028	Note
Transportation equipment	1,282	392		-	1,674	Note
Office equipment	7,685	930	( 5 )	-	8,610	Note
Other equipment	18,258	1,618	( 1,330 )	-	18,546	Note
	<u>\$ 175,191</u>	<u>\$ 9,551</u>	<u>( \$ 2,246 )</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 182,496</u>	

Note: For the depreciation method and useful lives, please refer to the description in Note 4(14).

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Operating Revenue  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
Sales revenue			
Softshell Turtle Essence	56,041 bottles	\$ 165,972	
Remain Young	40,116 bottles	76,722	
Terrapin Capsules	31,332 bottles	14,781	
Jia Xian Lactic Acid Bacteria with Spores	9,854 boxes	5,299	
Jia Yong Yong Caplets	6,659 bottles	12,835	
Others	Note	48,692	
		324,301	
Other operating revenue		567	
Sales allowances and returns		( 15,240 )	
Net sales		\$ 309,628	

Note: Not disclosed due to different units of measurement.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Operating Costs  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Amount	Remarks
Raw materials, opening	\$ 7,545	
Plus: Materials purchased in the current period	34,140	
Less: Transferred to expense	( 698 )	
Sale of raw materials	( 2,545 )	
Scrap of raw materials	( 1,020 )	
Raw materials, closing	( 5,090 )	
Raw material consumption in the current period	32,332	
Direct labor	3,263	
Manufacturing overhead	11,893	
Manufacturing cost	47,488	
Work in process, opening	3,482	
Plus: Picked goods put into process	-	
Less: Transferred to expense	( 20 )	
Work in process, closing	( 2,981 )	
Cost of finished goods	47,969	
Finished goods, opening	5,799	
Plus: Commission cost	81,509	
Less: Transferred to expense	( 9,389 )	
Finished good inventory loss	( 32 )	
Scrap of finished goods	( 87 )	
Finished goods, closing	( 10,200 )	
Cost of production and sales	115,569	
Goods, opening	12,066	
Plus: Current purchase	26,553	
Commission cost	28,718	
Less: Goods, closing	( 9,078 )	
Transferred to expense	( 3,918 )	
Cost of purchase and sales	54,341	
Cost of sales	169,910	
Gain on inventory value recovery	( 1,124 )	
Inventory gain/loss	32	
Scrap of inventories	1,107	
Other operating costs	21,159	
Operating cost	\$ 191,084	

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Sales and Marketing Expenses  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	Including salaries, overtime and pensions	\$ 16,266	
Handling fee		3,122	
Depreciation		8,642	
Other expenses		4,570	
Utility bill		2,235	
Others		8,222	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of the account
		<u>\$ 43,057</u>	

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of Administrative Expenses  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	Including salaries, overtime and pensions	\$ 28,551	
Service expense		4,085	
Others		15,736	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of the account
		<u>\$ 48,372</u>	

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Statement of R&D Expenses  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	Including salaries, overtime and pensions	\$ 4,197	
Amortizations		570	
Others		1,781	The balance of each account does not exceed 5% of the amount of the account
		<u>\$ 6,548</u>	

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.

Schedule of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses Incurred in the Current Period, by Function

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Nature \ Function	2024			2023		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expense	\$ 6,544	\$ 46,152	\$ 52,696	\$ 7,851	\$ 40,306	\$ 48,157
Labor and health insurance expenses	806	3,750	4,556	970	3,380	4,350
Pension expense	365	1,863	2,228	453	1,656	2,109
Directors' remuneration	-	1,000	1,000	-	890	890
Other employee benefit expenses	155	394	549	124	352	476
Depreciation expense	1,468	10,064	11,532	1,571	9,862	11,433
Amortization expense	13	1,228	1,241	4	1,884	1,888
Total	\$ 9,351	\$ 64,451	\$ 73,802	\$ 10,973	\$ 58,330	\$ 69,303

Note:

1. The number of employees in the current year and the previous year was 66 and 64, respectively, and the number of directors who were not employees was 7 and 7.
2. (1) The average employee benefit expense in the current year was NT\$1,017; the average employee benefit expense in the previous year was NT\$967.  
 (2) The average employee salary expense in the current year was NT\$893; the average employee salary expense in the previous year was NT\$845.  
 (3) Adjustment and change in the average employee salary expense was 6%.  
 (4) The remuneration of supervisors in both the current year and the previous year was 0. The reason was that the Company established the Audit Committee and did not pay the supervisors' remuneration.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.

Statement of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses Incurred in the Current Period, by Function (continued)

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(5) The remuneration policy of the Company (for directors, managerial officers, and employees) is described as follows:

A Directors' remuneration:

- (A) Fixed remuneration: Based on the resolution of the Remuneration Committee/Board of Directors of the Company, an independent director may receive a travel allowance of NT\$10,000 for each attendance at the Company's board meeting or Audit Committee meeting or for each attendance at the Company's shareholders' meeting as a non-voting participant;
- (B) Non-fixed remuneration: Pursuant to Article 21 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall distribute no more than 5% of the profit in the current year as the directors' remuneration based on the profit performance in the year. However, the Company shall make up for any accumulated losses.

B. Managerial officers and employees' remuneration:

- (A) Fixed remuneration: The Company's current remuneration to managerial officers and employees is equal to 12 months of salary;
- (B) Non-fixed remuneration: Variable remuneration: According to the Company's principle of year-end bonuses to managerial officers, as resolved by the Remuneration Committee/Board of Directors of the Company, and with reference to the operating conditions of the year, the operations and profits of each units (for the pre-provision of bonus each month), and the positions taken and responsibility assumed by each managerial officers (including directors who are concurrent managerial officers), the amounts are adjusted.  
According to Article 21 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall distribute 1% to 10% of the profit in the current year as the employees' remuneration based on the profit performance in the year. However, the Company shall make up for any accumulated losses.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Loaning of Funds to Others  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 1

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(unless otherwise stated)

No.	Lending company	Borrower	Account	Related party	Current maximum amount	Closing balance	Amount used	Interest rate range	Nature of loaning of funds	Amount of business transactions	Reasons for the need for short-term financing	Amount of allowance for bad debts	Collateral		Limit on funds loaned to individual borrowers	Limit on total funds loaned	Remarks
													Name	Value			
1	Dongguan Jia Jie Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Zhaolong Gonglaohan Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 4,959	\$ 4,939	2,784	-	Short-term financing	-	Operating turnover	2,784	None	-	\$ 7,218	\$ 7,218	-

Note 1: The description of the number column is as follows:

(1) 0 is reserved for the issuer.

(2) Investee companies are numbered sequentially starting from 1.

Note 2: According to the Company's management procedure for the loaning of funds to others, the Company's funds loaned to individual borrowers shall not exceed 10% of the net worth of the Company, and the Group's subsidiaries' funds loaned to individual borrowers shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of the respective subsidiaries.

Note 3: According to the Company's management procedure for the loaning of funds to others, the total amount of funds loaned by the Company shall not exceed 20% of the net worth of the Company, and the total amount of funds loaned by the subsidiaries of the Group shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of the respective subsidiaries.

Note 4: Translated into NTD at the CNY-NTD exchange rate of 4.46 on the financial statement date.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Marketable Securities Held at the End of the Period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled companies)  
December 31, 2024

Table 2

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(unless otherwise stated)

Holding company	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the issuer of marketable securities	Account	Closing			Fair value	Remarks
				Shares	Book value	Shareholding percentage		
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	AlfaPlus Semiconductor Inc. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	263,529	\$ -	0.76	\$ -	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Choice Publishing Co., Ltd. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	300,000	-	9.04	-	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	FM International Inc. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,448,572	26,726	18.64	26,726	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Shuo Rong Tai Xing IoT Technology Co., Ltd. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	500,000	-	1.25	-	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	TAIWAN JUIJANG BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	20,000	-	4.82	-	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Styrene Monomer Corporation (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	435,000	4,150	0.08	4,150	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	OFCO Industrial Corp. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,000,000	20,450	0.99	20,450	
TSG Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	TMP Steel Corporation (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,590,000	43,089	1.59	43,089	
TSG Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	Gloria Material Technology Corp. (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	55,000	2,558	0.01	2,558	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	King House CO., Ltd. (stock) (Note)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	10,000,000	441,880	6.32	441,880	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	TMP Steel Corporation (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	500,000	13,550	0.50	13,550	
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	S-Tech Corp (stock)	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,000,000	28,850	0.43	28,850	

Note: Originally named "ENSURE INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD", it was renamed "King House CO., Ltd." on May 2, 2024.

Table 2 Page 1

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Business Relationship, Important Transactions and Transaction Amounts between the Parent Company and Its Subsidiaries and between the Subsidiaries  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 3

Transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries and between the subsidiaries with an amount of NT\$1 million or more are as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(unless otherwise stated)

No. (Note 1)	Name of trader	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	Transaction			As a percentage of total consolidated revenue or total consolidated assets (Note 3)
				Account	Amount	Transaction terms	
1	Hangzhou Zhaolong Gonglaohan Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Zengmeining Biotech Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	1,730	As agreed by both parties	0.12%
0	Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Jia Jie Biotech Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	1,258	As agreed by both parties	0.23%

Note 1: Business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be specified in the number column as follows: (1) 0 is reserved for the parent company. (2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship with the trader is classified into the following three types, and it is only required to indicate the type (It is not necessary to disclose a transaction between the parent company and a subsidiary or between subsidiaries repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed the transactions with its subsidiaries, the subsidiaries are not required to repeat the disclosure; if a subsidiary has disclosed the transactions with another subsidiary, the latter is not required to repeat the disclosure):

- (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: With regard to the calculation of the transaction amount as a percentage of the total consolidated revenue or total consolidated assets, for an asset or liability item, the percentage is calculated as the ending balance's percentage of the total consolidated assets; for a profit or loss item, the percentage is calculated as the interim cumulative amount's percentage of the total consolidated revenue.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Name, Location and Other Information of Investee Companies (excluding those in Mainland China)  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 4

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(unless otherwise stated)

Name of investing company	Name of investee company	Location	Main business activity	Initial investment amount		Held at end of period			Current profit or loss of investee company	Investment gain or loss recognized in the current period	Remarks
				End of current period	End of last year	Shares	Percentage	Book value			
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Wisetech Corporation	Samoa	Overseas investment	\$ 353,298	\$ 353,298	11,890,234	100.00	\$ 9,388	(\$ 2,469)	(\$ 2,469)	Subsidiary
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	134,000	134,000	15,462,500	100.00	167,819	13,954	13,954	Subsidiary
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Jia Jie Biotechnology co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Wholesale of foods, groceries and daily commodities, and retail sale of other products	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00	30,762	(4,672)	(4,672)	Subsidiary
Wisetech Corporation	Honor Peak Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Overseas investment	267,833	267,833	-	100.00	8,882	(2,397)	-	Sub-subsi-dary
Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd.	Titan Assurance Broker Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Personal insurance and property insurance broker	54,082	54,082	2,431,190	60.83	63,115	8,669	-	Sub-subsi-dary
Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd.	Mi Xiang Food Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Ready-to-eat meal manufacturing	87,000	29,250	2,852,200	100.00	95,562	8,507		Sub-subsi-dary
Jia Jie Investment Co., Ltd.	Baiqianhui Food Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Ready-to-eat meal manufacturing	5,000	2,400	100,000	100.00	5,808	728		Sub-subsi-dary

Note 1: Except for the current profit and loss, which was translated at the average exchange rate of 32.112 between January 1 and December 31, 2024, the information related to the investees was translated at the exchange rate of 32.785 on December 31, 2024.

Note 2: For the "Investment gain recognized in the current period" column, it is only required to provide the amount of recognized profits or losses of each subsidiary directly invested by the Company (listed company) and of each investee valued using the equity method. Other information is not required. When providing the "amount of recognized current profits or losses of subsidiaries directly invested," it should be confirmed that each subsidiary's current profit or loss has included the investment gain from its reinvestment that should be recognized in accordance with regulations.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Information on Investment in Mainland China - Basic Information  
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 5

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars  
(unless otherwise stated)

Name of investee company in Mainland China	Main business activity	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the beginning of the current period	Investment amount remitted or recovered in the current period		Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the current period	Current profit or loss of investee company	Direct or indirect investment shareholding percentage of the Company	Investment gain or loss recognized in the current period (Note 2)	Book value of investment at end of period	Investment gain repatriated by the end of the current period	Remarks
					Remitted	Recovered							
Harbin Shen-Shou Biotechnology Ltd.	Development of biological products	\$ 26,410	2	\$ 15,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,383		48.98	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Harbin Dian Yi Technology Ltd.	Smart card application systems	244,789	2	-	-	-	-	-	49.00	-	-	-	-
Jing-Ding Murad Biomedical Technology Ltd.	Development of biological products	356,586	2	80,276	-	-	80,276	-	15.01	-	-	-	-
Hangzhou Zhaolong Gonglaohan Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	Development of aquatic product technology, and production and processing of softshell turtle powder and softshell turtle oil	92,454	2	46,227	-	-	46,227	2,765	50.00	1,383	( 127)	-	Note 2
Xiamen Zengmeinong Biotech Co., Ltd.	Development of biological products	78,684	2	78,684	-	-	78,684	( 193)	100.00	( 193)	1,857	-	Note 2
Heilongjiang Shen Shou Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Production, processing, and sale of Chinese herbal medicine	48,503	1	38,952	-	-	38,952	-	41.00	-	-	-	-
Dongguan Jia Jie Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Retail	22,458	2	24,691	-	-	24,691	( 3,537)	100.00	( 3,537)	7,218	-	Note 2
Shuo Rong Tai Xing IoT Technology Co., Ltd.	Internet of Things	15,425	1	16,393	-	-	16,393	-	1.25	-	-	-	-

Company name	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China by the end of the current period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on investment in Mainland China as specified by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)
Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.	\$ 300,60	\$ 310,7	\$ 815,5
	6	40	21

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three types, and it is only required to indicate the type:

- (1) Direct investment
- (2) Investing in companies in Mainland China by investing in and establishing companies in third regions
- (3) Investing in companies in Mainland China by investing in existing companies in third regions

Note 2: Valued based on the investee company's financial statements audited by CPAs.

Note 3: Relevant figures in this table should be stated in NTD. Except for the current profit and loss, which was translated at the average exchange rate of 32.112 between January 1 and December 31, 2024, all figures were translated at the exchange rate of 32.785 on December 31, 2024.

Note 4: Investment in Mainland China is limited to 60% of the net worth according to the regulations of the Investment Commission, MOEA.

Jia Jie Biomedical Co., Ltd.  
Information on major shareholders  
December 31, 2024

Table 6

Name of major shareholder	Shares	
	Shareholding	Shareholding percentage
Bai-Jia-Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.:	20,000,000	20.25%
Kings Asset Management K	9,800,000	9.92%

Table 6 Page 1