SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Individual Financial Statements for the Years Ended December

31, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditors'Report

SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Index to Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (SHINTAI Company), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
In our opinion, based on the audit results of this accountant and the audit reports of other accountants(Please see the Other Matters section) and other auditors' reports set forth in Major Accounting Items, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023,and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we are independent of the parent company and subsidiaries, fulfilling our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Company’s parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Investments accounted for using the equity method

For accounting policies related to investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 4(9) to the financial statements; for information on investments accounted for using the equity method, please refer to Note 6(7) to the financial statements.

Explanation of Key Audit Matters:
The investment accounted for using the equity method for SHINTAI Company as of December 31, 2024 was NT$3,494,010 thousand, representing 74.0% of total assets. As it is considered a significant item in the financial statements, the investment accounted for using the equity method is identified as a key audit matter.

Audit procedures responsive to the financial statements:

- Assessing the reasonableness of the investment and subsequent evaluation policies formulated by management

- Confirming that transactions are approved and verifying the accuracy of transaction amounts
- Accounting for the investment gains and losses recognized by SHINTAI Group based on the equity holding percentage and the related portion of other comprehensive income
- Cross-shareholdings between parent and subsidiary companies have been properly accounted for
- Obtaining evidence and verifying relevant vouchers
- Evaluating for any impairment indicators as of the balance sheet date
- Assessing whether the relevant disclosures in the financial statement notes by management are appropriate

Other Matters

For some of the investee companies evaluated using the equity method by SHINTAI Company, their financial statements have not been audited by our accountants but by other accountants. Therefore, the opinions expressed by our accountants on the individual financial statements mentioned above, including the amounts and related information disclosed in Note 13 concerning the financial statements of these companies, are based on the audit reports of those other accountants. As of December 31, 2023, the investment in these investee companies evaluated using the equity method amounted to NT$450,083 thousand, representing 15.8% of the total assets. The total comprehensive income recognized from these investee companies for the year 2023 (including the share of profit and loss of associated enterprises and joint ventures recognized using the equity method, as well as other comprehensive income shares of associated enterprises and joint ventures recognized using the equity method) was NT$102,641 thousand, accounting for 31.8% of the total comprehensive income.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing

the preparation of parent company only Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS,IAS,IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing SHINTAI Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate SHINTAI Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
Those charged with governance (including Auditors) are responsible for overseeing SHINTAI Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit

procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Individual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause SHINTAI Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Individual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Individual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within SHINTAI Group to express an opinion on the Individual financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and

performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Sung-Yu Lyu and Zi-Yu Chen.

SOLOMON & CO., CPAs.

Taichung, Taiwan Republic of China

March 13, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying ***standalone*** financial statements are intended only to present the ***standalone*** financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such ***standalone*** financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China. For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying ***standalone*** financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and ***standalone*** financial statements shall prevail.

SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd.
Individual Balance Sheets
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	Note 6 (1)	$ 1,870	—	$ 914	—
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Note 6 (2)	—	—	499	—
1120	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 6 (6) & 8	963,364	20.5	101,963	3.6
1150	Notes receivable, net	Note 6 (3)	391	—	2,712	0.1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	Note 6 (4)	599	—	2,462	0.1
1200	Other receivables	Note 7	210	—	—	—
130X	Current inventories	Note 6 (5)	462	—	765	—
1410	Prepayments		675	—	725	—
1470	Other current assets		31	—	27	—
11XX	Total current assets		967,602	20.5	110,067	3.8
	Non-current assets					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 6 (6)	13,660	0.3	13,210	0.5
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	Note 6 (7) & 8	3,494,010	74.0	2,497,976	87.6
1600	Property, plant and equipment	Note 6 (8) & 8	173,324	3.7	171,234	6.0
1760	Investment property, net	Note 6 (9)	65,152	1.4	54,295	1.9
1840	Deferred tax assets	Note 6 (22)	4,581	0.1	5,146	0.2
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		132	—	132	—
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current	Note 6 (13)	115	—	115	—
15XX	Total non-current assets		3,750,974	79.5	2,742,108	96.2
1XXX	Total assets		$ 4,718,576	100.0	$ 2,852,175	100.0

The notes attached are part of this consolidated financial statement.

(Please refer to the auditor's report from SOLOMON & CO., CPAs., dated March 13, 2025 .)

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd.
Individual Balance Sheets
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Current borrowings	Note 6(10)	$ 82,500	1.7	$ 82,500	2.9
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	Note 6(11)	—	—	29,975	1.0
2170	Accounts payable	Note 7	1,926	—	7,071	0.2
2200	Other payables		19,579	0.4	18,456	0.6
2220	Other payables to related parties	Note 7	681,975	14.5	147,830	5.2
2230	Current tax liabilities		3,387	0.1	8,505	0.3
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	Note 6(12)	12,000	0.3	47,240	1.7
2300	Other current liabilities, others	Note 7	82	—	8,753	0.3
21XX	Total current liabilities		801,449	17.0	350,330	12.2
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Non-current portion of non-current borrowings	Note 6(12)	382,240	8.1	359,000	12.6
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	Note 6(22)	54,303	1.2	54,303	1.9
2645	Guarantee deposits received		97	—	57	—
2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method	Note 6(7)	207,870	4.4	367,229	12.8
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		644,510	13.7	780,589	27.3
2XXX	Total liabilities		1,445,959	30.7	1,130,919	39.5
	Equity Attributed to the Owner(s) of the Parent Company	Note 6(14)				
3100	Share capital					
3110	Ordinary share		1,571,482	33.3	1,496,648	52.5
3200	Capital reserves		322,899	6.8	280,944	9.9
3300	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve		266,136	5.6	261,436	9.2
3320	Special reserve		97,417	2.1	97,417	3.4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		604,951	12.8	312,944	11.0
3400	Other equity interest					
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		7,727	0.2	155	—
3420	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,269,274	26.9	113,095	4.0
3500	Treasury shares	Note 6(15)	(867,269)	(18.4)	(841,383)	(29.5)
3XXX	Total equity		3,272,617	69.3	1,721,256	60.5
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		$ 4,718,576	100.0	$ 2,852,175	100.0

The notes attached are part of this consolidated financial statement.

(Please refer to the auditor's report from SOLOMON & CO., CPAs., dated March 13, 2025 .)

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd.
Individual Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD thousands;
EPS in NTD

Code	Accounting Title	notes	2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
4000	operating revenue	Note 6 (16) & 7	$ 22,900	100.0	$ 31,977	100.0
5000	operating costs	Note 6 (5) & 6 (17) & 7	23,855	104.1	32,600	101.9
5950	Gross profit (loss) from operations		(955)	(4.1)	(623)	(1.9)
	Operating expenses					
6100	Selling expenses	Note 6 (17)	1,069	4.7	819	2.6
6200	Administrative expenses	Note 6 (17) & 7	10,215	44.6	12,222	38.2
6300	Research and development expenses	Note 6 (17)	—	—	1	—
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	Note 6 (4)	(1,581)	(6.9)	(1,057)	(3.3)
6000	Total operating expenses		9,703	42.4	11,985	37.5
6900	Net operating income (loss)		(10,658)	(46.5)	(12,608)	(39.4)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	interest income	Note 6 (18)	10	—	173	0.5
7010	other income	Note 6 (19) & 7	15,169	66.3	6,592	20.6
7020	Other gains and losses, net	Note 6 (20)	(7,494)	(32.7)	2,934	9.2
7050	Finance costs, net	Note 6 (21)	(12,317)	(53.8)	(12,178)	(38.1)
7060	Share of profits and losses of associated enterprises and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	六(7)	26,044	113.7	112,657	352.3
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		21,412	93.5	110,178	344.5
7900	Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax		10,754	47.0	97,570	305.1
7950	Total tax expense (income)	Note 6 (22)	(3,563)	(15.6)	(2,355)	(7.4)
8200	Profit (loss)		7,191	31.4	95,215	297.8
	Other comprehensive income					
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,534,054	6,698.9	202,252	632.5
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		68,419	298.8	28,086	87.8
			1,602,473	6,997.7	230,338	720.3
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		7,572	33.1	(2,877)	(9.0)
8300	Total other comprehensive income		1,610,045	7,030.8	227,461	711.3
8500	Total comprehensive income		$ 1,617,236	7,062.2	$ 322,676	1,009.1
	Basic earnings per share					
9750	Total basic earnings per share	Note 6 (23)	$ 0.08		$ 1.01	

The notes attached are part of this consolidated financial statement.

(Please refer to the auditor's report from SOLOMON & CO., CPAs., dated March 13, 2025 .)

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd.

Individual Statements of Changes in Equity

January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD thousands

	Equity that Belongs to Owner of Parent Company								
	Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Ordinary share	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Total equity
Jan 1, 2023 balance	$ 1,336,293	$ 208,360	$ 227,857	$ 97,417	$ 593,505	$ 3,032	$ (68,323)	$ (801,719)	$ 1,596,422
Appropriation and distribution of earnings									
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	33,579	—	(33,579)	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends of ordinary share	—	—	—	—	(133,629)	—	—	—	(133,629)
Stock dividends of ordinary share	160,355	—	—	—	(160,355)	—	—	—	—
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	—	1,864	—	—	(97,133)	—	—	—	(95,269)
2023 Profit (loss)	—	—	—	—	95,215	—	—	—	95,215
2023 Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	501	(2,877)	229,837	—	227,461
Acquisition of company's share by subsidiaries recognized as treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(39,664)	(39,664)
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	—	70,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,720
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	48,419	—	(48,419)	—	—
Dec 31, 2023 balance	$ 1,496,648	$ 280,944	$ 261,436	$ 97,417	$ 312,944	$ 155	$ 113,095	$ (841,383)	$ 1,721,256
Jan 1, 2024 balance	$ 1,496,648	$ 280,944	$ 261,436	$ 97,417	$ 312,944	$ 155	$ 113,095	$ (841,383)	$ 1,721,256
Appropriation and distribution of earnings									
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	4,700	—	(4,700)	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends of ordinary share	—	—	—	—	(74,833)	—	—	—	(74,833)
Stock dividends of ordinary share	74,834	—	—	—	(74,834)	—	—	—	—
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	—	2,308	—	—	(7,111)	—	—	—	(4,803)
2024 Profit (loss)	—	—	—	—	7,191	—	—	—	7,191
2024 Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	2,011	7,572	1,600,462	—	1,610,045
Acquisition of company's share by subsidiaries recognized as treasury share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25,886)	(25,886)
Adjustments of capital surplus for company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	—	39,647	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,647
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	444,283	—	(444,283)	—	—
Dec 31, 2024 balance	$ 1,571,482	$ 322,899	$ 266,136	$ 97,417	$ 604,951	$ 7,727	$ 1,269,274	$ (867,269)	$ 3,272,617

The notes attached are part of this consolidated financial statement.

(Please refer to the auditor's report from SOLOMON & CO., CPAs., dated March 13, 2025 .)

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd.
Individual Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD thousands

	2024	2023
Cash Flow for Operating Activities		
Profit (loss) before tax	$ 10,754	$ 97,570
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	1,196	1,016
Expected credit loss (gain) / Provision (reversal of provision) for bad debt expense	(1,581)	(1,057)
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(22)
Interest expense	12,317	12,178
Interest income	(10)	(173)
Dividend income	(4,535)	(5,480)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiary companies, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(26,044)	(112,657)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(15)	—
Disposal of investment interests	(29)	—
Bargain purchase benefits (accounted for as other income)	—	(3,738)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(18,702)	(109,933)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in operating assets		
Increase (decrease) in notes receivable	2,476	475
Increase (decrease) in accounts receivable	3,289	164
Increase (decrease) in other receivable	(210)	8
Adjustments for Increase (decrease) in inventories	303	(279)
Increase (decrease) in prepayments	50	96
Increase (decrease) in other current assets	(4)	22
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(5,145)	(787)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	1,447	2,289
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(8,671)	(20)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(6,465)	1,968
Total adjustments	(25,167)	(107,965)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	(14,413)	(10,395)
Interest received	10	173
Interest paid	(12,641)	(11,941)
Income taxes refund (paid)	(8,116)	(5,090)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(35,160)	(27,253)

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	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(37,009)	(90,003)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,444	144,480
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	529	—
Obtain investments using the equity method	(403,006)	(34,630)
Acquisition of real estate, plant and equipment	(3,143)	(209)
Disposal of real estate, plant and equipment	33	—
Disposal of investment real estate price	(11,018)	(424)
Obtain equity in subsidiary	—	(46,050)
Dividends received	42,909	56,881
Other investment activities	—	5,000
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(381,261)	35,045
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
Decrease in short-term loans	(29,975)	(9,780)
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	—	(6)
Increase in other payables to related parties	534,145	143,772
long-term borrowing	—	15,000
repay long-term borrowings	(12,000)	(27,000)
Increase (decrease) in deposited margin	40	(31)
Pay cash dividends	(74,833)	(133,629)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	417,377	(11,674)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	956	(3,882)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	914	4,796
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,870	$ 914

The notes attached are part of this consolidated financial statement.

(Please refer to the auditor's report from SOLOMON & CO., CPAs., dated March 13, 2025 .)

SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. ***Organization***

SHINTAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was established in November 1972. The Company's main business includes manufacturing, processing, and trading of various feed products for poultry, livestock, and fish; procurement and marketing of raw materials and related products for feed; processing, manufacturing, freezing, refrigerating, packaging, and trading of agricultural, forestry, fishery, and livestock products, by-products, and food; breeding and reproduction of various poultry and livestock, aquaculture of fish, import and reproduction of breeding cattle and pigs, and commissioned breeding test research services; warehouse and labor supply services; import and export trade and agency business for the aforementioned activities on behalf of domestic and foreign manufacturers; grain and food wholesale business, as well as food and beverage retail business. The Company's stock has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 11, 2000.

The Individual financial statements are expressed in functional currency of New Taiwan Dollars for the Company.

2. ***The Date and Procedure for the Authorization Of Financial Statements***

The accompanying Individual financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2025.

3. ***Application Of New And Revised International Financial Reporting Standards***

A. Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). The initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a significant effect on the Company’s accounting policies.

B. IFRS accounting standards approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission applicable in 2025

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB(Note 1)
Amendment to IAS 21 “Lack of Convertibility”	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)

Note 1: Applicable to annual reporting periods starting after January 1, 2025. When the amendment is first applied, comparative periods shall not be restated. Instead, the impact shall be recognized in retained earnings or foreign operations exchange differences in equity (whichever is appropriate) and the related assets and liabilities affected on the date of initial application.

As of the date of issuance of this financial report, the Company is still assessing the impact of the aforementioned revisions of the standards and interpretations on its financial position and performance. Any related impact will be disclosed once the assessment is completed.

c. The IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB(Note 1)
Annual Improvement of IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts involving energy-dependent electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IFRS 28 "Sales and Inputs of Assets between an Investors and its Associates or Joint Ventures"	Undecided
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Revision of IFRS 17.	January 1, 2023
Revision of 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: Disclosure"	January 1, 2027

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes to the standard include:

1. The income statement should classify income and expense items into operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations.

2. The profit and loss statement shall present operating profit and loss, financing, profit and loss before income tax, and the subtotal and total of profit and loss.

3. Provide guidance to strengthen aggregation and segmentation requirements: The Company is required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, losses and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events, and classify and aggregate them based on common characteristics so that each line item presented in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with different characteristics should be separated in the primary financial statements and notes. The Company will only label such items as "Other" when it cannot find a more informative name.

4. Increase the disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the company conducts public communications outside the financial statements and communicates with users of the financial statements about management's views on a certain aspect of the company's overall financial performance, it should disclose relevant information on management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, its reconciliation with the subtotals or totals specified in IFRS accounting standards, and the impact of income taxes and non-controlling interests on the relevant reconciling items.

Note 1: Unless otherwise stated, the above new issuance/revision/amendment standards or interpretations shall be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the respective dates mentioned.

As of the date of issuance of this financial report, the Company is still assessing the impact of the aforementioned revisions of the standards and interpretations on its financial position and performance. Any related impact will be disclosed once the assessment is completed.

4. ***Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies***

The following is an explanation of the main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this Individual financial report. Unless otherwise stated, these policies have been consistently applied throughout all reporting periods.

I. **Follow the statement**

This Individual financial report is prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), which have been approved and published by the Financial Supervisory Commission and are effective.

II. Basis of preparation

i. Except for the following significant items, this Individual financial report is prepared on a historical cost basis.

A. Financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value through profit or loss.
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
C. Recognition of the net amount of retirement fund assets and the present value of defined benefit obligations as recognized defined benefit liabilities.

ii. The preparation of Individual financial reports in accordance with the approved IFRSs by the Financial Supervisory Commission requires the use of significant accounting estimates. The application of accounting policies for entities also involves management's judgment, particularly in areas involving high judgment or complexity, or significant assumptions and estimates related to the Individual financial reports. Please refer to Note 5 for further details.

iii. In preparing the individual financial statements, the Company applies the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures. In order to align the current year's profit, other comprehensive income, and equity in the individual financial statements with the profit, other comprehensive income, and equity attributable to the Company's owners in the consolidated financial statements, adjustments are made for differences arising from accounting treatments between the individual basis and the consolidated basis. These adjustments primarily relate to "Investments accounted for using the equity method," "Share of profit or loss from investments accounted for using the equity method for subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures," "Share of other comprehensive income from investments accounted for using the equity method for subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures," and related equity items.

III. Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions and balances

A. Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate on the transaction date or measurement date.
B. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are revalued at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and any resulting translation differences from the adjustment are recognized as current gains.
C. Foreign non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates on the date of determination of fair value. Any resulting exchange differences are recognized as current-year losses. However, if they are part of fair

value changes recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. Foreign non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates on the transaction date and are not retranslated thereafter.

IV. Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

a. The asset is expected to be realized within the normal operating cycle or intended to be sold or consumed.
b. Held primarily for trading purposes.
c. Expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date.
d. Cash or cash equivalents, excluding those restricted for exchange, settlement of liabilities, or other limitations beyond twelve months from the balance sheet date.

The company classifies all assets that do not meet the above conditions as non-current

B. Liabilities are classified as current liabilities if they meet one of the following conditions; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

a. Expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
b. Held primarily for trading purposes.
c. Required to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date, even if long-term refinancing or restructuring agreements have been completed between the balance sheet date and the issuance of financial statements.
d. Cannot be unconditionally extended beyond at least twelve months from the balance sheet date. The terms of the liability may allow for settlement through the issuance of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty, without affecting its classification.

The company classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current

V. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have insignificant risk of value fluctuations (including term deposits with original maturities of three months or less).

VI. Financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities should be recognized in the company when

they become a party to the contractual terms of a financial instrument.
Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value when they meet the criteria for classification as financial instruments. Upon initial recognition, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the respective financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately as expenses.

A. **Financial assets**

Regular transactions of financial assets are recognized and derecognized based on the transaction date accounting.

(1). Measurement categories.

The types of financial assets held by the company include financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

a. **Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.**

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include those classified as either mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss or designated as such. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss financial assets encompass equity instrument investments that are not designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as debt instrument investments that do not qualify for classification as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and any resulting gains or losses from dividends, interest, or changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. For the determination of fair value, please refer to Note 12(2).

b. **Financial assets measured at amortized cost.**

If an investment in financial assets by the company simultaneously meets the following two conditions, it is classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

i. It is held within a particular business model where the objective is to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows.

ii. The contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specific dates, and those cash flows consist entirely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c. **Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.**
The company has an irrevocable option at initial recognition to designate certain equity instrument investments, which are not held for trading and not acquired in a business combination with a contingent consideration, as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. Upon disposal of the investment, the accumulated gains or losses in other equity are directly transferred to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss.
Dividends on equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends represent a recovery of a portion of the investment's cost that was previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

(2). Impairment of financial assets

a. The company recognizes impairment losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, and contract assets, based on expected credit losses at each balance sheet date.

b. Accounts receivable, contract assets, and lease receivables are all subject to impairment losses recognized for expected credit losses over their respective periods of exposure. For other financial assets, an assessment is first made to determine if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has not been a significant increase, an allowance for expected credit losses is recognized based on a 12-month expected credit loss. If there has been a significant increase, the allowance for expected credit losses is recognized over the period of exposure.

c. Expected credit losses are determined as a weighted average of credit losses considering the likelihood of default. The 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses arising from default events that are expected to occur within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses arising from all possible default events over the expected lifetime of the financial instrument.

d. Impairment losses for all financial assets are recognized by reducing their carrying amounts through an allowance account. However, impairment losses for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income and do not reduce their carrying amounts.

(3). The derecognition of financial assets.

The company derecognizes financial assets when any of the following conditions are met:

a. The right to cash flows from the contractual agreement associated with the financial asset has become ineffective.
b. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred, and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.
c. Neither the ownership of the financial asset nor the majority of the risks and rewards associated with the financial asset have been transferred, and control over the financial asset has not been retained.

When financial assets measured at amortized cost are derecognized in their entirety, the difference between their carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the profit or loss. When debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognized in their entirety, the difference between their carrying amount and the consideration received, adjusted for any accumulated gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in the profit or loss. When equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognized in their entirety, the accumulated gains or losses are directly transferred to retained earnings and are not reclassified as profit or loss.

B. Equity instruments

The debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity instruments based on the contractual agreements and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments refer to any contracts that recognize the residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by our company are recognized at the amount received, net of directly attributable issuance costs.

C. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities that are not held for trading purposes and are not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortized cost at the end of each subsequent accounting period.

(2) **Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

The financial liabilities of the company are derecognized only when the obligation is discharged, canceled, or expired. When derecognizing financial liabilities, any difference between their carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized as a loss.

VII. Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, using the perpetual inventory system. The cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and production-related manufacturing expenses (allocated based on normal capacity), but excludes borrowing costs.

When comparing cost and net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is used. Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and related variable selling expenses.

VIII. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is primarily recoverable through sale rather than through continued use, and when it is highly probable that the sale will occur. Held for sale non-current assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

IX. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method/Subsidiaries and Associates

1. Subsidiaries refer to entities (including structured entities) that are controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it has the ability to direct the variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the power to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
2. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to align with the policies adopted by the Company.
3. The Company recognizes its share of profits from subsidiaries acquired as current-year profit. Its share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries acquired is recognized as other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of recognized losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its

interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize the losses based on its ownership proportion.

4. Changes in the Company's ownership of subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) are treated as equity transactions, meaning they are treated as transactions with the owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests between the fair value of consideration paid or received and the carrying amount are directly recognized as equity.
5. When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, the remaining investment in the former subsidiary is remeasured to fair value and recognized as the fair value of the original financial asset or the cost of the original investment in the associated enterprise or joint venture. The difference between fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as current-year profit. Regarding all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary, the accounting treatment follows the same basis as when the Company directly disposes of the related assets or liabilities. In other words, if previously recognized gains or losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified as gains or losses upon disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the same reclassification is made when control over the subsidiary is lost.
6. An associate refers to an entity in which the reporting company has significant influence but not control. Generally, this is indicated by the direct or indirect ownership of more than 20% of the voting rights. Investments in associates by the reporting company are accounted for using the equity method. Under this method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and subsequently adjusted to reflect the reporting company's share of the associate's profit or loss.
7. The reporting company recognizes its share of profits in the associate as current profits, while other comprehensive income attributable to the associate is recognized as other comprehensive income. If the reporting company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (including any other unsecured receivables), the reporting company does not recognize any further losses unless it has incurred a legal obligation, a constructive obligation, or has made payments on behalf of the associate.
8. Unrealized gains on transactions between the reporting company and its associate have been eliminated to the extent of the reporting company's interest in the associate unless evidence indicates that the transferred asset has been impaired. Similarly, unrealized losses are also eliminated unless evidence indicates impairment. The accounting policies of the

associate have been adjusted as necessary to align with the policies adopted by the reporting company.

9. If the reporting company does not subscribe to or acquire additional shares issued by the associate, resulting in a change in the ownership percentage but still maintaining significant influence, the increase or decrease in equity attributable to the associate's net assets is adjusted in "Capital Surplus" and "Investments accounted for using the equity method". If the change in ownership percentage leads to a decrease, in addition to the aforementioned adjustments, any previously recognized gains or losses related to the corresponding ownership interest that were initially recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to gains or losses when disposing of the related assets or liabilities, and the reclassification is based on the decreased ownership percentage, reclassified to gains or losses.
10. When the Company loses significant influence over an associate, the remaining investment in the associate is remeasured to fair value. The difference between fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as a current-year loss.
11. When the reporting company disposes of an associate and loses significant influence over it, the accounting treatment for previously recognized amounts in other comprehensive income related to the associate follows the same basis as the direct disposal of the associated assets or liabilities. In other words, if gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified as gains or losses upon the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, they will be reclassified as losses when significant influence over the associate is lost. If the reporting company still maintains significant influence over the associate, the previously recognized amounts in other comprehensive income will be transferred out proportionately based on the ownership percentage using the aforementioned approach.
12. When the Company disposes of an associate and loses significant influence over the associate, any related capital surplus is reclassified as a loss. If the Company still maintains significant influence over the associate, the reclassification of the loss is based on the disposal proportion.
13. According to the "Financial Reporting Standards for Issuers of Securities," the current-year profit and other comprehensive income in the individual financial statements should be allocated to the parent company's owners in the same proportion as in the consolidated financial statements prepared on a basis. The ownership interests in the individual financial statements should be the same as the ownership interests attributable to the parent company's owners in the consolidated financial statements.

X. Property, Plant, and Equipment

1. Property, plant, and equipment are initially recorded at cost, including the capitalization of interest incurred during the construction or acquisition period.
2. Subsequent costs are only included in the carrying amount of an asset or recognized as a separate asset when it is highly probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the reporting company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part should be derecognized. All other maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.
3. Land is not subject to depreciation. Other property, plant, and equipment are accounted for using the cost model, and depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives. At the end of each financial year, the reporting company reviews the residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods for each asset. If there are significant changes in the expected values of residual value and useful lives compared to previous estimates, or if there are significant changes in the expected pattern of future economic benefits consumed by the asset, the accounting treatment follows the provisions of International Accounting Standard 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors," for accounting estimate changes from the date of the change.

   The estimated useful lives of the various assets are as follows:

   Buildings

Main building of the factory:	2 years to 51 years
Ancillary equipment of the factory:	2 years to 12 years
Machinery equipment:	2 years to 12 years
Other equipment:	2 years to 12 years

4. Property, plant, and equipment are derecognized when they are disposed of or when it is expected that no future economic benefits will be generated from their use or disposal. The gain or loss on the derecognition of property, plant, and equipment is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and it is recognized in the current period as an expense.

XI. Leases

The reporting company evaluates on the contract inception date whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. For contracts that contain both a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the reporting company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease component and the non-lease component(s) based on the relative standalone prices of each lease component and the aggregated standalone prices of the non-lease component(s).

1. As a lessee, the reporting company enters into lease agreements to obtain the right to use assets.

Apart from leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, which are recognized on a straight-line basis as expenses, the reporting company recognizes the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all other leases on the lease commencement date.

<u>**Right-of-use assets**</u>

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the lease liability's initial measurement, lease incentives received, directly attributable costs, and estimated costs of restoring the underlying asset. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Additionally, the lease liability is re-measured to reflect any adjustments.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date until the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. However, if ownership of the underlying asset is expected to transfer at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is recognized from the lease commencement date until the end of the asset's useful life.

<u>**Lease liabilities**</u>

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments, which includes fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or rate, and any other lease payments. If the discount rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable, it is used to discount the lease payments. However, if the discount rate is not readily determinable, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate the lessee would incur to borrow funds to purchase the leased asset with similar terms and in similar circumstances.

The lease liability is subsequently measured using the effective interest method, which amortizes the liability to its carrying amount. The interest expense is recognized over the lease term. If there are changes in the lease term, assessment of purchase options, expected payments for residual value guarantees, or changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments that result in a change in future lease payments, the lease liability is remeasured, and the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, any remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in the income statement as a gain. The lease liability is reported as a single line item in the individual balance sheet.

2. The company acts as a lessor.

If the transfer of substantially all risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset has occurred, the lease is classified as a finance lease. Otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease.

Under finance leases, lease payments include fixed payments, substantially fixed payments, payments based on an index or rate, guaranteed residual value, exercise price of reasonably certain purchase options exercised during the lease term, and lease termination penalties reflected in the lease term. The net investment in leases is calculated as the sum of the present value of lease payments and unguaranteed residual value and is expressed as the net investment in finance leases. The company allocates finance income systematically and on a rational basis over the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in finance leases that the company is expected to obtain.

Under operating leases, lease payments, net of lease incentives, are recognized as lease revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred to obtain an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the recognition of lease revenue.

XII. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties, including those under construction, held for the purpose of earning rental income, capital appreciation, or both. They also include land held for future use, even if the specific use has not yet been determined.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The straight-line method is used by the company to recognize depreciation.

Construction in progress of investment properties is recognized at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes professional service fees and borrowing costs that meet the capitalization criteria. Depreciation is commenced when the asset reaches its expected useful state.

The profit or loss from the derecognition of investment properties is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and it is recognized in the current profit or loss.

XIII. Non-financial asset impairment

For assets that show indications of impairment, the consolidating company estimates their recoverable amount on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If there is no impairment recognized in previous years, a reversal of impairment loss is allowed up to the amount of the previously recognized loss.

XIV. Provisions for Liabilities

A provision for liabilities is recognized when an entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The measurement of the provision for liabilities is based on the best estimate of the present value of the outflows required to settle the obligation as of the balance sheet date, using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks associated with the liability. The amortization of the discount is recognized as interest expense. Future operating losses may not be recognized as provisions for liabilities.

XV. Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured based on the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in non-discounted monetary terms. These benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related services are provided by the employees.

2. Retirement

   (1) Defined contribution plan

   For a defined contribution plan, the employer recognizes the retirement benefit expense for the current period based on the incurred obligations. The amount to be contributed to the retirement fund is recognized as the current period's retirement benefit cost. Any prepaid contributions are recognized as assets within the scope of being refundable in cash or reducing future benefits.

   (2) Defined benefit plan

   A. Under a defined benefit plan, the net obligation is determined by discounting the future benefit payments earned by employees for their current or past service. It is calculated by subtracting the fair value of plan assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of the balance sheet date. The net defined benefit liability is calculated annually using the projected unit credit method by an actuary. The discount rate used is determined by referencing the market yield on high-quality corporate bonds that have a currency and term consistent with the plan as of the balance sheet date. In countries where there is no deep market for high-quality corporate bonds, the market yield on government bonds is used.

B. The actuarial gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of the defined benefit plan are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. They are subsequently presented in retained earnings

C. The expenses related to prior service costs are recognized immediately as an expense.

3. Employee and Director /Supervisor Remuneration

Employee and director/supervisor remuneration is recognized as an expense and liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If there are differences between the actual amount distributed and the estimated amount, they are accounted for as accounting estimate changes.

4. Severance benefits

Severance benefits are provided to employees upon termination of their employment prior to the normal retirement date or when an employee accepts a voluntary offer from the company in exchange for terminating their employment. The recognition of severance benefits by the consolidating company occurs when the offer for severance benefits becomes irrevocable or when the related restructuring costs are recognized, whichever is earlier. Unanticipated severance benefits payable beyond 12 months from the balance sheet date should be discounted to their present value.

XVI. Equity

Common stock is classified as equity as it represents the ownership interest in a company and grants certain rights and benefits to shareholders. On the other hand, the classification of preferred stock depends on the substance of the contractual agreement and the characteristics of the financial liability and equity instruments associated with it. If the preferred stock exhibits the fundamental characteristics of a financial liability, it is classified as a liability. Otherwise, it is classified as equity. When new shares are issued or stock options are exercised, the incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance is deducted from equity as a reduction in proceeds.

XVII. Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Except for income tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, income tax is recognized in profit or loss.
2. Current income tax is calculated based on taxable income generated by the company using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates as of the balance sheet date. Management assesses the status of income tax filings in accordance with applicable income tax regulations and, when applicable, estimates income tax liabilities based on anticipated tax payments to tax authorities. Additional income tax on undistributed earnings, calculated according to the income tax regulations in our country, is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year of the year in which the earnings are generated, after the distribution of actual earnings is approved by the shareholders' meeting.
3. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, based on the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill are not recognized. If the deferred income tax arises from transactions (excluding business combinations) involving the initial recognition of assets or liabilities and did not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction, it is not recognized. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries for which the company has control over the timing of their reversal are recognized, while temporary differences that are unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future are not recognized. The deferred income tax is measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates (and tax laws) expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets are realized or deferred income tax liabilities are settled, based on the balance sheet date.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized in the future. They are reassessed at each balance sheet date, both for unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets.
5. When there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized current income tax assets against the recognized current income tax liabilities, and there is an intention to settle the net amount on a net basis or simultaneously realize the assets and settle the liabilities, the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset. Similarly, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the current income tax assets against the current income tax liabilities, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or by different taxable entities but each entity intends to settle the net amount on a net basis or simultaneously

realize the assets and settle the liabilities, the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset.

6. Tax incentives arising from the acquisition of equipment or technology, research and development expenses, personnel training expenses, and equity investments are accounted for using income tax credits.

XVIII. **Revenue recognition**

The principles for revenue recognition in individual financial statements, based on customer contracts, are as follows:

1. Identification of the customer contract
2. Identification of the contractual obligations
3. Determination of the transaction price
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

In the case of contracts where the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration occur within a period of 1 year, significant financial components are not adjusted in the transaction price.

1. Sales Revenue from Goods

Sales revenue from goods refers to the revenue generated from the sale of merchandise or related products. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This is typically when the customer has determined the price, has the right to use the goods, assumes the primary responsibility for resale, and bears the risk of obsolescence. The company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at that point in time. Any sales returns, quantity discounts, and allowances are deducted to present the net amount.

When goods are sent for processing, control over the processed products is not transferred, and therefore no revenue is recognized at the time of sending the goods for processing.

2. Dividend Income and Interest Income

(1) Dividend income generated from investments is recognized when the right to receive payment is established for the shareholders. However, this recognition is subject to the condition that there is a high probability of economic benefits associated with the transaction flowing to the consolidating company, and the amount of income can be reliably measured.

(2) Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis over time, based on the passage of time and the applicable effective interest rate on the outstanding principal amount.

XIX. **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets until the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale, and all or almost all of the necessary activities have been completed.

Investment income earned from temporarily investing specific borrowings prior to the commencement of qualifying capital expenditures is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Apart from the aforementioned, all other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period they are incurred.

5. The major sources of significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions uncertainty

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy is considered a significant accounting estimate by the company. The company continuously reviews its underlying assumptions and estimates in light of this situation. If the revision of an estimate only affects the current period, it is recognized in the current period. If the revision of an accounting estimate affects both the current period and future periods, it is recognized in both the current period and future periods.

The following are the significant judgments, key accounting estimates, and assumptions made by the company in the preparation of these Individual financial statements:

A. **Significant judgments in accounting policy adoption:**

1. **Determination of operating model for classification of financial assets**

The company determines the operating model for the classification of financial assets based on the level at which they are jointly managed to achieve specific business objectives. This assessment considers all relevant evidence, including the measurement of asset performance, the risks that affect performance, and the determination of compensation for related management personnel. Judgment is applied in this assessment.

The company continuously evaluates the appropriateness of its operating model determination. As part of this evaluation, it monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are classified as held-to-maturity and available-for-sale, respectively, until their respective maturity dates. The company assesses any disposals in light of the objectives of the operating model to determine whether

they are consistent with those objectives.
If a change in the operating model is identified, the company reclassifies financial assets in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 and applies the new classification from the date of reclassification.

2. Revenue recognition.

The company determines, in accordance with IFRS 15, whether control of specific goods or services has been obtained or not before transferring them to the customer. If the company is determined to be the principal in the transaction, it recognizes revenue based on the gross amount of the transaction. However, if the company is deemed to be an agent in the transaction, it recognizes revenue based on the net amount of the transaction. This determination is made by assessing the control criteria specified in IFRS 15 and identifying whether the company acts as the principal or the agent in the transaction.
If any of the following circumstances exist, the company is considered the principal:

(1) Prior to transferring goods or other assets to customers, the company obtains control of the goods or assets from another party.
(2) The company gains control of the rights provided by another party to have the ability to dominate the provision of services to customers on behalf of the company.
(3) The company obtains control over goods or services from another party in order to combine them with other goods or services and provide specific products or services to customers.

To assist in determining whether the company has control over specific goods or services before transferring them to customers, indicators (but not limited to) include:

(1) The company bears primary responsibility for fulfilling the obligation to provide specific goods or services.
(2) The company assumes inventory risk both before and after transferring specific goods or services to customers.
(3) The company has discretion to determine pricing.

B. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions.

1. Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, and the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations. It is recognized net of estimated sales returns, discounts, and similar allowances. The estimation of sales returns and allowances is based on historical experience and other known factors, and the company periodically reviews the reasonableness of these estimates.

2. **Estimation of impairment for financial assets.**
   The estimation of impairment for accounts receivable is based on assumptions made by the company regarding default rates and expected loss rates. The company considers historical experience, current market conditions, and forward-looking information to form these assumptions and select input values for impairment assessment. If actual cash flows in the future are lower than expected, it may result in significant impairment losses.
3. **Fair value measurement and valuation process.**
   When assets and liabilities are measured at fair value and there are no active market quotations available, the company determines whether to outsource the valuation and selects appropriate fair value measurement techniques in accordance with relevant regulations or judgment. If it is not possible to obtain Level 1 inputs for estimating fair value, the company may rely on information such as financial analysis of the investee's financial condition and operating results, recent transaction prices, quotations of similar instruments in inactive markets, quotations of similar instruments in active markets, and valuation multiples of comparable companies to determine the inputs. If the actual changes in inputs differ from the expected changes in the future, it may result in changes in fair value. The company periodically updates the inputs based on market conditions to monitor the appropriateness of fair value measurements.
4. **Assessment of impairment for tangible and intangible assets.**
   During the assessment of impairment, the company relies on subjective judgment and considers the asset's usage pattern and industry characteristics to determine the projected future cash flows, asset useful life, and potential revenues and expenses associated with specific asset groups. Any changes in estimates resulting from changes in economic conditions or group strategies may potentially lead to significant impairments in the future.
5. **Assessment of impairment for investments accounted for using the equity method.**
   When there are indications of impairment that suggest an equity-method investment may have a carrying amount that is not recoverable, the company promptly assesses the impairment of that investment. The assessment is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows from the investee or the discounted value of expected cash dividends and the proceeds from the disposal of the investment, to evaluate the recoverable amount. The company analyzes the reasonableness of the related assumptions in this evaluation.

6. **Realizability of deferred income tax assets.**
   The deferred income tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income available in the future against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets involves significant accounting judgments and estimates by management, including assumptions regarding anticipated future sales revenue growth and profit margins, tax-exempt periods, available tax offsets, tax planning, and other factors. Any changes in the global economic environment, industry conditions, or tax laws may result in significant adjustments to deferred income tax assets.
7. **Valuation of inventory**
   Since inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the company must exercise judgment and make estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventory as of the balance sheet date. The company evaluates the net realizable value of inventory on the balance sheet date by considering normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or lack of market selling value, and reduces the inventory cost to the net realizable value.
8. **Calculation of net defined benefit liability**
   When calculating the present value of defined benefit obligations, the company must exercise judgment and make estimates to determine the relevant actuarial assumptions as of the balance sheet date. These assumptions may include discount rates and future salary increase rates. Any changes in these actuarial assumptions can have a significant impact on the amount of the company's defined benefit obligations.

6. *Details of Significant Accounts*

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Cash on hand	$ 188	$ 150
Checking accounts	--	--
Demand deposits	1,664	746
Foreign currency deposit	18	18
Total	$ 1,870	$ 914

A. The financial institutions involved in the merger have a good credit quality, and the company has diversified its credit risk by working with multiple financial institutions, resulting in a very low likelihood of default.

B. The company has not provided any cash or cash equivalents as collateral for pledge.

(2) Current financial asset and liability at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Mutual fund units	$ --	$ 500
Rating adjustment	--	(1)
	--	499

A. The company has not pledged financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
B. For relevant credit risk management and assessment methods, please refer to Note 12(1).

(3) Net Notes Receivables

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Measured at Amortized Cost		
Carrying amount	$ 642	$ 2,963
Less: Loss allowance	(251)	(251)
Net Notes receivable	$ 391	$ 2,712

A. The company does not have any instances of pledging the notes receivable as collateral.
B. For disclosures related to the provision for doubtful accounts receivable, please refer to Note 6(4) for details.

(4) Net Accounts Receivables

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Measured at Amortized Cost Carrying amount	$ 2,674	$ 5,082
Less: Loss allowance	(2,075)	(2,620)
Net Accounts receivable	$ 599	$ 2,462
Overdue receivables:		
Carrying amount	$ 122,009	$ 122,045
Less: Loss allowance	(122,009)	(122,045)
Net overdue receivable	$ —	$ —

A. Accounts receivable of the company that are neither overdue nor impaired comply with the credit standards set based on the industry characteristics, business scale, and profitability of the counterparties. The average credit period is 3-4 months.

B. The company does not have any instances of pledging the accounts receivable as collateral.

C. The company uses a simplified approach to recognize the allowance for expected credit losses on accounts receivable based on the expected credit losses over the remaining period of their existence. The expected credit losses over the remaining period are calculated using a provision matrix, which takes into account factors such as the customer's past default history, current financial condition, industry economic trends, and other relevant forward-looking information. Based on the credit loss history of the company, there is no significant difference in the loss patterns among different customer groups. Therefore, the provision matrix does not further differentiate customer groups, and the expected credit loss rates are determined based on the number of days past due for the accounts receivable.

D. The aging and allowance for accounts receivable (including notes receivable and other receivables) of the company are as follows:

December 31,2024	Expected credit loss rate	Carrying amount	Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses)	Amortized cost
Within 90 days	0%~50%	$ 3,175	$ (2,260)	$ 915
91 to 180 days	1%~50%	110	(53)	57
181 to 270 days	15%~50%	—	—	—
271 to 365 days	50%~100%	31	(13)	18
Over 1 year	100%	121,009	(121,009)	—
Total		$ 124,325	$ (123,335)	$ 990

December 31,2023	Expected credit loss rate	Carrying amount	Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses)	Amortized cost
Within 90 days	0%~50%	$ 7,119	$ (2,610)	$ 4,509
91 to 180 days	1%~50%	445	(180)	265
181 to 270 days	15%~50%	--	--	--
271 to 365 days	50%~100%	481	(81)	400
Over 1 year	100%	122,045	(122,045)	—
Total		$ 130,090	$ (124,916)	$ 5,174

E. Change information of accounts receivable and loss allowance：

		2024		2023
Opening balance	$	124,916	$	127,423
less:unable to recover write-off		--		(1,450)
less: reversal for impairment loss		(1,581)		(1,057)
Ending balance	$	123,335	$	124,916

If there is evidence indicating that the counterparty is facing severe financial difficulties and it is not reasonable to expect the recovery of the outstanding amount, the company directly offsets the related accounts receivable. However, the company continues its collection efforts, and any amounts recovered from the collection activities are recognized as gains. The offsetting of contract amounts against receivables for the year 2024 and from January 1 to December 31, 2023, amounted to NT$ 0 thousand and NT$ 1,450 thousand.

F. For details on credit risk management and evaluation methods, please refer to Note 12 of the financial statements.

(5) Inventory and Cost of Goods Sold

		December 31,2024		December 31,2023
Raw materials	$	20,633	$	23,194
Materials		1,436		1,508
Semi-manufactures		543		564
Manufactures		700		1,073
Subtotal		23,312		26,339
Less: allowance for inventory write-down		(22,850)		(25,574)
Net inventories	$	462	$	765

A. The inventory-related gains (losses) recognized as cost of goods sold for the current period are as follows:

		2024		2023
Cost of goods sold	$	25,386	$	36,573
Inventory impairment and obsolescence losses (reversal of impairment)		(2,724)		(4,881)
Inventory shrinkage		1,193		908
Total		23,855		32,600

In the years 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized inventory impairment losses (reversal of impairment) of NT$ (2,724) thousand and NT$ (4,881) thousand , respectively, due to the realization of inventory and write-down to the net realizable value.

B. The company does not have any instances of pledging inventory as collateral.

(6) **Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.**

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current:		
Equity Instrument Investments		
Domestic listed and over-the-counter stocks	$ 77,266	$ 69,184
Fair value adjustment.	886,098	32,779
	963,364	101,963
Non-current:		
Equity Instrument Investments		
Unlisted foreign stocks.	1,577	1,577
Domestic unlisted stocks.	8,960	8,510
	10,537	10,087
Fair value adjustment.	3,123	3,123
	13,660	13,210
Total	$ 977,024	$ 115,173

A. The company makes investments in listed and unlisted companies, both domestically and internationally, as part of its medium to long-term strategic objectives, with the expectation of earning long-term returns. However, the management of the company believes that recognizing short-term fair value fluctuations of these investments in profit and loss would be inconsistent with the long-term investment plan mentioned earlier. Therefore, the company chooses to designate these investments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. For information on credit risk management and assessment methods, please refer to the explanation provided in Note 12(1).

C. For information regarding financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income provided as collateral, please refer to the explanation provided in Note 8.

(7) **Investments accounted for using the equity method.**

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investment in subsidiary	$ 1,918,187	$ 1,425,110
Investment in associate company	1,575,823	1,072,866
	$ 3,494,010	$ 2,497,976

1. (A) Investment in Subsidiary - Equity Method Investment

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Invested subsidiary company	carrying amount	percentage of ownership	carrying amount	percentage of ownership
SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD	$ 1,332,571	100.00	$ 931,965	100.00
TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	87,398	100.00	39,559	100.00
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	447,319	48.84	404,544	48.84
TAI YU NETWORK & COMMUNICATION INC.	50,899	60.00	49,042	60.00
	$ 1,918,187		$ 1,425,110	

(B) Investment in Subsidiaries - Loans under Equity Method

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Invested subsidiary company	carrying amount	percentage of ownership	carrying amount	percentage of ownership
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	$ (33,134)	36.21	$ (90,140)	36.21
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	(174,736)	39.16	(277,089)	39.16
	$ (207,870)		$ (367,229)	

(1) The long-term equity investments evaluated using the equity method and their related investment gains or losses are calculated based on the audited financial statements of the investee company for the same period as certified by the auditor.

(2) Due to the control held over Mei Ann Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd. and Tong Ann Chemicals Co., Ltd., the holdings of the subsidiary companies in the shares of the parent company are treated as treasury stock adjustments. However, the cost of acquiring the parent company's shares by these subsidiary companies exceeds the carrying amount of the equity method investment, resulting in a loan under the equity method of investment.

2. Affiliated Companies:

Investment company	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
ANDA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	361,899	309,272
GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC	378,368	313,511
FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD	835,556	450,083
	$ 1,575,823	$ 1,072,866

	Shareholding Ratio	
Investment Company	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
ANDA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	46.75%	47.79%
GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	9.69%	9.74%
FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD	12.34%	11.35%

Please refer to Schedule 3 of Note 13 for the business nature, main business location, and country of registration of the above-mentioned affiliated companies.

The summarized financial information of significant affiliated companies of the company is as follows:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Total Assets	$14,192,017	$13,071,984
Total Liabilities	6,662,455	6,384,038
Net Assets	$7,529,562	$6,687,946

	2024	2023
Operating Revenue	$13,962,549	$15,302,488
Net Income	$852,112	$710,960
Equity Method-Recognized Affiliates Share of Profits or Losses of the Company	$114,307	$92,500

(1) The investment in affiliated companies and the Company's share of their profits and other comprehensive income are determined based on the equity method, using the financial statements of the investee company that have been audited by certified public accountants during the same period.
(2) In the second quarter of 2024, our company participated in the cash capital increase of Anda Investment Co., Ltd. and purchased 2,151,000 shares. As the capital was not increased according to the original shareholding ratio, the shareholding ratio at the end of the period dropped to 46.75%.
(3) Due to the execution of stock option conversions by employees of Genesis Technology INC., in 2024, the Company's shareholding ratio decreased to 9.69% by the end of the period.
(4) Starting from January 2024, the Company gradually purchased 2,262,000 shares of Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd. in the centralized market, increasing the shareholding ratio to 12.34% by the end of the period.
(5) The Company's investment in Genesis Technology INC., which is publicly traded, had fair values of NT$783,140 thousand and NT$632,675 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.
(6) The Company's investment in Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd., which is publicly traded, had a fair value of NT$1,160,211 thousand and NT$1,426,050 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

3. For transactions with related parties, please refer to the explanation provided in Note 7.
4. For information on investments provided with guarantees by the company under the equity method, please refer to the explanation provided in Note 8.

(8) Real Estate, Plant, and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Other Equipment (Note)	Construction in Progress and Equipment under Inspection	Total
Cost						
At January 1,2024	$162,099	$66,357	$202,015	$17,668	$ —	$448,139
Additions	—	—	—	3,143	—	3,143
Disposals	—	—	—	(1,289)	—	(1,289)
Rearrange	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31,2024	$162,099	$66,357	$202,015	$19,522	$ —	$449,993
Accumulated Depreciation						
At January 1,2024	$ —	$65,439	$196,913	$14,553	$ —	$276,905

Depreciation	—	107	35	893	—	1,035
Disposals	—	—	—	(1,271)	—	(1,271)
At December 31,2024	$ —	$65,546	$196,948	$14,175	$ —	$276,669

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Other Equipment (Note)	Construction in Progress and Equipment under Inspection	Total
Cost						
At January 1,2023	$162,099	$66,357	$201,806	$17,668	$ —	$447,930
Additions	—	—	209	--	—	209
Disposals	—	—	—	--	—	--
Rearrange	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31,2023	$162,099	$66,357	$202,015	$17,668	$ —	$448,139
Accumulated Depreciation						
At January 1,2023	$ —	$65,230	$196,847	$13,956	$ —	$276,033
Depreciation	—	209	66	597	—	872
Disposals	—	—	—	--	—	--
At December 31,2023	$ —	$65,439	$196,913	$14,553	$ —	$276,905

(Note) Including transportation equipment and other equipment.

For information on real estate, plants, and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to Note 8 for details.

(9) **Investment Properties**

	Land	Buildings and Equipment	Total
Cost			
At January 1,2024	$53,174	$4,225	$57,939
Additions	9,900	1,118	11,018
At December 31,2024	$63,074	$5,343	$68,957

	Land	Buildings and Equipment	Total
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			
At January 1,2024	$ —	$3, 644	$3, 644
Depreciation	—	161	161
At December 31,2024	$ —	$3, 805	$3, 805

	Land	Buildings and Equipment	Total
Cost			
At January 1,2023	$53, 202	$4, 225	$57, 427
Additions	512	—	—
At December 31,2023	$53, 174	$4, 225	$57, 939
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			
At January 1,2023	$ —	$3, 500	$3, 500
Depreciation	—	144	144
At December 31,2023	$ —	$3, 644	$3, 644

1. Rental Income and Direct Operating Expenses of Investment Properties:

Item	2024	2023
Rental Income from Investment Properties	$135	$112
Direct Operating Expenses incurred by Investment Properties generating rental income in the current period	$81	$59
Direct Operating Expenses incurred by Investment Properties not generating rental income in the current period	$80	$86

2. The investment properties of the company are located in areas where transactions are infrequent and reliable estimates of alternative fair values cannot be obtained, thus making it unreliable to determine fair value.

3. The company has not pledged the investment properties as collateral.

(10) Short-term Loans

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Collateralized Loans	$82,500	$82,500
Interest Rate Range	3.25%	2.87%

For information on the collateral for short-term borrowings, please refer to Notes 7 and 8 for details

(11) Short-term Commercial Paper Payable

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Commercial Paper Payable	$–	$30,000
Less: Unamortized Discount	–	(25)
Net Amount	$–	$29,975
Interest Rate Range	–	2.83%

For information on the collateral for short-term commercial paper payable, please refer to Note 8 for details.

(12) Long-term loans

Item	December 31,2024	Interest Rate Range	Maturity Date
Collateralized Loans	$35,240	2.90%	2026.04～2026.08
Mortgage Loans	359,000	2.34%	2026.05
	394,240		
Less: Current portion of long-term loans payable	(12,000)		
Long-term debt payable	$382,240		

Item	December 31,2023	Interest Rate Range	Maturity Date
Collateralized Loans	$35,240	2.50%	2024.02～2024.10
Mortgage Loans	371,000	2.22%	2026.05
	406,240		
Less: Current portion of long-term loans payable	(47,240)		
Long-term debt payable	$359,000		

For collateral for long-term bank borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(13) Pension Liabilities

1. Defined Contribution Plan

(1) The pension system applicable to the company is a defined contribution pension plan under the "Labor Retirement Pension Act," which is a government-managed plan. Employees contribute 6% of their monthly salary towards their retirement pension to individual accounts at the Labor Insurance Bureau.

(2) In 2024 and 2023, the company recognized expenses totaling NT$299 thousand and NT$321 thousand, respectively, in accordance with the specified contribution rates in the defined contribution plan as stated in the comprehensive income statement.

2. Defined Benefit Plan

(1) The pension system applicable to the company is a defined benefit retirement plan under the "Labor Standards Act" of Taiwan, which is a government-managed plan. The payment of employee retirement benefits is calculated based on years of service and the average salary for the six months prior to the approved retirement date. The company contributes 15% of the total monthly salary of employees towards the employee retirement fund, which is deposited into a designated account at a Taiwan bank in the name of the Labor Pension Reserve Supervisory Commission. Before the end of each fiscal year, if it is estimated that the balance in the account is insufficient to cover the estimated retirement benefits for eligible employees in the following year, the shortfall will be fully allocated by the end of March of the following year. The account is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor, and the company has no authority over the investment management strategy.

(2) The company recognizes the obligation arising from the defined benefit plan as follows in the balance sheet:

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ —	$ —
Fair value of plan assets	(115)	(115)
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	$ (115)	$ (115)

(3) There was no increase or decrease in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) in 2024 and 2023.

(4) Due to the settlement of employee old-system pension in the fiscal year 2020, the company has already cleared the retirement fund and generated a settlement gain of NT$67 thousand. Therefore, no pension contributions are

expected to be allocated to the retirement plan in the fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

(14) Common Stock Capital

1. common stock capital

The adjustments for the number and value of common shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount
January 1	149,665	$1,496,648	133,629	$1,336,293
Capitalization of retained earnings	7,483	74,834	16,036	160,355
December 31	157,148	$1,571,482	149,665	$1,496,648

2. Capital Surplus

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Stock Issuance Premium	$26,793	$26,793
Changes in Equity of Associated Companies and Joint Ventures under Equity Method	161,404	159,096
Treasury Stock Transactions	134,633	94,986
Others	69	69
Total	$322,899	$280,944

According to the Company Law, the surplus from issuing shares above their par value and the capital surplus from receiving donations can be used to offset losses or be distributed to shareholders in the form of new shares or cash, proportionate to their existing shareholdings, provided that the company does not have accumulated losses. Additionally, according to relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, the total amount allocated from the capital surplus to the capital should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital in any given year. The capital surplus cannot be used to compensate for capital deficits if the retained earnings are insufficient. Capital surplus generated from investments accounted for under the equity method cannot be used for any purpose.

3. Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy

In the annual financial statements of the company, if there is a profit, the company should first pay taxes and offset any accumulated losses. Next, 10% of the profit should be allocated to the statutory reserve until it reaches the amount equal to the company's paid-in capital. Additionally, the company may allocate or reverse special reserves based on operational needs and legal requirements. If there is still a remaining balance after these allocations, along with the undistributed profit from the beginning of the period, the Board of Directors will propose a profit distribution plan to be approved by the shareholders' meeting.

The dividend policy of the company is determined in accordance with current and future development plans, considering the investment environment, capital requirements, and shareholder interests. However, when the accumulated distributable earnings are lower than 5% of the paid-in capital, the company may choose not to distribute dividends. When distributing dividends to shareholders, it can be done in the form of cash or stock.

A. **statutory reserve**

The statutory reserve can only be used to offset company losses or be allocated to issue new shares or as cash dividends to shareholders based on their existing shareholding proportions. It cannot be used for other purposes. If the reserve is used for issuing new shares or cash dividends, it is limited to the portion exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital.

B. **Special Reserves**

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the company should allocate a special reserve equivalent to the amount recorded as a deduction from shareholders' equity for the current year before distributing earnings. Earnings cannot be distributed until the amount of the deduction from shareholders' equity is reversed, at which point the reversed portion can be distributed.

The company allocates and reverses the special reserve in accordance with Order No. 1090150022 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the "Questions and

Answers on the Application of Special Reserve Allocation after Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)."

C. **Earnings distribution**

The company has approved the distribution of earnings for the fiscal year 2023 and 2022 at the shareholders' meetings held on June 20, 2024 and July 18, 2023, respectively. The dividends per share for each distribution are as follows:

	Dividend Distribution		Dividends per Share (NTD)	
Item	2023	2022	2023	2022
Legal Reserves	$4,700	$33,579		
Cash Dividends (Common Shares)	74,833	133,629	0.50	1.00
Stock Dividends (Common Shares)	74,834	160,355	0.50	1.20
Total	$154,367	$327,563		

D. Regarding the proposed distribution of earnings by the Board of Directors and the resolutions made by the shareholders' meeting, please refer to the "Public Information Observation System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange for details.

4.Other Equity Items

Item	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
At January 1,2024	$155	$113,095	$113,250
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
- Unrealized (Loss) Gain	--	1,534,054	1,534,054
-Unrealized (Loss) Gain Reclassified to Retained Earnings	—	(6)	(6)
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income using Equity Method			
- Unrealized (Loss) Gain	--	66,408	66,408
-Unrealized (Loss) Gain Reclassified to Retained Earnings	—	(444,277)	(444,277)
Foreign Currency Translation Differences for Financial Statements of Foreign Operations using Equity Method	7,572	--	7572
At December 31,2024	$7,727	$ 1,269,274	$ 1,277,001

Item	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
At January 1,2023	$3,032	$(68,323)	$(65,291)
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
- Unrealized (Loss) Gain	--	202,252	202,252
-Unrealized (Loss) Gain Reclassified to Retained Earnings	—	(34,321)	(34,321)
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income using Equity Method			
- Unrealized (Loss) Gain	--	27,585	27,585
-Unrealized (Loss) Gain Reclassified to Retained Earnings	—	(14,098)	(14,098)
Foreign Currency Translation Differences for Financial Statements of Foreign Operations using Equity Method	(2,877)	--	(2,877)
At December 31,2023	$155	$ 113,095	$ 113,250

(15) **Treasury Stock**

1. The changes in the subsidiary's holdings of the company's own stock are as follows:

2024

Unit: Thousand shares

Item	Beginning Quantity	Increase (Decrease)	Ending Quantity
Subsidiary's Holdings of Parent Company Stock	113,227	6,031	119,258

2023

Unit: Thousand shares

Item	Beginning Quantity	Increase (Decrease)	Ending Quantity
Subsidiary's Holdings of Parent Company Stock	100,766	12,461	113,227

2. The market price per share of the company's stock held by subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, was 74.5 NT dollars and 78.3 NT dollars, respectively. The company treats the shares held by subsidiaries as treasury stock and retains the right to receive dividends.
3. The situation of each subsidiary holding shares of the Company, please refer to Schedule 1 and 3.

(16) **Operating Revenue**

Item	2024	2023
Revenue from customer contracts		
Sales revenue	$22,984	$32,030
Sales returns	(78)	(43)
Sales allowances	(6)	(10)
Subtotal of revenue from feed business	$22,900	$31,977

(17) Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization Expenses

	2024		
	Included in Operating Costs	Included in Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefits Expenses			
Salary Expenses	$1,742	$4,011	$5,753
Labor and Health Insurance Expenses	243	602	845
Retirement Benefit Expenses	108	191	299
Director Remuneration	—	500	500
Other Employee Benefits Expenses	111	426	537
Depreciation Expenses	142	1054	1,196
Total	$2,346	$6,784	$9,130

	2023		
	Included in Operating Costs	Included in Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefits Expenses			
Salary Expenses	$1,921	$4,932	$6,853
Labor and Health Insurance Expenses	266	621	887
Retirement Benefit Expenses	118	203	321
Director Remuneration	—	2,000	2,000
Other Employee Benefits Expenses	114	355	469
Depreciation Expenses	274	742	1,016
Total	$2,693	$8,853	$11,546

1. The additional information regarding the number of employees and employee benefit expenses for the Company in the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Number of Employees	22	23
Number of Non-Executive Directors who are not employees	5	5
Average Employee Benefit Expenses	$ 437	$ 474
Average Employee Salary Expenses	$ 338	$ 381
Variations in Average Employee Benefit Expenses Adjustments	(11.30%)	(9.89%)

2. The company's compensation policy for salary rewards (including directors, executives, and employees) is as follows:

(1) Director and Supervisor Compensation

According to the company's bylaws, the company's directors and supervisors' car allowances, related allowances, and remuneration are authorized by the Board of Directors based on their level of involvement and contribution to the company's operations, taking into account the industry's customary standards. The remuneration is reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The bylaws also stipulate that the total director and supervisor remuneration shall not exceed 5% of the annual profit.

(2) Executive Compensation

The remuneration for the company's executives is determined based on their positions, contributions, the company's annual business performance, and considering future risks, as reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

(3) Employee Compensation

The company strives to provide employees with competitive and comprehensive compensation and benefits that are at the industry average level. Taking into account external competitiveness, internal fairness, and legality, the company has implemented a diversified and competitive compensation system. It adheres to the principle of sharing profits with employees and aims to attract, retain, develop, and motivate employees. Employee compensation includes monthly salaries, performance bonuses based on the annual profit situation, and employee benefits. The company's bylaws specify that 1% to 5% of the annual profit is allocated for employee benefits.

3. The company allocates employee benefits and director/supervisor remuneration based on the current year's pre-tax profits, after deducting the distribution to employees and director/supervisor remuneration. The allocation is set at no less than 1% to 5% for employee benefits and not exceeding 5% for director/supervisor remuneration. The estimated provisions for employee benefits and director/supervisor remuneration for the period from January 1 to December 31 of 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Employee Benefits	$500	$1,400
Director/Supervisor Remuneration	$500	$2,000

If there are any changes in the cash amounts after the issuance date of the annual financial report, they will be adjusted and recorded in the following year's financial statements based on accounting estimates.

4. The following amounts for employee compensation and director remuneration for the years 2023 and 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2024, and April 24, 2023, respectively, and recognized in the financial reports:

	2023	2022
Employee Benefits	$1,400	$2,400
Director/Supervisor Remuneration	$2,000	$3,500

The actual amounts distributed for employee compensation and director remuneration for the years 2023 and 2022 differ from the amounts recognized in the individual financial statements for those years. This difference primarily arises from considerations of operational fund allocation. The Company will gradually distribute these amounts in the year 2025.

5. The above-mentioned information regarding employee compensation and director remuneration can be obtained from the Public Information Observation System for public access.

(18) Interest Income

	2024	2023
Interest Income		
Bank Deposit Interest	$10	$22
Reversal of estimated income tax installment payment interest	--	151
Court Allocation	--	--
Total	$10	$173

(19) Other Income

	2024	2023
Rental Income	$184	$160
Dividend Income	4,535	5,480
Other	10,450	952
Total	$15,169	$6,592

(20) Other Gains and Losses

	2023	2022
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1	$ 22
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	15	--
Disposal of Investment Gain/(Loss)	29	--
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	101	--
Buying Benefits at a Cheap	--	3,738
Other losses	(7,640)	(8,26)
Total	$ (7,494)	$ 2,934

(21) Financial Costs

	2024	2023
Interest on loans from financial institutions	$12,317	$12,178

(22) Income Tax

1. Components of Income Tax Expense

	2024	2023
Current Income Tax:		
Income Tax Generated in the Current Year	$—	$—
Surcharge on Undistributed Earnings	—	411
Adjustment for Prior Year's Income	2,998	852
Total Current Income Tax	2,998	1,263
Deferred Income Tax:		
Origin and Reversal of Temporary Differences	565	1,092
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$3,563	$2,355

2. Income Tax Recognized in Equity

	2024	2023
Current Income Tax:		
Disposal of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$--	$--
The adjustment of prior-year income tax	--	1,754
The income tax recognized directly in equity	$--	$1,754

3. Adjustment between Accounting Profit and Current Income Tax Expense:

	2024	2023
The tax amount calculated based on the statutory tax rate for the pre-tax net profit	$2,151	$19,514
Adjustments for items not included in taxable income calculation:		
Exempted income	1,110	(589)
Equity method investment income	(5,209)	(22,531)
Other	1,948	3,606
Subtotal of general tax amount	--	—
Difference between general tax amount and basic tax amount	--	--
Additional tax for undistributed earnings	--	411
Adjustment for prior-year income tax	2,998	852
Net changes in deferred income tax	565	1,092
Income tax expense recognized in the income statement	$3,563	$2,355

4. Deferred Income Tax Assets or Liabilities arising from Temporary Differences, Losses Carried Forward, and Investment Tax Credits:

	2024			
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Income	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Ending Balance
Deferred Income Tax Assets:				
Temporary Differences				
Unrealized Inventory Obsolescence and Decline in Value	5,115	(545)	—	$4,570
Unrealized Gains/Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	--	--	—	--
Unrealized Exchange Losses	(29)	(20)	—	(49)
Unrealized Obsolescence and Decline in Value of Supplies and Inventories	60	--	—	60
	$5,146	$(565)	$ —	$4,581

Deferred Income Tax Liabilities:

Temporary Differences:

Land Value Tax	$ (54,280)	$ —	$ —	$ (54,280)
Net Defined Benefit Assets	(23)	—	—	(23)
	$ (54,303)	$ —	$ —	$ (54,303)

	2023			
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Income	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Ending Balance
Deferred Income Tax Assets:				
Temporary Differences				
Unrealized Inventory Obsolescence and Decline in Value	6,200	(1,085)	—	$5,115
Unrealized Gains/Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	7	(7)	—	--
Unrealized Exchange Losses	(29)	--	—	(29)
Unrealized Obsolescence and Decline in Value of Supplies and Inventories	60	--	—	60
	$6,238	$(1,092)	$ —	$5,146
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities:				
Temporary Differences:				
Land Value Tax	$ (54,280)	$ —	$ —	$ (54,280)
Net Defined Benefit Assets	(23)	—	—	(23)
	$ (54,303)	$ —	$ —	$ (54,303)

5. Items not recognized as deferred income tax assets

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Loss Carryforwards	$17,497	$17,497
Temporary Differences	—	—
Total	$17,497	$17,497

6. The company's income tax for the business operations has been assessed by the tax authorities up to the year 2021. However, there is a disagreement with the assessment result for the year 2021, and administrative recourse is currently in progress.

(23) Basic Earnings per Share (EPS)

	2024	2023
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS):		
Net income for the period (A)	$7,191	$95,215
Beginning Issued Shares (in thousands)	149,665	133,629
Treasury Stock - Subsidiary Holding Parent Company Shares	(66,356)	(63,011)
Bonus Shares - Retroactively Calculated for 2022 Fiscal Year	--	16,036
Bonus Shares - Retroactively Calculated for 2023 Fiscal Year	7,483	7,483
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Shares (in thousands) (B)	90,792	94,137
Earnings per Share (EPS) (after tax)(A/B)	$0.08	$1.01

7. Related Party Transactions

1. Names of Related Parties and Relationships:

Related Parties	Relationship Type
TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	Subsidiary
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
ANDA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	Related Party
FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD	Related Party
GENESIS TECHNOLOGY, INC.	Related Party
TOP FOOD INDUSTRY CORPORATION	Other Related Party
Anhe Investment Holdings (Stock) Company	Other Related Party
Andaxin Investment (Stock) Company	Other Related Party
Wu Jinquan	Key Management Personnel
Lin Yueting	Other Related Party
Wu Xingcheng	Other Related Party
Qin Huiru	Other Related Party

2. Significant Transactions with Related Parties:

(1). Operating Revenues

Related Party	2024	2023
Subsidiary	$51	$6
Related Party	33	--
Total	$84	$6

The selling prices of the Company are not significantly different from those of regular customers, and the payment terms are comparable to those of regular customers.

(2). Purchases

Related Party	2024	2023
TOP FOOD INDUSTRY CORPORATION	$2,549	$4,725
Subsidiary	10	--
Total	$2,559	$4,725

The company purchases from other related parties at prices based on prevailing market rates and payment terms that are comparable to those of regular suppliers.

(3). Payables to Related Parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Account Item	Related Party Type	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other Receivables	Other Related Party	$210	--
		$210	--

(4). Payables to Related Parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Account Item	Related Party Type	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts Payable	Subsidiary	$--	$8
	Other Related Party	239	1,616
		239	1,624

(5). Advance Payments

Account Item	Related Party Type	2024	2023
Other Current Liabilities	Subsidiary	$32	$32

(6). Property Transactions

A. Acquisition of Equity

2024 :

Related Parties	Transaction Subject	Number of shares acquired (thousand shares)	Acquisition cost
Wu Jinquan	Equity method investment FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD	$1,683	$299,641

2023 : None

B. Disposal of Equity

As of the end of December 2023 the amounts of prepaid consideration related to the sale of a 5% stake in Annding Investment CO.,LTD and Anda Investment CO.,LTD, as agreed in the contract signed in November 2020, totaling NT$88,913 thousand (Note), are as follows:

Relationship Category	Transaction Subject	Sale Price (Note)	Prepaid Consideration (Recorded under Other Current Liabilities)
Anhe Investment Holdings (Stock) Company	900 million shares of Anda Investment CO.,LTD	$32,607	$3,172
Andaxin Investment (Stock) Company	3,765 million shares of Annding Investment CO.,LD	56,306	5,478
	Total	$88,913	$8,650

The stock transaction prices mentioned above are primarily determined through negotiation between the parties involved, taking into consideration the net value per share of the investee company.

Note : these prices are the net amounts after deducting securities transaction tax.

The company entered into an agreement in November 2020 to sell 5% of its holdings in both Annding and Anda Investment CO.,LTD. The related assets and liabilities were reclassified as held for sale non-current assets. However, as of December 31, 2022, which is more than two years since the agreement and the buyer has not yet fulfilled their obligations, the company intends to cease classifying them as held for sale non-current assets in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 5.

(7). Borrowings from Related Parties

a. Year-end balance

Related Party	2024	2023
Key Management Personnel	$681,975	$99,320
Subsidiary	--	48,510
	$681,975	$147,830

(8).Other

a. Various expenses

Related Party Category/Name	2024	2023
Other related parties	$ --	$ 22

The expenses related to consumables and are incurred by the company.

b. Rental income

Related Party Category/Name	2024	2023
Subsidiary	$ 48	$ 48

c. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 affiliated enterprise Anding Investment Co., Ltd. and key management Wu Jinquan provided securities as guarantee for the company's borrowings.

3. Executive Compensation Information:

Item	2024	2023
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits	$2,584	$3,029
Post-employment Benefits	25	53
Total	$2,609	$3,082

8. Pledged Assets:

The following assets have been provided as collateral for various loans and performance guarantees:

Item	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Current	$--	$--
Investments accounted for using the equity method	333,361	522,182
Property, plant, and equipment	161,577	160,660
through other comprehensive income - Non Current	--	--
Total	$494,938	$682,842

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments:

A. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the company received promissory notes totaling 1,800 million.

10. Significant Disaster Losses: None.

11. Subsequent Events of Significance: None.

12. Others

I. Capital Risk Management

In order to support expansion and improvement of facilities and equipment, the company needs to maintain sufficient capital. Therefore, capital management of the company aims to ensure the availability of necessary financial resources and operating plans to meet the future 12-month requirements for operating funds, capital expenditures, and debt repayments.

II. Financial Instruments

1. Financial Risk of Financial Instruments

   Financial Risk Management Policy

The company's daily operations are subject to various financial risks, including market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. To mitigate these financial risks, the company focuses on identifying, evaluating, and mitigating market uncertainties to reduce the potential adverse impact of market fluctuations on the financial performance of the group.

The company's significant financial activities are subject to review and approval by the board of directors in accordance with relevant regulations and internal control systems. During the execution of financial plans, the company must adhere to the established financial operational procedures concerning overall financial risk management and delineation of responsibilities.

(1) Market Risk

A. Foreign Exchange Risk

(A) Because the company holds some foreign currency assets and liabilities, it is exposed to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

(B) Foreign Exchange Exposure and Sensitivity Analysis.

	December 31, 2024					
			Book Value	Sensitivity Analysis		
(Foreign Currency: Functional Currency)	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	(In New Taiwan Dollars)	Change in Rate	Profit Impact	Equity Impact
Financial Assets						
Monetary Items						
USD:TWD	49	32.79	1,605	1% Appreciation	16	—

	December 31, 2023					
			Book Value	Sensitivity Analysis		
(Foreign Currency: Functional Currency)	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	(In New Taiwan Dollars)	Change in Rate	Profit Impact	Equity Impact
Financial Assets						
Monetary Items						
USD:TWD	49	30.75	1,505	1% Appreciation	15	—

If the New Taiwan Dollar appreciates relative to the mentioned currencies, assuming all other factors remain unchanged, it would result in an equal but opposite impact on the monetary amounts of those currencies as of December 31st in the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years.

(C) The foreign currency monetary items of the company had a significant impact due to exchange rate fluctuations. The total amount of cumulative translation gains (including realized and unrealized) recognized in the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years was NT$ 101 and NT$ 0 thousand, respectively.

B. Price Risk

Due to the securities held by the company being classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet, the company is exposed to price risk associated with these securities.

The company primarily invests in listed and unlisted domestic and foreign company stocks and beneficiary certificates, and the prices of these securities can be affected by the uncertainty of their future values.

If the prices of the securities increase or decrease by 1%, the after-tax losses for the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years will increase or decrease by NT$ 0 thousand and NT$ 5 thousand, respectively, due to the increase or decrease in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The after-tax other comprehensive income for the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years will increase or decrease by NT$ 9,970 thousand and NT$ 1,152 thousand, respectively, due to the increase or decrease in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

C. Interest Rate Risk

(A) Sensitivity Analysis for Fair Value Interest Rate Risk Instruments

The company does not have significant amounts of financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Additionally, no derivative instruments (interest rate swaps) have been designated as hedging instruments under the fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, changes in interest rates on the reporting date will not affect the income statement and other comprehensive income.

(B) Sensitivity Analysis for Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk

The company's financial instruments with variable interest rates are floating-rate assets (liabilities), and changes in market interest rates will result in corresponding changes in their effective interest rates, causing fluctuations in future cash flows. For every 1% increase (decrease) in market interest rates, the net profit for the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years will increase (decrease) by (NT$4,767) thousand and decrease (increase) by (NT$5,187) thousand, respectively.

(2) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss arising from counterparties' failure to fulfill contractual obligations to the company. The credit risk of the company primarily comes from trade receivables generated from its operational activities, as well as bank deposits and other financial instruments resulting from its investment activities. Operational-related credit risk and financial credit risk are managed separately.

A. Operational-related credit risk

To maintain the quality of trade receivables, the company has established procedures for managing operational-related credit risk. The risk assessment of individual customers takes into consideration factors such as their financial condition, internal credit ratings within the company, historical transaction records, and current economic conditions, among other factors that may affect their payment ability.

B. Financial credit risk

The credit risk associated with bank deposits and other financial instruments is evaluated and monitored by the financial department of the company. The counterparties and contractual parties of the company consist of well-rated banks, financial institutions, corporate organizations, and government agencies, with no significant contractual concerns. Therefore, there is no significant credit risk. Additionally, the company does not classify any debt instruments as amortized cost or measure any debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(3) Liquidity Risk

A. Overview:

The objective of managing liquidity risk in the company is to maintain sufficient financial flexibility by ensuring adequate cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and a satisfactory level of bank financing to meet operational needs.

B. Analysis of Financial Liabilities by Maturity

The following table presents a summary of financial liabilities in terms of their contractual maturity dates and undiscounted amounts:

	December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	Short-term	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Short-term borrowings	$82,500	$ —	$ —	$ —	$82,500	$82,500
Payables on short-term notes	1,926	—	—	—	1,926	1,926
Other payables	701,554	—	—	—	701,554	701,554
Long-term bank loans	12,000	59,240	323,000	—	394,240	394,240
Deposits received as guarantees	97	—	—	—	97	97
Total	$798,077	$59,240	$323,000	$ —	$1,180,317	$1,180,317

	December 31, 2023					
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	Short-term	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Short-term borrowings	$82,500	$ —	$ —	$ —	$82,500	$82,500
Payables on short-term notes	29,975	—	—	—	30,000	29,975
Accounts payable	7,071	—	—	—	7,071	7,071
Other payables	166,286	—	—	—	166,286	166,286
Long-term bank loans	47,240	24,000	335,000	—	406,240	406,240
Deposits received as guarantees	57	—	—	—	57	57
Total	$333,129	$24,000	$335,000	$ —	$692,154	$692,129

The company does not anticipate significant changes in the timing or amounts of cash flows arising from its financial liabilities.

2. Types of Financial Instruments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial Assets:		
Measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$1,870	$914
Accounts receivable	990	5,174
Other receivables	210	-
Deposits as collateral	132	132
Current financial assets	--	499
Other comprehensive income financial assets - current	963,364	101,963
Other comprehensive income financial assets - non-current	13,660	13,210
Other non-current financial assets	--	--
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	82,500	82,500
Short-term notes payable	--	29,975
Accounts payable	1,926	7,071
Other payables (including related parties)	701,554	166,286
Long-term bank loans (including current portion)	394,240	406,240
Deposits received as collateral	97	57

III. Fair Value Information:

1. Regarding the fair value information of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value, please refer to Note 12(3) for further details. For the fair value information of investment properties measured at cost by the company, please refer to Note 6(9) for more information.

2. Definition of fair value levels:

Level 1: The inputs for this level are quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments. An active market is one where the following conditions are met: the traded goods are homogenous, willing buyers and sellers can be found at any time in the market, and pricing information is accessible to the public. Investments in listed stocks, beneficial certificates, government bonds categorized as popular securities, and derivative instruments with active market quoted prices fall into this category.

Level 2:The inputs for this level are observable prices other than quoted prices in active markets, including directly observable prices (such as market prices) or indirectly observable prices derived from active markets. Bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, convertible bonds, and most derivative instruments that are not categorized as popular securities fall into this category.

Level 3: The inputs for this level are unobservable inputs used to measure fair value, which are not based on observable market data. Investments in illiquid instruments without an active market fall into this category.

3. Non-fair value measurement financial instruments:

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value by the Company, such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, other financial assets, deposits as guarantees, short-term borrowings, payable short-term notes, accounts and notes payable, and deposits received as guarantees, are measured at a reasonable approximation of fair value.

4. Fair value level information:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value based on their repetitiveness, while non-current assets held for sale are measured based on non-repetitiveness at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less selling costs. The fair value level information for the Company is presented in the following table:

Item	December 31, 2024 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured through profit or loss: Beneficial certificates	—	$ —	$ —	—
Financial assets measured through other comprehensive income:				
Domestic listed stocks	$963,364	—	--	$963,364
Domestic and foreign unlisted stocks	--	—	13,660	13,660
Total	$963,364	$ —	$13,660	$977,024

Item	December 31, 2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured through profit or loss: Beneficial certificates	$499	$ —	$ —	$499
Financial assets measured through other comprehensive income:				
Domestic listed stocks	101,963	—	--	101,963
Domestic and foreign unlisted stocks	--	—	13,210	13,210
Total	$102,462	$ —	$13,210	$115,672

5. Valuation Techniques for Instruments Measured at Fair Value:

(1) For financial instruments with active market quotations, the fair value is determined based on the publicly quoted prices in the active market. The market prices announced by major exchanges and the Central Government Debt Securities OTC Trading Center, which is determined to be a popular trading venue, serve as the basis for fair value assessment of listed equity instruments and debt instruments with active market quotations.

If timely and frequent publicly quoted prices of financial instruments can be obtained from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industry associations, pricing service organizations, or regulatory authorities, and such prices represent transactions that occur in the fair market on a regular basis, then those financial instruments are considered to have active market quotations. If the aforementioned conditions are not met, the market is considered to be inactive. Generally, a significant bid-ask spread, a significant increase in bid-ask spread, or low trading volume are indicators of an inactive market.

For financial instruments held by the Company with active markets, their fair values are presented by category and nature as follows:
A. Listed company stocks: Closing price.
B. Open-ended funds: Net asset value.

(2) For financial instruments other than those with active markets, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques or by referencing quotes from market participants. The fair value obtained through valuation techniques can be based on the current fair value of other similar financial instruments with comparable terms and characteristics, discounted cash flow methods, or other valuation techniques, including the utilization of models that incorporate market information available on the balance sheet date.

The fair value of unlisted (OTC) company stocks held by the Company, which do not have active markets, is primarily estimated using market-based approaches. The determination takes into consideration valuation of comparable companies, third-party quotes, company net worth, and assessment of operational conditions. Additionally, the significant unobservable inputs mainly include liquidity discounts. However, since potential fluctuations in liquidity discounts would not have a significant potential financial impact, the quantified information regarding such inputs is not disclosed.

6. Movement between the first and second levels: None.
7. Statement of Changes in Level 3 - Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Unlisted Stocks

Item	2024	2023
Opening Balance	$13,210	$12,925
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	450	285
Closing Balance	$13,660	$13,210

8. Valuation Process for Fair Value Classified in Level 3:
For unlisted equity investments, both domestic and foreign, where there is no publicly quoted price available, the fair value is determined using the net asset value (NAV) method.

IV. Transfer of financial assets: None.

V. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities: None.

13. Disclosure Notes

A. Significant transaction-related information (before offsetting in consolidation):
   (1) Loans to others: None .
   (2) Endorsements and guarantees for others: None .
   (3) Holdings of marketable securities at the end of the period: Schedule 1.
   (4) Cumulative purchases or sales of the same marketable securities amounting to NT$300 million or more, or exceeding 20% of the paid-in capital: Schedule 2.
   (5) Acquisition of real estate amounting to NT$300 million or more, or exceeding 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (6) Disposal of real estate amounting to NT$300 million or more, or exceeding 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (7) Sales and purchases of goods with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more, or exceeding 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (8) Accounts receivable from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more, or exceeding 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
   (9) Transactions involving derivative instruments: None.

B. Information on investments in associates: Schedule 3.

C. Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

D. Information on major shareholders (names, shareholdings, and ownership percentages of shareholders with stakes exceeding 5%): Schedule 4.

14. Segment Information

The company has already disclosed operational segment information in the consolidated financial statements and therefore will not disclose it in the individual financial statements.

Schedule 1

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd. and Subsidiary Companies
MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024 Number of Note Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	Note
SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	Ordinary shares - EASTERN MEDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	10	159	—	159	
	Ordinary shares - SHIH WEI NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	—	3	—	3	
	Ordinary shares - FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	3	41	—	41	
	Ordinary shares - TTET UNION CORPORATION.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	2	294	—	294	
	Ordinary shares - EZconn Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1,460	948,982	1.9	948,982	
	Ordinary shares - STARK TECHNOLOGY, INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	6	828	—	828	
	Ordinary shares - TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	11	217	—	217	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	7	139	—	139	
	Ordinary shares - TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	136	11,315	0.2	11,315	
	Ordinary shares - TAI ROUN PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	30	536	—	536	
	Ordinary shares - TOP HIGH IMAGE CORP.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	8	259	—	259	
	Ordinary shares - PCL TECHNOLOGIES,INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	3	449	—	449	
	Ordinary shares - Browave Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1	142	—	142	
			Total		963,364		963,364	
	Ordinary shares - Sunny Bank Ltd.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,259	13,660	—	13,660	
	Ordinary shares - EVERSTRONG ANIMAL HEALTHCO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	34	—	—	—	
			Total		13,660	—	13,660	

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(Continued)

Schedule 1

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of Note Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD.	Ordinary shares - RITEK CORPORATION.	none	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	—	1	—	1	
			Total		1		1	
	Ordinary shares- GREAT WALL ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	—	23	—	23	
	Ordinary shares- FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	21	323	—	323	
	Ordinary shares- APOGEE OPTOCOM CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	—	6	—	6	
	Ordinary shares- EZconn Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	193	125,144	0.3	125,144	
	Ordinary shares- TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15	296	—	296	
	Ordinary shares- TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	2,294	190,861	2.6	190,861	
	Ordinary shares - JETWELL COMPUTER CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	20	32,820	0.1	32,820	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	2,842	56,414	0.7	56,414	
			Total		405,887		405,887	
	Ordinary shares- SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	Parent company	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	5,131	382,244	3.3	382,244	
			Total		382,244		382,244	
TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	Ordinary shares - FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	23	357	—	357	
	Ordinary shares - GREAT WALL ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1	63	—	63	
	Ordinary shares - EZconn Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	71	45,976	0.1	45,976	
	Ordinary shares - SYSTEX CORPORATION.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	10	1,445	—	1,445	
	Ordinary shares - TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15	1,248	—	1,248	
	Ordinary shares - JETWELL COMPUTER CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	10	1,910	—	1,910	
	Ordinary shares - FORWARD ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	30	978	—	978	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	75	1,489	—	1,489	
			Total		53,466		53,466	

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(Continued)

Schedule 1

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of Note Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Ordinary shares- TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	296	24,627	0.3	24,627	
	Ordinary shares- FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	3	48	—	48	
	Ordinary shares- EZconn Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	2	1,226	—	1,226	
	Ordinary shares- TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1	30	—	30	
	Ordinary shares- JETWELL COMPUTER CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	51	9,741	0.1	9,741	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1,761	34,956	0.4	34,956	
			Total		70,628		70,628	
	Ordinary shares- SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	Parent company	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	2,154	88,220	1.4	88,220	
			Total		88,220		88,220	
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	Ordinary shares- TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1,568	130,458	1.8	130,458	
	Ordinary shares- FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	38	579	—	579	
	Ordinary shares- EZconn Corporation.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	104	67,775	0.1	67,775	
	Ordinary shares- GREAT WALL ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	11	592	—	592	
	Ordinary shares- CTCI Corporation	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15	590	—	590	
	Ordinary shares- TOP HIGH IMAGE CORP.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	3	97	—	97	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	3,385	67,192	0.9	67,192	
	Ordinary shares- JETWELL COMPUTER CO.,LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	6	1,146	—	1,146	
			Total		268,429		268,429	
	Ordinary shares- SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	Parent company	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	28,323	211,054	18.0	211,054	
			Total		211,054		211,054	

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(Continued)

Schedule 1

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024 Number of Note Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	Note
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Ordinary shares- EASTERN MEDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.	none	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	—	1	—	1	
	Ordinary shares- SHIH WEI NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	none	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	—	7	—	7	
	Ordinary shares- China Communications Media Group Co., Ltd.	none	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	2	9	—	9	
			Total		17		17	
	Ordinary shares- FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	7	106	—	106	
	Ordinary shares- EZconn Corporation.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	164	106,755	0.2	106,755	
	Ordinary shares- APOGEE OPTOCOM CO., LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	—	19	—	19	
	Ordinary shares- GREAT WALL ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	31	1,586	—	1,586	
	Ordinary shares- TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1,182	98,342	1.3	98,342	
	Ordinary shares- TAI ROUN PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	24	428	—	428	
	Ordinary shares- SYSTEX CORPORATION.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	4	578	—	578	
	Ordinary shares- AZION CORPORATION.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1	25	—	25	
	Ordinary shares- TOP HIGH IMAGE CORP.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	—	3	—	3	
	Ordinary shares - LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	2,114	41,963	0.5	41,963	
	Ordinary shares - TATUNG COMPANY	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	10	479	—	479	
	Ordinary shares - FORWARD ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	65	2,119	—	2,119	
	Ordinary shares- JETWELL COMPUTER CO.,LTD.	無	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	90	17,190	0.2	17,190	
			Total		269,593		269,593	

Schedule 2

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd. and Subsidiary Companies
MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Company Name</th><th rowspan="2">Type and Name of Marketable Securities</th><th rowspan="2">Financial Statement Account</th><th rowspan="2">Counterparty</th><th rowspan="2">Relationship</th><th colspan="2">Beginning Balance</th><th colspan="3">Acquisition</th><th colspan="4">Disposal</th><th colspan="2">Ending Balance</th></tr>
<tr><th>No. of Shares (1000)</th><th>Amount (Note)</th><th>Allotment of shares</th><th>No. of Shares (1000)</th><th>Amount</th><th>No. of Shares (1000)</th><th>Amount</th><th>Carrying Amount (Note)</th><th>Gain on Disposal</th><th>No. of Shares (1000)</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.</td><td rowspan="2">FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD</td><td rowspan="2">Investments accounted for using equity method</td><td>Wu Jinquan</td><td>Key Management Personnel</td><td rowspan="2">26,070</td><td rowspan="2">445,773</td><td>—</td><td>1,683</td><td>299,642</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td rowspan="2">28,332</td><td rowspan="2">827,274</td></tr>
<tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>579</td><td>81,859</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr>
</table>

Note：Calculated based on original investment cost.

Schedule 3

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd. and Subsidiary Companies
Name, Location, and other Related Information about Invested Company
December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investing Company	Name of Invested Company	Location	Main Operating Items	Original Invested Amount		Year-End Holdings			Invested Company's Current Year Profit (Loss)	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized in the Current Year	Note
				End of This Year	End of Last Year	No. of Shares (1000)	Percentage (%)	Carrying Amount			
SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Investment business	349,600	349,600	82,252	100.00%	1,332,571	102,644	100,201	Subsidiary company
	TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Fishing industry, aquaculture industry.	20,100	20,100	2,500	100.00%	87,398	6,754	6,754	Subsidiary company
	ANNDING INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	TAOYUAN CITY	Investment business	219,195	219,195	36,776	48.84%	447,319	(263,135)	(128,512)	Subsidiary company
	ANDA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	TAOYUAN CITY	Investment business	107,528	77,022	10,753	46.75%	361,899	67,343	31,813	
	MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Cosmetics Wholesale Industry	10,500	10,500	1,050	36.21%	(33,134)	(31,420)	(18,871)	Subsidiary company
	TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Chemical Raw Materials and Products Wholesale	112,000	112,000	112	39.16%	(174,736)	(92,495)	(49,692)	Subsidiary company
	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	242,716	242,716	12,085	9.69%	378,368	437,445	42,511	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	827,274	445,773	28,332	12.34%	835,556	343,986	39,983	
	TAI YU NETWORK & COMMUNICATION INC.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Online communication product buying and selling	46,050	46,050	3,522	60.00%	50,899	3,096	1,857	Subsidiary company
SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD.	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	431,530	430,742	19,289	15.47%	638,501	437,445	67,812	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	564,711	511,946	17,559	7.65%	569,416	343,986	25,883	
TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	2,692	2,692	153	0.12%	4,831	437,445	537	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	39,492	39,492	2,939	1.28%	40,396	343,986	4,402	

(next page)

(Continued)

Schedule 3

Name of Investing Company	Name of Invested Company	Location	Main Operating Items	Original Invested Amount		Year-End Holdings			Invested Company's Current Year Profit (Loss)	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized in the Current Year	Note
				End of This Year	End of Last Year	No. of Shares (1000)	Percentage (%)	Carrying Amount			
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Food and Grocery Wholesale Industry	1,484,211	1,484,211	69,823	44.43%	1,345	7,191	—	
	MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Cosmetics Wholesale Industry	5,500	5,500	550	18.97%	(20,561)	(31,420)	(5,960)	
	TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Chemical Raw Materials and Products Wholesale	55,000	55,000	55	19.23%	(12,238)	(92,495)	(17,787)	
	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	359,889	203,239	9,587	7.69%	387,382	437,445	31,487	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO, LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	657,812	491,653	9,491	4.13%	388,663	343,986	13,359	
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	ANNDING INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	TAOYUAN CITY	Investment business	31,708	31,708	4,775	6.34%	31,708	(263,135)	—	
	TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Chemical Raw Materials and Products Wholesale	55,000	55,000	55	19.23%	(40,832)	(92,495)	—	
	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	49,799	43,758	1,488	1.19%	60,589	437,445	4,945	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO, LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	122,895	97,585	2,154	0.94%	88,220	343,986	2,652	
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	KAOHSIUNG CITY	Cosmetics Wholesale Industry	3,000	3,000	300	10.34%	3,000	(31,420)	—	
	GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	HSINCHU CITY	Information Systems Integration Services	123,245	22,366	2,145	1.72%	135,014	437,445	3,463	
	FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO, LTD.	TAICHUNG CITY	Food Ingredients and Products Manufacturing, Processing, and Sales	335,641	196,907	6,242	2.72%	218,133	343,986	7,917	

Schedule 4

Shin Tai Industry Co.,Ltd. and Subsidiary Companies
Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2024

Shares / Name of Major Shareholders	Number of Shares Held	Shareholding Percentage
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	69,822,789	44.43%
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO., LTD.	28,322,875	18.02%
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	15,981,184	10.17%
NONG ANN BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	13,135,343	8.35%

Note： The information on major shareholders in this table is based on the calculation made by the TDCC, of which the sharehold ers hold more than 5% of the company' s common share that was completed by non -physical payments (including treasury shares) and special shares on the last business day of the quarter-end of the current quarter. The share capital and the actual number of shares completed by non-physical payments recorded in the Consolidated Company' s consolidated financial report may differ due to the difference in calculation basis.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed Index of Significant Accounting Items

Year 2024

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31,2024

Unit: Thousand New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currency

Item	Description	Amount	Notes
Cash		$ 188	
Bank Deposits	Savings Account	1,664	
	Foreign Currency Deposits	18	
Subtotal Bank Deposits		1,682	
Total		$ 1,870	

Exchange rate for USD on December 31, 2024: 1 USD = 32.79 NTD.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Current

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Number of Shares or Units	Face Value	Total Amount	Interest Rate	Acquisition Cost	Fair value: Unit Price (NTD)	Fair value: Total Amount	Notes
Domestic Listed Stocks								
EASTERN MEDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	10	$ 10	$ 90	-	$ 93	16.60	$ 159	
SHIH WEI NAVIGATION CO., LTD	-	10	-	-	8	16.70	3	
FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO.,LTD	3	10	-	-	35	15.20	41	
TTET UNION CORPORATION	2	10	20	-	294	147.00	294	
EZconn Corporation	1,460	10	14,600	-	68,708	650.00	948,982	
STARK TECHNOLOGY, INC.	6	10	60	-	426	138.00	828	
TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO.,LTD.	11	10	110	-	298	19.75	217	
LONG BON INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	7	10	70	-	130	19.85	139	
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	136	10	1,360	-	6,346	83.20	11,315	
TAI ROUN PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.	30	10	300	-	489	17.85	536	
TOP HIGH IMAGE CORP.	8	10	80	-	101	30.85	259	
PCL TECHNOLOGIES,INC.	3	10	30	-	239	149.50	449	
Browave Corporation	1	10	10	-	99	141.50	142	
					$ 77,266		$ 963,364	

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Notes Receivable

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Notes
A	Notes receivable	$ 580	
B	Notes receivable	38	
Other	5% or less	24	Note
Total		642	
Less: Allowance for Loss		(251)	
Net Amount		$ 391	

Note: The balances of each item do not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to this account.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Accounts Receivable

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Notes
Accounts Receivable:			
A	Accounts Receivable - Sales	$ 488	
B	Accounts Receivable - Sales	309	
C	Accounts Receivable - Sales	688	
D	Accounts Receivable - Sales	457	
Other	5% or less	732	
Subtotal		2,674	
Less: Allowance for Loss		(2,075)	
Net Accounts Receivable		$ 599	
Collection receivables:			
H	Notes Receivable	$ 11,348	
I	Notes Receivable	6,825	
Other	5% or less	102,926	Note
Subtotal		121,099	
Less: Allowance for Loss		(121,099)	
Net Collection Amount		$ -	

Note: The balances of each item do not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to this accou

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Inventories

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Cost	Net Realizable
Raw materials	Corn, fish meal, etc.	$ 20,633	$ 5,911
Supplies	Woven bags, etc.	1,436	1,436
Work in progress	Reprocessed materials, etc.	543	543
Finished goods	Specialized fish feed, fish and shrimp, Mixed materials, etc."	700	700
Subtotal		23,312	$ 8,590
Less: Allowance for inventory write-down and obsolescence		(22,850)	
Total		$ 462	

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Non- Current

From January 1 to December 31 of the year 2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Opening balance		Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Ending balance		Collateral or Pledge Status	Notes
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Sunny Bank Ltd.	1,135	$ 13,210	124	$ 450	-	-	1,259	$ 13,660	Non	
EVERSTRONG ANIMAL HEALTH CO., LTD.	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	Non	
Total		$ 13,210		$ 450		$ -		$ 13,660		

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Investments Accounted for using Equity Method

From January 1 to December 31 of the year 2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	Opening Balance		Increase during the Period (Note 1)		Decrease during the Period (Note 2)		Ending Balance					
Item	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Market price or equity value	Guarantee or pledge status	Notes
Investments accounted for using the equity method												
Subsidiary												
SHIN FONG TRADING CO., LTD.	75,185	$ 931,965	7,067	$ 400,606		$ 0	82,252	100.00%	$ 1,332,571	$ 1,332,571	Non	
TAI SHENG OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	2,500	39,559		49,160		1,321	2,500	100.00%	87,398	87,398	Non	
ANNDING INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	36,776	404,544		171,439		128,664	36,776	48.84%	447,319	447,319	Non	
TAI YU NETWORK & COMMUNICATION INC.	3,000	49,042	522	1,857		-	3,522	60.00%	50,899	50,899	Non	
Subtotal		1,425,110		$ 623,062		$ 129,985			1,918,187	1,918,187		
Affiliated companies												
ANDA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	8,602	309,272	2,151	57,993		5,365	10,753	46.75%	$ 361,900	$ 361,900	Non	
Genesis Technology ,Inc.	9,674	313,511	2,411	64,857		-	12,085	9.69%	378,368	378,368	Notes 8	Note 3
FORMOSA OILSEED PROCESSING CO,LTD	26,070	450,083	2,262	422,524		37,052	28,332	12.34%	835,555	835,555	Notes 8	Note 3
Subtotal		1,072,866		$ 545,374		$ 42,417			1,575,823	1,575,823		
Total		$ 2,497,976							$ 3,494,010	$ 3,494,010		
Investment loans under equity method												
Subsidiary												
MEI ANN BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	1,050	$ (90,140)		$ 97,859		$ 40,853	1,050	36.21%	$ (33,134)			
TONG ANN CHEMICALS CO.,	112	(277,089)		156,080		53,727	112	39.16%	(174,736)			
Total		$ (367,229)		$ 253,939		$ 94,580			$ (207,870)			

Note 1： The current period increase includes changes in equity value of the investee company, issuance of stock dividends, and additional investment amount.

Note 2： The current period decrease includes changes in equity value of the investee company and payment of cash dividends and Amount of exchange difference in the translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions.

Note 3： Common stocks of listed companies are calculated based on the closing price at the end of 2024.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Short-term Borrowings

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Lender	Summary	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Financing Amount	Collateral or Guarantee
Bank of Panhsin	Mortgage Loan	$ 82,500	2025.1~2025.9	92,280	Land, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Current
Interest Rate Range		3.25%			

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Accounts Payable

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Party	Description	Amount		Notes
A	Accounts payable	$	363	
B	Accounts payable		238	
C	Accounts payable		331	
D	Accounts payable		571	
E	Accounts payable		261	
Other	5% or less		162	
Total		$	1,926	

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Other Payables

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Director and supervi	Accrued director and supervisor	$ 535
Employee bonus paya	Accrued employee bonus	3,062
Interest payable	Interest payable	1,337
Other payable - NRP	Miscellaneous expenses	6,716
Other payable - RP	Funds loaned	681,975
Other (Note)	Other miscellaneous expenses	7,929
		$ 701,554

Note: The balances of each item do not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to this account.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Long-term Bank Borrowings

December 31,2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Loan Balance	Collateral or Guarantee	Notes
Bank of Panhsin	2021.05-2026.05	2.34%	$ 359,000	Notes 8	Grace period of one year, with monthly principal repayment of 1,000 thousand NT dollars. The remaining balance will be settled upon maturity.
HORIZON SECURITIES CO., LTD.	2024.02-2026.08	2.90%	15,970	Notes 8	Principal and interest payment upon maturity.
HORIZON SECURITIES CO., LTD.	2024.02-2026.08	2.90%	4,270	Notes 8	Principal and interest payment upon maturity.
HORIZON SECURITIES CO., LTD.	2024.10-2026.04	2.90%	15,000	Notes 8	Principal and interest payment upon maturity.
			394,240		
Short-term Bank Loans Payable within One Year			(12,000)		
			$ 382,240		

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Operating Costs

From January 1 to December 31 of the year 2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Opening inventory	$ 23,194
Add: Purchases in the current period	13,451
Finished product transfer	
Other additions - Transfer of production usage	1,137
Deduct: Closing inventory	(20,633)
Sale of raw materials	(2,639)
Other deductions - Transfer to expenses, etc.	(9)
Inventory write-off	(1,174)
Consumption of raw materials	13,327
Opening inventory	1,508
Add: Purchases in the current period	275
Gain on Physical Inventory	-
Deduct: Closing inventory	(1,436)
Loss on Physical Inventory	-
Usage transfer of raw materials	-
Supplies for sale	(1)
Other deductions - Transfer to expenses, etc.	(42)
Inventory profit (loss)	(1)
Consumption of materials	303
Direct labor	2,006
Manufacturing expenses	5,768
Manufacturing cost	21,404
Opening work-in-progress	564
Inventory profit (loss)	(1)
Deduct: Closing work-in-progress	(543)
Usage transfer of raw materials	(1,105)
Cost of finished goods	20,319
Add: Opening finished goods	1,073
Purchased finished goods	2,508
Sales returns	83
Other Add - Gain on Physical Inventory	-
Deduct: Closing finished goods	(700)
Other deductions - Transfer of raw materials	(32)
Other deductions - Transfer to expenses, etc.	(405)
Inventory profit (loss)	(17)
Cost of goods sold	22,829
Cost adjustment items	
Cost of sold raw materials	2,557
Inventory write-down loss	(2,724)
Manufacturing overhead unaplied	-
Other	-
Inventory profit (loss)	1,193
Total operating costs	$ 23,855

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Selling Expenses

From January 1 to December 31 of the year 2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary expenses	$ 226
Postal and telecommunications expenses	57
Advertising expenses	409
Packaging expenses	210
Other expenses (Note)	167
Total	$ 1,069

Note: The balances of each item do not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to this account.

SHIN TAI INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.

Detailed List of Administrative Expenses

From January 1 to December 31 of the year 2024

Unit: NTD (thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary expenses	$ 4,476
Insurance premiums	698
Depreciation expenses	1,054
Taxes and levies	636
Miscellaneous expenses	588
Labor fees	1,250
Other expenses (Note)	1,513
Total	$ 10,215

Note: The balances of each item do not exceed 5% of the amount allocated to this account.